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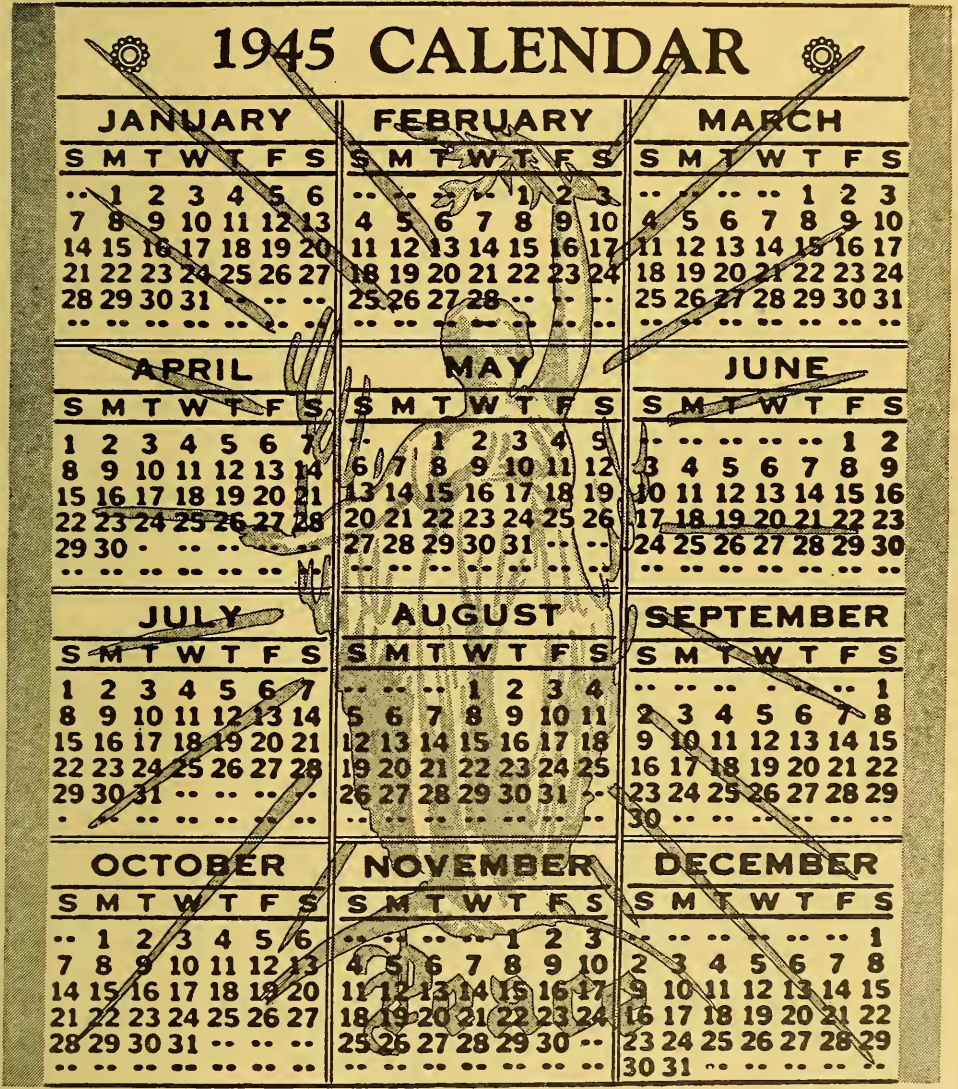

1945 CALENDAR

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JANUARY 1945

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*

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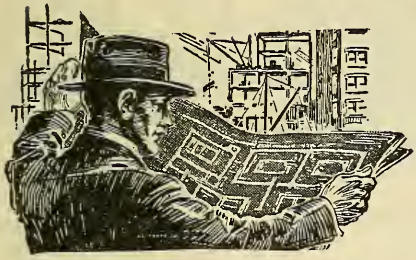

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIV—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1945

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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★

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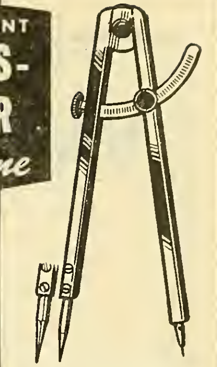

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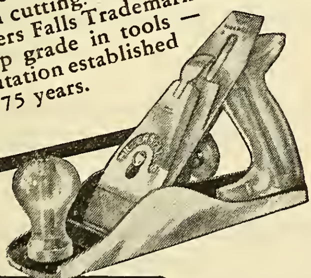

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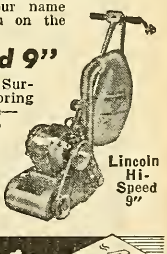
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Any further information desired will be furnished promptly if you address a card or letter of inquiry to: Robert L. Cooper, Business Agent, Carpenters Local Union No. 745, 307 McCandless Bldg., Honolulu, 16, T. H.

The Post-War Challenge

By **JOSEPH KEENAN**

Labor Division, War Production Board

★ ★ ★

The following address was presented before the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor by Mr. Keenan. In his capacity as chief labor consultant on the War Production Board, Mr. Keenan is in the position of being closer to the Washington picture than almost any other labor official; therefore he is able to speak with authority on post-war problems as well as on war production problems.

I want to thank President Green for his very kind remarks. I feel deeply the honor of being introduced to this great convention by President Green. I am very glad to have the privilege and the opportunity of talking before the 64th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. This convention is taking place at a time of the greatest historic importance. Our words and our deeds at this convention can have a profound effect, not only upon the course of the war which we have not yet won, but upon the post-war period and the future peace of the entire world.

For the past four years, particularly the past three, working men and women in the United States have had but one objective. That was to produce the ships, the tanks, the guns, the airplanes, the shells, and all the other goods and equipment needed to win the war. Ours was the terrific job of producing war equipment in greater amounts, and better quality than was held by the enemy. We were producing this equipment not only for our own armies, but also for the armies of England and Russia and China, and for all the brave guerilla forces which have risked so very much to play their indispensable roles in the winning of the war.

I know of no better summary of the way in which American labor has met its objectives over the past four years than the statement of achievements in war production which President Roosevelt made in one of his recent speeches:

"At our peak, American labor and management have turned out airplanes at the rate of 109,000 per year; tanks—57,000 per year; combat vessels—573 per year; landing vessels—31,000 per year; cargo ships—19 million tons per year; and small arms ammunition—23 billion rounds per year."

Four years ago when we began this tremendous task of war production, France had just fallen and Britain was in desperate danger of invasion. Following the surprise attack at Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, we lost the Philippines, the British lost Singapore, and there were other serious territorial losses and setbacks in Asia.

Today we stand on the edge of a great and decisive victory in Europe. The Allied armies have ringed Germany completely in. The formerly all-conquering Nazi armies are now making their defensive last stand within their own Reich.

No one can say that the end of the War in Europe will happen immediately. But we all know that the European war will be won soon, some time in 1945, we hope. The outlook of the war in Asia is much brighter, too. The Japanese Navy has undergone resounding defeats. And we have driven the Japanese soldiers from island after island. We are in the process of wresting back from them the Philippines, whose loss was one of the darkest moments in American history.

And so, these four years have seen the greatest feat of industrial production the world has ever known. They have brought about complete reversal of the tides of battle in the most world-wide, destructive war man has even known. There is much yet to be done—labor will do its utmost to produce and keep on producing the full needs of our fighting forces.

Over the past year we have come to face a problem of the greatest magnitude—one which can set the pattern for world peace and world prosperity, or for more wars, more periods of depression, more widespread hunger, fear and want.

What kind of a post-war world, particularly with respect to jobs, are we going to make for our service men and women, and for our war workers, all of whom have toiled so hard and sacrificed so much in order to win the war?

The war period has brought great changes in our economy. War production has been carried on at so high a level that everyone who wanted to work could find a job, and employers were competing with one another for labor. The number of people wanting to work in the United States has increased, despite the fact that some eleven million young men and women have gone into the Armed Forces.

If we are to avoid a depression after the war, and resulting widespread misery; if we are to prove to our workers and our soldiers that their toil and sacrifice were not in vain, but have achieved concrete gains and a better way of life for the common man, then we must make sure that after the war there will be enough jobs to go around and wages high enough to permit workers to buy the goods and services they must have to live at decent levels. The only way we can do this is to plan for post-war production to be carried on at levels high enough to provide jobs for all those who want to work.

How to achieve and maintain the necessary level of production is one of the major problems of our transition from a war economy to a full peace-time economy. To boil down to its essence what is really a most complicated economic problem, we can only achieve the necessary high level of production by having markets for goods, so that industry can produce at top levels and be confident that it will be able to sell all that it produces. This in turn means that workers must receive enough money in the form of wages to enable them to buy the things they need, as well as luxuries, in that way providing the markets industry needs.

In other words, both the consumer and the producer must have confidence. The consumer must have confidence that he can spend his savings because he will be able to find work. The producer must have confidence that he can produce fully because his products will be purchased. It is a continuous round of full production, full employment and full consumption. Each is necessary if the other two are to be kept going over the period of reconversion and on into the post-war period.

Achieving this high level of production is going to be hard to do, since every industry or plant, once it reaches the point of stopping its war production and taking up civilian production again, is going to face a period of change-over. During that period the workers of that industry or plant are going to be unemployed. While they are unemployed there is every likelihood that they will be afraid to spend their savings for civilian products, no matter how great their need. In that case, of course, there is danger that industry will be unsure of its markets, and production will fall below the levels required to furnish enough jobs.

The War Production Board has told us that after VE-Day as much as 40 per cent of industry will be released from war production, and that around four million workers are going to have to find new jobs in civilian production. It is also expected that from one to three million men will be released from the Armed Services during that same period.

How long it will take these industries to reconvert, or these displaced war workers or discharged service men to find new jobs is any one's guess. But it is all-important to every American worker or businessman that the time should not be too long, and that displaced workers should feel enough security about their chances for re-employment so that the new civilian goods will find ready purchasers.

Uncertainty about jobs and markets must be kept to a minimum. These unavoidable short periods of unemployment must be kept to a minimum. We must not permit a serious depression to develop.

The War Production Board staffs have made estimates as to what level production would have to reach in order to furnish jobs for everyone wanting to work. According to these experts, if we take into account the growth in the number of persons wanting to work, increases in labor productivity, and a number of other similar factors, production after the war will have to be about 50 per cent greater than it was in 1940.

After VE-Day cutbacks some of the workers laid off will be only temporarily unemployed, because of the necessity for retooling of plants changing over to peace-time production. Others, aircraft and shipbuilding workers for instance, are going to have to seek new jobs elsewhere.

Thus there are two types of problems in connection with stepping up civilian production. First there is the problem of speeding up the reconversion of those durable goods industries which can go into the production of peace-time goods so that workers will be reabsorbed. Some work is being done now to make the necessary preparations. Secondly, there is the problem of shifting workers into occupations entirely different from those they have pursued during the war. The solution to this problem depends upon the expansion after the war of two types of industry or service. The first is construction, the second is trade and services.

There is general agreement that a huge growth of construction activity is necessary if full employment is to be maintained in the post-war period. It has been estimated that construction activity should be high enough to raise construction employment from its present all-time low of 600,000 workers to roughly 3 million on-site workers, and 4½ million off-site workers.

We need new housing, we need utilities such as electric, gas, water, telephone and telegraph, etc. There are whole cities in which centrally-located buildings have fallen into disrepair and which need rehabilitation and modernization. There is need for vast modernization of highways. Hospitals, schools, sewage and industrial waste disposal plants, water and sewage systems are needed in huge numbers. There is great need for rural electrification. There are pre-war industrial facilities which have become obsolete or war-built plants not suitable for producing civilian goods which will have to be replaced.

Increased activity in the construction industry would mean more than an increase in jobs in the construction industry alone. It would also mean increased markets for raw materials, builders' supplies and construction equipment. It would stimulate production of such metal products as heating equipment, plumbing fixtures, air conditioning, etc. And if new houses were to be built on a large scale, there would be increased markets for such household equipment as refrigerators, washing machines, furniture, electrical equipment, and so forth. Increased construction activity will thus provide many more jobs in mines, forests, mills, factories, and in the transportation industries.

The biggest expansion is expected in the construction industry. This will create problems such as reassembling supervisory and skilled manpower who have literally scattered to the far corners of the earth. Or building equipment may be run down or likewise scattered to distant places. Building supply stockpiles are pretty largely depleted.

It is not my belief that government should assume permanent responsibility for maintaining construction projects so as to furnish full employment in the construction industry. But I do believe that the government can help out with temporary construction programs in a period such as the present while the construction industry is expanding to the necessary levels. By planning now, local, State or Federal governments can sponsor enough needed construction projects to take up the slack until the construction industry is ready to carry the major part of the load.

The trade and service industry is the second group of industries in which a substantial increase in employment can take place after the war. These industries include retail and wholesale trade, launderies, restaurants and hotels, domestic and similar services. Historically, employment in trade and services has followed consumer spending. Where the consumer was spending his money for goods at a high rate, employment in the trade and service occupations would likewise be high.

At present these industries are short of manpower, workers having shifted into higher-paying jobs in war production. If the present level of consumer spending continues on into the transition period, these industries by employing enough manpower to make up for their present shortage, and also by going back to the 40-hour week, should absorb about 2 million workers in addition to the 11 million now employed an average of 42 hours a week.

Full employment would bring such a rise in our standards of living as to cause an expansion of trade and service activities to the point where total employment would reach 15 million on a 40-hour week. But should consumer spending shrink because of failure to achieve full employment after the war, the trade and service industries would add only a few workers.

There is another aspect to this problem of full employment. We have made very definite promises to our men and women in uniform about their rights to their former jobs when they come back home. And we have enacted legislation giving them a number of benefits such as rights to training for new jobs, further education, the right to earn seniority while in service, and so forth.

However, if there is widespread unemployment after the war there will be a scramble for jobs with veterans of World War II competing with ex-war workers, and veterans of World War I, or with the parents of veterans. I have seen enough figures to obtain a good idea of what could happen in the event of widespread unemployment. Business Week in one issue had figures revealing what the post-war scramble for jobs could be in 16 industrial plants in Cleveland, Ohio. If employment were to remain at the same levels as in 1939 in these plants, there could be as many as 275 claimants for every 100 jobs. Were this picture to be repeated over and over throughout the country, it would lead to bitterness and strife.

It is clear then, that short of full employment we will not be able to assure suitable jobs at decent wages to all our veterans. Further, unemployment will bring about conditions which our war veterans must not find on their return.

Organized labor has already done a great deal in the way of waiving initiation fees, exemption from dues while in service, waiving of time limits for payment of fees, maintenance of death and disability benefits for members in the service and so forth. It is important that labor participate wherever possible in making plans and carrying out programs for returning veterans to civilian life. Labor representatives will want to work with the local, state and national committees handling these problems. And union representatives handling veterans' reemployment problems will want to be familiar with all the regulations so that they will be fully equipped to do the best possible job.

One of the great tasks lying before us as a member of the Allied Nations is to encourage the rebuilding of democratic institutions in Europe. The restoration of European nations to democratic governments and to democratic ways of life has a very obvious bearing on our own post-war peace and security. Equally apparent is the fact that healthy economic situations abroad will increase our economic well-being at home.

We cannot expect that European countries just picking themselves up from the devastations of war and fascism will be able to establish democratic movements and institutions unless a sound basis is laid for it by the reestablishment of vigorous and stable labor movements. Every effort has been made by fascist governments or fascist conquerors to destroy labor in Europe. Labor leaders have been killed; labor activities silenced.

Almost total reconstruction is needed in rebuilding European democratic institutions. The fact must also be recognized that European populations are now subject to extreme conditions of suffering and want, leading to violent emotions. In such a situation assistance is needed from experienced friends outside, if order and stability are to be brought out of chaos. To give such assistance men expert in labor conditions and labor relations, and proved in work in the labor movement are needed. Just as one would not assign a doctor to build a bridge or an engineer to cure a sick man, so it is important not to select persons who are inexperienced in the labor movement to help rebuild the democratic labor movements.

American labor must be permitted to send from among its most experienced members to help in the task of reconstruction of Europe. It must be done in every country released from domination to a much wider extent, as a measure of importance to American labor as well as to European.

When I spoke before this convention last year, I made mention of the problem we were then facing of getting more participation by labor in government war agencies. During the past four years the Office of Labor Production has made vigorous representations to get for labor the fullest measure of representation and participation in government. We pressed this not only where labor's welfare was essentially involved but our primary purpose was to place every ounce of labor's ability, labor's strength and labor's patriotic devotion behind the all-out war effort. We pushed for labor representation because we were sure it was the best way to speed war production to all our fighting armies and our Allies on all fronts.

In war production, then, as now, our main responsibility and our immediate purpose is to do everything within our power to win the war. At the same time we have been mindful of the fact that labor's interest and labor's sights had to be set beyond the goal of achieving total victory. Labor, more than any other segment of our great economy, can and must pool its resources, its strength, its influence, its statesmanship to give full expression and the fullest backing to every clear voice that carries around the globe in pleading for liberty, justice, peace and prosperity for all peoples everywhere.

This is not going to be an easy task. The road ahead is by no means clear. We see many pitfalls, many hazards. But if we keep our goals clear and our objectives straight and have the patience, forebearance and the good sense to make minor adjustments here, small compromises there, I feel certain that the yearning of the world for a permanent peace will insure that the war will not have been fought in vain.

I hope that during the period of changing from war production to peace production labor will receive a clearer recognition, and will participate more fully in the work of guiding and directing reconversion. Labor's capacity and ability to contribute, as well as its stake, is too great to permit neglect of this responsibility.

As General Somervell told you on Monday, we have reached a fluid stage in the war. Changes in war production needs are going to occur suddenly from time to time and will have to be met with utmost speed.

This will be so because experience has shown that a certain type of weapon is very successful in actual combat or it has proved disappointing and must be replaced, or because the shifting of fighting to new areas demands new weapons. Consequently, over the next months the Armed Services and the War Production Board will be passing on to you workers their requests for much larger quantities of a given piece of equipment than was originally anticipated, or for re-designed equipment. It will be essential that equipment so requested by the military be produced swiftly without delay of any kind. We will need your assistance if these urgent changes in war production needs are to be met promptly, and we will be making these demands upon you until we have defeated our enemies in both Germany and Japan.

In the months ahead, as in these last four years, we shall see great changes in the American industrial scene. It is up to American workers as well as to American business, and American government, to see to it that those changes bring about a better world for our soldiers overseas, when they come back, and for our children. We have proved ourselves capable of great sustained effort over the last four years. I know that we will not fail the purpose toward which those four long hard years were bent, the achievement of a total victory, of a just peace, and a healthy sound economy, where there are jobs for all, wages that are fair, and life for everyone is happier and more useful.

Heavy Artillery Saves Brotherhood Man

Private First Class Ray A. Crickard, member of Local No. 687, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Dailey, W. Va., and son of a member of the same local, credits the fact that he is still alive to artillery made by American workers which knocked out three German Tiger Tanks in a crucial situation in France, the War Department reports.

Pfc. Crickard, with a rifle platoon near St. Lo, France, was reconnoitering for a German gun which was harassing the American forces when the German gun turned out to be three giant tanks.

"They saw us about the same time we saw them," Pfc. Crickard explained at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. "We immediately radioed their positions back to our artillery as we didn't have anything big enough to knock out tanks. Just a couple of minutes after Jerry's tanks started shooting at us, shells from our 105MM and 8-inch howitzers thumped down on them. It was none too soon. Shrapnel from Jerry shells had already rained about a pint of lead on my shoulders and arms. In another minute, I think I'd have been a goner.

"Watching your shells black-out enemy guns that are spouting at you is a beautiful sight. Our howitzers were a mile or more away, but they found those tanks and put them out of business. Send the boys overseas all the heavy guns and shells they need. They will save American lives," he said.

SAVE A SOLDIER'S LIFE—GIVE BLOOD

PLANE GOSSIP

YOU CAN'T FOOL 'EM

For some reason beyond our understanding, an eastern scientist has been carrying on experiments to determined at what age a child develops a mind of its own. "New born babies," he annouces, "do not have minds of their own."

They don't, eh?—Then why do they start bawling the minute they find out what kind of a world they were born into?

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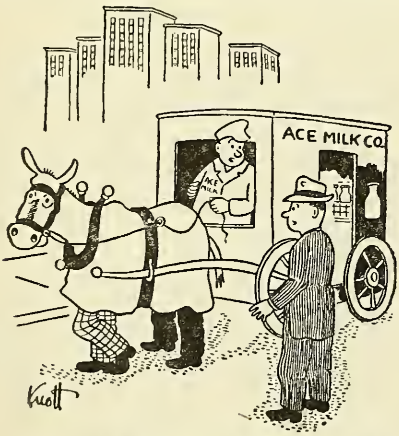
NEEDED A BASKET

Speaking about bombings they are telling a new one about a roof-spotter in London during a robot attack. For several hours he watched the robot bombs fall closer and closer to his building. Finally one headed right for where he was standing. He jerked up the phone and in a highly excited voice announced to his district warden, "There's one of those things headed right at my post. It's coming so near I could catch it."

A moment later there was a terrific explosion. Over the phone snapped one disgusted word:

"BUTTERFINGERS."



"It's a temporary set-up until we can buy a horse."

SUPER OPTIMISM

Some national leaders believe, and virtually everyone hopes, that a depression after the war can be avoided. However, the fact that some ten or eleven soldiers and sailors will have to be fitted back into civilian life and ten or more million war workers will have to be integrated back into a purely civilian economy makes it unlikely that some rough spots will not develop. When the civilian production wheels really get to rolling, undreamed of prosperity is undoubtedly in store for this country. The big hurdle will be the first few months after victory when the big changeover is taking place. The going may be difficult during that time.

The wise man is the man who socks away every dollar he possibly can right now into war bonds. He can rest assured that any transition slump will not catch him unprepared. On the other hand, the man who doesn't buy bonds as insurance against temporary post-war upheaval is about as big an optimist as the little old Frenchwoman, very deaf but very bright, who lived close to a big ammunition plant being operated by the Nazis. One day an Allied bomb found the plant and it went up with a tremendous roar.

When the lady heard the sound she turned toward the door of the sitting room and said, "Come in, Cecile."

As her daughter entered the room, she said: "You know, Cecile, I think my hearing is improving. That's the first time in twenty years I've been able to hear you knock."

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SIGN OF THE TIMES

It is the hope of everyone that veterans of the present war will receive better treatment when they get home than did their dads after the 1918 armistice. Signs indicate that they will. In fact we hear that some municipalities are now even waiving dog taxes on former members of the K-9 corps that have been honorably discharged and returned to their owners.

LET THEM ANSWER THAT ONE

The efforts of some individuals to lay blame for the current ammunition shortage on labor's doorstep sort of reminds us of a story. A football player with a remarkable high school record this fall arrived at a prominent midwestern university. In addition to being a phenomenal ball carrier, the lad was also cocky and a little quick-tempered.

During the first practice session, as a back on the scrub team, he took a first team kickoff five yards behind his own goal and dashed 105 yards for a touchdown despite the fact the first team had some of the most highly rated players in the game.

More chagrined than angry, the coach called the lad to the sidelines and began giving him a dressing down. He pointed out that the lad outran his interference, zig-zagged more than necessary, and carried the ball in such a way that he could easily have dropped it—in short the touchdown was a pure fluke.

The hot-headed scrub was burning before the lecture was finished. The first free moment he snapped, "How was she for distance, coach?"

Well, that's the way it is with labor's war effort. Absenteeism, strikes, turnover, etc., are a few things some people are trying to hang on labor's war effort.

Our answer is "How is she for production?"

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YOUR CONSCIENCE HAS THE ANSWER

According to a returning war correspondent, one of the things G. I. Joes overseas want to know is why when guys in foxholes, mud and jungles will buy bonds to their limit it takes the promise of a kiss from Lana Turner to sell them at home.

★ ★ ★

DOESN'T SEEM THAT WAY

Walking to work this morning in a forty-mile breeze, we decided winter was here all right.

And another conclusion we came to was that the guy who runs into you unexpectedly and says, "It's a small world," never chased a hat on a windy day.

TOO CROWDED

Have you travelled on a train recently? Well, don't unless you absolutely have to. Despite Uncle Sam's repeated warnings to limit travel to the most essential needs only, trains continue to draw about twice their normal capacity of passengers. Most of them now resemble the New York subway during rush hours. In fact they are telling about two sardines swimming around calmly in San Diego Bay. Said one of them:

"I'm getting bored. Let's go up to San Francisco."

"Naw," said the other, "it's too far to swim."

"Well," said the first, "we could take the train."

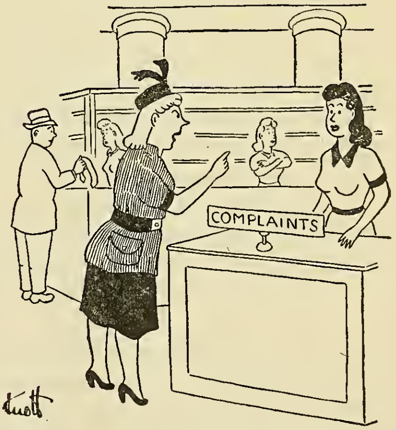
"What!" exclaimed the other, "and get packed in like passengers? Nix."

★ ★ ★

SOLVING THE LAUNDRY PROBLEM

"It is extremely difficult in these times to be well dressed," complained a troubled subscriber to the query department of a certain Chicago newspaper. "Every time I put on a clean shirt, there are some buttons missing. What would you advise me to do?"

"You should do one of two things," was the reply. "Either get married or get a divorce."



"I want to complain about not being able to buy anything to complain about."

Steelman Resigns

★

ON NOVEMBER 25th, John R. Steelman stepped down as Director of the United States Conciliation Service. Few resignations in Washington have created as genuine and widespread regret as Steelman's voluntary withdrawal from the Department of Labor. In high places and low his leaving is regarded as a distinct loss, for John R. Steelman was one of the few top flight Washington officials who brought to his job a mental and spiritual temperament in tune with the complexities connected therewith. Washington is infested with square pegs trying to fill round holes; but Steelmen was not one of these. Patient, tolerant and fair-minded, he enjoyed the respect of both employers and workers. Under his leadership the Conciliation Service became the genuine instrumentality for industrial peace that its founders hoped it would be.

During his seven-year tenure, Steelman transformed the Conciliation Service from an industrial relations "fire department" which was customarily called in to settle strikes to an agency which devoted most of its time to settling disputes before they reached the strike stage.

No son of wealthy parents, Steelman came up the hard way. At thirteen he left his home at Thornton, Arkansas, to work in a nearby plant and attend high school in his spare time. At eighteen he was teaching school when World War I interrupted his career. After receiving his army discharge in 1918 he decided to complete his education. Working as an itinerant laborer he held many jobs while gathering several college degrees. Lumberjack, farm hand, dishwasher and salesman he rubbed shoulders with all kinds and types of American workers during the years he was acquiring his education the hard way. More often than not he had to ride the rods from place to place because he did not have the price of a ticket.

In 1934, he was teaching sociology at Alabama College. During a speech at the College the Secretary of Labor met Steelman and was so impressed with his ability that he was invited to become a Counciliation Commissioner. Two years later, on the death of the then Director, Steelman was named his successor.

Steelman's record speaks for itself. Under his administration, the nation was divided into five regions with a field office in each region. In 1938, about fifty-eight per cent of the 1267 cases—involving something like 1,383,000 workers—handled by the service were strikes. Of the 25,000 cases — involving 12,000,000 workers—handled in the year ended June 30, 1944, only eleven per cent were strikes. In all, something like 70,000 cases were handled by the Conciliation Service during Steelman's regime. From eighty to ninety per cent of these cases were resolved in a manner satisfactory to both labor and management.

Steelman's formula for labor relations is simple. Recently he said: "The minute you make a cop of a conciliator you have destroyed his usefulness. We do not want authority. We believe it to be the very antithesis of the spirit in which really effective conciliation is carried on . . . conciliation can be truly effective only where the representative of the public commands the respect and confidence of both parties to the dispute. Respect and confidence can never be legislated. If I have any creed of labor relations, that is it."

As this is being written, no successor for Steelman has yet been named. Neither has he committed himself as to what his plans are for the future, although it is common knowledge that he has been offered lucrative posts in the industrial relations field by one or two of the bigger basic industries.

Wherever he goes and whatever he does, The Carpenter, in behalf of our entire Brotherhood, wishes him Godspeed and success.

SEVERANCE PAY–DEPRESSION ANTIDOTE

The principle of severance pay to cushion temporary post-war employment adjustments should be extended to all workers, the American Federation of Labor urges.

The severance pay allowance was embodied in the National War Labor Board's recent decision in the steel wage case.

The AFL views were given in concurring opinion by George Meany, secretary-treasurer, and Matthew Woll, vice-president.

They welcomed the WLB's dismissal-pay order for steel workers, but contended the entire steel decision did not "represent the full measure of justice due these workers" because nothing was done to grant a requested general wage increase.

"The board has approved the principle of dismissal pay and committed itself to order such payments should the parties fail to bargain on the issue successfully within 60 days," they said.

"By this action all other workers will be able to insulate themselves partially against the shocks of reconversion. The American Federation of Labor members concur in this action of the board, and in the absence of comprehensive Congressional action will renew their effort to make applicable to all workers any decision by the WLB on this issue."

Mr. Meany and Mr. Woll said that, otherwise, the WLB extended to steel workers "merely the benefits of its established policies on certain fringe issues" relating to vacations, holidays and maintenance of membership, while maintaining an "obstinate, ill-advised position" against a general wage increase.

"Despite exhaustive studies of the cost of living and an abundance of corroborating testimony from the workers themselves," they added, the majority of the WLB refuses to consider the prima facie case against the Little Steel formula and to make specific recommendations to the President.

"This entire case was designed to convince the WLB that the 15 per cent maladjustment allowance (Little Steel formula) to offset the rise in the cost of living was unjust and inequitable. The refusal of the WLB to act on this issue again demonstrates clearly that the board has succeeded in freezing wages by delay and inaction."

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE
THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

Trees and Jobs in The Pacific Northwest

By H. J. ANDREWS, Regional Forester
Portland, Oregon

THIS IS A STORY about big timber. The setting is the North Pacific Region where most of the nation's remaining old growth forests are found. The time is now.

These forests are important to carpenters wherever lumber is used. They provide one board out of every three used in the United States. When it comes to quality the tall, clean boled trees of the Pacific Northwest produce a high percentage of the select grades of soft-wood lumber normally to be found in the retail yards everywhere. Does this sound like bragging? Well, at one time or another almost any forest region in the United States could have told a similar story. One hundred and five years ago New York led the nation in lumber production. Then Pennsylvania took the lead in 1859. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Louisiana each held top place for a while. The state of Washington took the lead in 1909 and again in 1915 and then held it for 23 years. Now Oregon is the leading lumber producing state in the Union with an annual cut of over 7 billion board feet. Keep in mind that each one of these leading lumber producing states held first place only while it was harvesting its virgin forests. That is what Oregon is doing now; Washington too, for that matter, and that is why these two states can ship high quality lumber and plywood across the continent to compete with second growth lumber grown in the East or South. Despite the prediction that everything soon will be on a chip-and-glue-up basis it is pretty safe to assume that quality lumber will continue to be the carpenters' first choice as long as it is obtainable.

The old growth forests are mighty important to the Pacific Northwest. In effect they represent the blue chips on our side of the table in the Northwest's bid for a place in the sun in the industrial game. These blue chips represent about 438 billion board feet of old growth and large-size second growth timber available for manufacture into lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, and other wood products. The trouble is that the lumber production game is played high, wide, and handsome. The ante is over 11 billion board feet of timber a year. At that rate the Pacific Northwest would have all of its blue chips in the pot in 37 years. Then it would have to get a new stake by growing a new crop of trees to saw log size, and while doing this the region probably would have to be content with a game of penny ante, using its second growth for white chips. From this you probably will get the idea that the Northwest isn't playing its cards right. Let's see if that is the case.

In Oregon and Washington, exclusive of the Spokane territory, there are about 1200 wood using plants; that is, saw mills, tie mills, plywood, and pulp and paper plants. Altogether they are cutting around 11¾ billion feet of timber a year not counting a lot that is entirely or partially wasted in logging and milling. Over 80 per cent of the annual cut is from privately owned lands. The private timber would be cut out in 18 years at this rate if all of it were available to the present mills. Some of the mills own or control enough private timber so that they will be pretty certain to have logs to keep them operating considerably longer than 18 years. However, 31 per cent of the production comes from mills that will be out of old growth timber from private sources in some 6 to 14 years. Worse yet, an additional 31 per cent of the production from private timber will be washed up in from one to five years. Now, if the old growth timber on federal, state, and county holdings was to be used to help keep all of these mills going as long as possible, production could be maintained as at present for 37 years and then there would have to be a wholesale shutdown. However, the state and Federal agencies are playing a conservative game. The public timber makes up about 60 per cent of the total volume. For the most part it is being cut on a sustained yield basis so that by the time the last of the old growth in a working circle is cut the new growth on land which was logged off first will be big enough for saw logs. Thus the timber on state and federal forests plus that of some far-sighted private owners will serve as a buffer against complete liquidation of old growth timber within the next 2 or 3 decades. Unfortunately there isn't enough publicly owned timber to go around if the sustained yield program is followed, as it should be. A lot of mills that have been kept going on a hand-to-mouth basis during the war will shut down early in the post-war period.

What has caused this situation? Oregon and Washington still have one-third of the nation's supply of merchantable timber. The Douglas-fir region can grow trees just about as fast as any other section of the country and faster than most. Then why can't these mills keep on operating?

The answer involves two very important factors that haven't been given enough consideration in the past. First, it takes from 80 to 100 years or longer for a tree to grow from a seedling to saw-log size, or at least what the West Coast loggers call saw log size. Second, when lumbering really got started in a big way in Oregon and Washington the installed capacity of the mills exceeded the capacity of the forests to provide a continuous supply of logs. Fire, bad cutting practices and neglect retarded the process of natural reforestation on much of the cutover land. As long as the supply of old growth seemed unlimited, why spend money growing a new crop? Now that it is known that a shortage of old growth timber is developing it becomes painfully apparent that the new crop of trees will not immediately fill the gap caused by the decrease in production from old growth timber that is about to occur.

It is not difficult to figure out the reason for this. The bulk of the logging has been done during the period 1900 to 1944. Therefore, most of the second growth on the cutover lands is less than 40 years old and will not reach saw log size for another 50 or 60 years. Even the large second growth that resulted from natural reforestation of old burns will not help very much because in the critical areas much of the private timber of this kind has been logged prematurely during the last decade. It might better have been left to grow while the mills still had old growth timber to draw upon.

To date the forest history of Oregon and Washington is not much different from that of other regions that started out with a heritage of virgin forests. Whether these two states will continue to repeat, step by step, the mistakes of the East and the Lake States remains to be seen.

It is not too late to take action to prevent this. The Northwest has about half of its old growth forests left. The lumbermen know that when this is gone there will be no other regions with untapped virgin forests to which they can migrate—except Alaska. The farsighted ones are laying plans for staying in business in the Northwest. They are acquiring stumpage and reforesting cutover land. They are hiring technical foresters and are going into tree farming. Many operators are hoping to be able to combine their timber and reforesting land with public holdings to form sustained yield blocks.

These are all hopeful signs. By all means this trend towards better forestry should be encouraged but it should not be allowed to gloss over the fact that only a portion of the present lumber industry can be sustained by such measures. In most of Western Washington, northwestern Oregon, and much of the pine area in these two states depletion of old growth timber has gone too far.

The forest industry would like to brighten this picture with glowing references to the young growth that is coming on apace due to better fire protection and more attention to provision for natural reforestation. However, the trees on the recently reforested lands are too small and the ones that came in in the wake of earlier logging are too few to offset the depletion of old growth in the critical areas. If this were not so, why have so many mills closed down during this wartime period of unprecedented need for lumber? The profits were there—but not the saw logs.

What is needed is action to prolong operations in old growth timber until new crops grow to usable size, to devise ways of getting better and fuller use of these irreplaceable big trees, to make every acre of logged off land produce more trees faster, to protect the forests from fire, insects and disease, to make the annual cut and annual growth balance.

This calls for united effort to get a forestry program operating. The whole nation should have such a program—in many places the need is greater than in the Northwest. An essential resource is involved; a national asset is threatened.

Organized labor's interests are at stake too. Trees and jobs are inseparable. Wood has thousands of uses but it takes labor to transform a tree into useful products. Carpenters and joiners do not need to be told that it requires craftsmanship to make these products—to build with wood. They should not forget that back of the builders are the millmen and the loggers and that back of these is the source of the jobs of all of them, the forests.

NEXT MONTH: The Forestry Situation in California.

AFL Pushes for Aid to Disabled

A broad program of rehabilitation for the physically handicapped, supervised by a general committee including representatives of labor and war veterans, was suggested by the AFL at a hearing before the Kelly subcommittee of the House Committee on Labor, which is investigating the plight of millions of blind, deaf, crippled and otherwise disabled Americans.

Following admission by government officials that the present program reaches only a small fraction of the men, women and children with serious defects of one kind or another, the proposal presented by the Federation's legislative representative, Lewis G. Hines, made a deep impression upon the committee.

Hines declared that, with casualties on the battlefield mounting steadily and the number of maimed in factories running a close second, it is obvious that the need for a humane program with "teeth" in it will be greater than ever before.

He also hit at the present system, charging it has resulted in the handicapped being "screened out" of gainful employment.

"We are going to find that the oldtime methods of keeping these people out of jobs to keep down the employers' insurance rates will not work and that it will be necessary to establish a Federal compensation program along with the program for physical and vocational rehabilitation," Hines declared.

BRITAIN HAS NEW-TYPE HOUSE

A new type of plywood house is being exhibited in Britain with the double purpose of solving the post-war housing necessity, and the retention of labor employed in the war effort, according to the British Information Services. Covering an area of 600 square feet, the house takes 800 man-hours in the factory to make and 200 man-hours at the site of erection.

BEATING JAPS WILL ALSO BE COSTLY

Early last month, General Brehon Somervell told a large New York audience that even after Germany is defeated the cost of waging war will not decrease materially. He predicted that the cost of defeating Japan even after the collapse of the Reich will run better than seventy billion dollars a year.

KEEP 'EM SMOKING

BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

Another million precious American cigarettes have gone to our boys overseas during December, thanks to the Cigarette Fund and the generosity of the locals and councils that have been supporting it. Like the people at home, our fighting boys are finding cigarette supplies mighty scarce these days. Gone are the days when they could pick up a carton or two whenever they wanted to and had the necessary funds. Therefore it goes without saying that the free cigarettes being supplied through the Fund are probably doubly appreciated at this time.

During the past month, something like nine hundred dollars—less than half enough to provide a million free cigarettes—came into the Fund from donations by locals and councils. The Fund is again getting somewhat low. A million cigarettes cost $2,500. The balance remaining in the Fund is a little better than $6,700. Consequently the Fund is in a position to take care of only about two more monthly donations of a million cigarettes. Ever since the Fund was inaugurated some eighteen months ago, at least a million cigarettes monthly have been provided for our fighting boys through the Fund. It is the hope of the General Office that this pace can be maintained until the end of the war. All indications are that the war is still a long way from being over, even in Europe. The fighting is getting harder all the time and the need for cigarettes is growing apace.

No one can say how many thousands of friends the Brotherhood has made among GI Joes through the Cigarette Fund. Letters of thanks have come from every theater of war and from just about every rank in the Army and Navy. They have come from captains and corporals, majors and machinists mates. But whether they came from high officers or just plain GI Joes they invariably expressed sincere thanks; first, for the gift of cigarettes, and second, for the thoughtfullness in remembering the boys who are doing the fighting and carrying the brunt of the sacrificing in this war.

The war on all fronts is reaching the climactic stage. More of our boys are now on foreign soil than ever before. On the European front winter is at its peak. All these things mean that the need for the comfort of cigarettes from home has reached a new high. Cigarette supplies being what they are, many of the boys are undoubtedly doomed to go without cigarettes unless we on the home front make provisions to see that they are supplied.

Make all checks for donations to the Cigarette Fund payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows. Also be sure to indicate plainly that the check or money order is intended for the Cigarette Fund.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from November 15 to December 20, 1944.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.	L. U.	City and State	Amt.
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	25 00	1108	Cleveland, O.	10 00
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00	1201	Borger, Tex.	10 00
11	Cleveland, O.	20 00	1296	San Diego, Cal.	25 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	50 00	1471	Jackson, Miss.	10 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	20 00	1502	Seaside, Ore.	12 70
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	15 00	1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	25 00
137	Norwich, Conn.	10 00	1795	Farmington, Mo.	11 00
182	Cleveland, O.	10 00	1846	New Orleans, La.	20 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 00	1979	Granite City, Ill.	25 00
213	Houston, Tex.	2 60	2020	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
239	Easton, Pa.	10 00	2059	Bismarck, N. D.	5 00
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00	2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
377	Alton, Ill.	20 00	2163	New York, N. Y.	20 00
393	Camden, N. J.	20 00	2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	20 00	2624	Reedsport, Ore.	20 00
455	Somerville, N. J.	5 00	2671	Roseburg, Ore.	30 00
548	St. Paul, Minn.	20 00	2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00
742	Decatur, Ill.	5 00	3065	Alturas, Cal.	5 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	2 00	3091	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	10 00	3168	Escanaba, Mich.	25 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	20 00	3191	Chelsea, Mass.	20 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00			

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Indianapolis D. C., Indianapolis, Ind.	10 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
Mobile & Vicinity D. C., Ala.	10 00
Morris, Somerset and Vic., Bernardsville, N. J.	10 00
Redwood D. C., Napa, Cal.	10 00
St. Louis D. C., Mo.	200 00
San Diego County D. C., San Diego, Cal.	50 00

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In the November issue a $75.00 donation was credited to Haverstown, N. Y., instead of L. U. 964 Rockland County and Vicinity, N. Y.

* * *

Available Funds Nov. 20, 1944	$8,266 71
Receipts	963 30
Total	$9,230 01
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	2,500 00
Total Available Funds Dec. 20, 1944	$6,730 01

Labor looks toward a
LASTING PEACE

By JAMES T. SHOTWELL

★ ★ ★

IN THE HOUR of battle it is hard to realize that there can be anything more important than victory in the field; for at a time when the issue is that of life or death, nothing else can compare in importance with it. But battles alone do not determine the fate of nations. That is left to the strategy of peace. The statesman and not the soldier finally registers the results of war.

It is heartening to see the way in which the American people are growingly aware of this fundamental truth of history. In spite of all the concentration of thought and energy upon the conduct of the war, we are steadily increasing our interest in the post-war settlement and are insisting that its problems should be discussed, not in vague generalities, but definitely and practically. In this way progress is made—real progress—although as yet it is by no means so certain to reach its goal as the military effort.

We fight wars to win them and do not stop until the victory is in our grasp, but it is always possible to stop halfway in the erection of the structure of peace, to turn aside from the final task and leave things half-done.

The peace planners have an additional difficulty to overcome because, unlike war, which is as old as time, permanent peace is as yet an unrealized aspiration, and therefore calls for a wholly new era in human affairs. Yet two world wars have now taught us that we must turn the corner on all the past and build a structure of enduring peace or else face a third world war which would leave nothing of our civilization but ruin.

The choice is inescapable: preparation for a still greater war, endangering our liberties and even our form of government at home; or peace with unlimited prosperity made possible by the extension of social justice under the regime of modern science.

The leaders of American labor have been among the first to see this central fact of our time. It was clearly stated by the American Federation of Labor at a meeting (the A. F. of L. Post-war Forum) held last April attended by delegates from every state in the Union. The document which registered the outlook of this Forum presented a program for world organization which should now be recalled to memory in the light of the agreement reached by the governments of the four Great Powers at Dumbarton Oaks. A comparison of these two documents will show that labor has been thinking constructively along the same lines as the governments themselves.

The document of the American Federation of Labor was divided into two parts, the first dealing with the general principles of world organization and the second with a definite program. It began with the challenging statement that "the supreme enemy of the well-being of the common people of the world" is war. Under the war system neither organized labor nor the democratic way of life have any promise of survival. But lasting peace must rest on social justice and include all peoples. Therefore, "political and military programs must be associated with a far-reaching economic program which will be designed, not to advantage certain nations at the expense of others, but to organize and utilize the new productive powers of industry and agriculture for the advancement of the standards of living of all peoples."

"Worldwide economic health is essential to security," the statement said. "The American Federation of Labor is convinced that the acid test of the leadership of the United Nations will be whether they can organize the postwar world for this kind of economic and cultural progress."

From economics the statement then turned to the problem of safeguarding freedom of thought and expression throughout the world. It pointed out that this is the ultimate moral purpose for which we are fighting the Second World War, and that organized labor holds a high place in the development of the conscience of mankind.

The program of the A. F. of L., designed to deal practically with these great principles, was divided into three main parts, one dealing with security, another with welfare or livelihood, and a third with justice. This three-part division also underlay the document of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, although it was not formally divided under the different headings.

In this respect the proposed constitution of the United Nations is an improvement upon the Covenant of the League of Nations, for the latter did not provide adequately for international economic organization, and also gave the World Court a left-handed recognition. It concentrated instead upon politics. It was but natural that the Covenant should concentrate upon the political aspects of international relations, for they are by all means the most important; but as the history of the League showed, there was need of something more far-reaching than a reform in diplomacy. The growth of commerce and industry on the one hand and of legal relationships between nations on the other needed to be recognized.

The new proposal for a world organization for the United Nations is better balanced, because alongside the Security Council for the maintenance of peace it makes provision, not only for a world court and a system of international justice but also for an Economic Council with many agencies working under it. But more important than the breadth of scope in this plan for the United Nations are two questions still unanswered: first, what are the chances of its adoption? and second, if adopted, how will it work? To answer these questions we must deal separately with each of the divisions mentioned above—security, international justice and economics.

The elimination of war as an instrument of national policy is the chief purpose of the United Nations. The Dumbarton Oaks document repeats this purpose in language that recalls, although in much stronger form, the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928. But we have come a long way beyond the specious thinking of Senator Borah and his followers, who succeeded in keeping out of the Kellogg Pact any provision for peace enforcement. Provision for such enforcement is the very heart of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal.

The Security Council, drawn from eleven nations, of which the Great Powers are permanent members, will be watching over the peace of the world. They will be in continuous session, because the danger of war may come at any time. There is a ready test of aggression: any nation which refuses to settle its disputes by peaceful means (which are indicated in the text) and proceeds to use force instead is an aggressor. The Council then is "empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic or other measures not involving the use of armed force" shall be invoked to give effect to its decisions. These measures may include complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraph, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations. If these measures are inadequate, the Security Council can then go on to make "demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the organization."

Of special importance, because the prevention of war is so much more vital than its suppression, is the provision for an air force made up of national contingents to be used in "urgent military measures" when the peace of nations is suddenly threatened or violated.

This use of airpower as a warning to warlike nations is one of the most helpful innovations in international relations. It is not necessary to build up vast military establishments to maintain peace against aggressors if the initial threat is immediately countered by the symbol of power which the United Nations will undoubtedly possess. It is by airpower that the Germans and the Japanese are learning in their own homes and countryside the meaning of modern war. The reminder of past bombings will certainly mean much to these defeated nations. It also should not be forgotten that the air establishment would be less in size and in cost than any other of the fighting services.

The adoption of airpower in war prevention has an incidental but very important bearing upon the adoption of the whole scheme by the United States, for it may help to solve the problem which came to the fore in the last election campaign: "How can the United States agree in an international body to the use of our armed forces, when Congress alone can declare war?" This problem must be solved or there is no international organization. The solution clearly lies in limiting the power of our delegate on the Security Council to measures short of war. If those measures are of a character to prevent a war from beginning instead of suppressing it after it has begun, then we have a possible way out of our constitutional difficulty.

After all, the maintenance of international peace is not so very different from the maintenance of peace at home. We have a policeman in the precinct to provide against local crimes and misdemeanors, but when riots occur the National Guard or the armed forces of the nation are called out. But air forces can be set up and trained to deal with the minor disorders which might otherwise breed war. It would give added weight to economic and diplomatic pressure. In proportion as the nations proceed with their disarmament, its influence would increase. Congress therefore should provide beforehand by a blanket authority for at least this measure of coercion in support of peace.

The Economic and Social Council is a body to coordinate the activities of the other organizations in this field, such as the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Financial Organization and others. The need for such a body has long been felt in Geneva, and in the last years of the League a commission was appointed to draft a constitution for it. This was headed by Mr. Bruce of Australia, and the report, known as the Bruce Report, was undoubtedly studied carefully at Dumbarton Oaks.

In any case, by a very deft wording, the document sidesteps one of the most difficult problems in organization. It says that the Economic and Social Council shall coordinate the activities of the various bodies "through consultations with and recommendations to" them. The words which are carefully avoided are "control," "direct" and "supervise."

The I.L.O. has always fought shy of control by foreign offices of governments, and its successful career is largely due to the fact that it has maintained its direct connections with the workers and employers as well as with governments. Similarly, the organizations for capital enterprises, for health and social welfare must represent their own constituencies. At the same time there must be provision against overlapping and contradiction in policies. The Economic and Social Council will therefore have a real and important task assigned it.

It must be remembered, however, that the real work in the economic and social fields will be in the special bodies and not in the general Council. Dumbarton Oakes says nothing about these bodies because they are being set up independently.

There is almost no dissent now from the proposal that the United States should join the World Court or some such body. In any case, that forms an integral part of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement. It is to be hoped that it will be taken for granted and further discussion is unnecessary.

From what has been said about it, it might seem as though the new world organization were merely a grand alliance of the Great Powers in disguise. Indeed, this is what has been charged against it by its critics.

It is true that the maintenance of peace is largely entrusted to the Great Powers. But that is inevitable, because they alone can give the final guarantee against aggression.

In reality, however, the smaller nations have been recognized with due regard to their interests in world organization. Their meeting place is chiefly in the General Assembly, where all nations vote on an equal footing. The General Assembly has "the right to consider the general principles of cooperation" and to make recommendations with regard to the major problems of international relations. When peace is actually violated the Security Council must act. But the power of the purse is in the hands of the General Assembly. It approves the budgets of the organization and apportions expenses among the members.

Undoubtedly this is not fully satisfactory to all, but the principle upon which the organization is based is a sound one because it is functional. Security is to be guaranteed in the way in which experience shows to be necessary. Justice is to be administered with a recognition of the full equality of all nations. Economic and social questions are to be carried out by the appropriate agencies but, as these are not law-making bodies, the final decision as to what shall be done will rest with the national governments concerned.

This, in a word, is the way in which the whole organization is to be set up. It should be a matter of real satisfaction to the American Federation of Labor that the plan is in harmony with its own proposals of last spring.

—The Federationist

No Wonder Refrigerators are Scarce

If you have been having difficulty in trying to replace your worn-out washer, refrigerator or toaster—there is good reason for it. Plants are now turning out war goods instead of civilian goods.

Some idea of how war production has cut into civilian production of durable goods can be gained from study of a recent memorandum released by OPA.

"During 1942, 1943 and 1944," the memorandum states, "these consumer durables have been out of production, either completely or in major part. If during these three years the 1941 rate of production had continued, here is the number of these goods that would have been put on the market for American consumers:

"10,980,000 automobiles.
"10,500,000 refrigerators.
"6,042,000 washing machines.
"6,351,000 vacuum cleaners.
"16,755,000 electric irons.
"7,923,000 toasters.
"41,100,000 radios.
"82,380,000 clocks and watches.
"10,400,000 furnaces and heaters
"14,010,000 stoves and ranges."

STRIKES DECREASE IN CANADA

Misrepresentations regarding strike totals in Canada were blasted in most emphatic fashion by a report issued by the Department of Labor.

It revealed that during the first 10 months of this year time lost as a result of strikes and walkouts was 82 per cent less than during the same period of 1943.

Up to October 31, the report said, there were 172 strikes, involving 74,391 workers and causing a loss of 485,924 man-days.

In October there were only 12 strikes, with a loss of 6,835 man-days, as against 36 strikes and a loss of 25,639 man-days in October, 1943.

War Labor Board Outlines its Position on Seniority During and After the War

WLB on Seniority

★ ★ ★

RECONVERSION . . . cutbacks . . . returning veterans. These harbingers of military victory also will bring seniority problems into America's industrial plants. Have labor and management worked out a seniority policy that will assure harmonious and equitable settlement of grievances over promotions, demotions, and lay offs, so that speedy efficient resumption of peace-time production will not be impaired?

Unions generally argue that seniority should be the chief factor in advancing or retaining employees since it is difficult to measure other factors with any degree of objectivity. On the other hand, most employers maintain that emphasis should be placed almost entirely on skill and ability in making promotions or lay offs.

The War Labor Board has frequently ruled that seniority should prevail when promotions are made, if ability, merit, and capacity are equal. This attitude was enunciated in cases involving Detroit Steel Products Company (February 1943), American Brass Company (June 1942), Underwood-Elliot Fisher Company (October 1942), and many others.

This seniority provision, moreover, is very often incorporated into collective bargaining agreements after a company and a union have threshed out their opposite points of view.

The Board has also ordered in various cases the seniority provision with no other qualification than "skill and ability to do the work" rather than "equal skill and ability."

This was the Board's ruling in the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company case (October 18, 1944) and others.

But either of these seniority provisions is merely a general principle. They become meaningful only when applied to the day-to-day problems in any one plant. Application of the seniority clause must vary from one plant to another to meet the particular problems which are faced.

Discussing whether seniority should be qualified only by "skill and ability to do the work" or "equal skill and ability," Dr. Edwin C. Witte, public member of the National Board, declared in a majority opinion on the Holtzer-Cabot case:

"Which of these qualifications is preferable would depend on the peculiar facts in each case . . . Under a provision granting seniority only where skill and ability are equal, seniority may be rendered well-nigh meaningless by the employer's insistence that his judgment may not be questioned. Conversely, a union can very seriously handicap an employer under a clause qualifying seniority only by ability to do the work, if it fails to recognize that wide differences in proficiency are a legitimate consideration in lay offs and still more in promotions.

Neither of these qualifications, any more than any other provision in a union contract, will work satisfactorily unless there is good will on both sides and an earnest desire to make the contract work."

Therefore, the War Labor Board has said that a sound seniority policy is one that is hammered out by the parties in the process of their daily collective bargaining. This position was very ably expressed by Dr. George W. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the Board, in an address before the American Management Association in New York in May, 1944:

"I look askance at every case in which we of the War Labor Board are asked to develop seniority provisions. No group of persons can design seniority clauses that can be applied satisfactorily in hundreds of plants. The requirements of seniority provisions vary widely from plant to plant. Cogent reasons exist why such matters should be worked out through collective bargaining today. For example, a seniority problem is one thing in an expanding industry and something altogether different in a contracting industry.

"Some persons suggest: 'Why not devise a seniority clause that will automatically be included in all agreements and settle this matter once and for all?' That would be like passing a law requiring everyone in America to wear a size 6 shoe. As your feet vary, so do your problems. Some persons have bunions and some do not. You had better provide for your own bunions.

"The matter of seniority is assuming greater importance with reconversion, renegotiation, etc. It is common practice to include in agreements a clause providing, in general, that in making promotions seniority shall be the determining factor when merit, ability, and capacity are equal. That's a simple thing to put into a contract. Subsequently someone desires a promotion and advances the idea that the seniority clause means that seniority is the determining factor among all those who are capable of performing the job from which promotions are to be made (it is suggested that if all were not capable they would not have held their jobs).

"If you follow that line of reasoning, your contract provision becomes almost tantamount to a straight seniority provision, and measurable differences in merit, ability and capacity are ignored. Thus, you can take a clause which gives primary consideration to ability, and secondary consideration to seniority, and by day-to-day application transform it into a straight seniority clause. Or, in day-to-day application, management might say that, considering merit, ability, and capacity, Joe Doakes is the most capable fellow in his department, and go on to defy anybody to prove that anyone else has more merit, ability, and capacity—words that nobody knows the meaning of, to begin with.

"Bending the bough in that manner will result in no weight at all being given to seniority even though the parties have agreed it should have compelling importance in some cases.

"Now, if the parties really mean that ability should be accorded primary consideration and seniority secondary consideration, it will be a rather stiff task to effectuate the general principle. Thus, day-by-day collective bargaining is no simple job. I have seen the seniority problem posed above worked out by day-to-day bargaining in a constructive manner. Avoidance of daily bargaining of this sort means that the agreement has not settled anything. If one party tries to vitiate the seniority clause in the day-to-day process, trouble occurs in the plant. This is the origin of many of the grievances which plague industrial management.

"With the type of seniority clause mentioned above, it is rarely possible to obtain general agreement as to who is the ablest person in a department. That is a matter of judgment. It is significant, however, that general agreement can ordinarily be secured as to the five or six ablest people among a group of, say, 100. And if you select the five most capable people in the group which is in line for promotion, primary consideration would thus be given to ability. Seniority can then be applied within the selected group to insure that secondary weight is given to length of service. That is what was contemplated by the agreement."

Dr. Taylor here expresses clearly the War Labor Board's recognition that seniority problems can best be worked out locally through collective bargaining, after examination of problems in a particular plant.

Quite aside from the civilian situation, there is the imminent problem of seniority rights for employees returning from military service. This problem has already confronted labor and management to some extent, but will become more serious after the war.

When the National Service Act was passed, this problem was foreseen and an attempt was made to meet it. The Act provided that when an employee left a position to enter armed service in defense of his country, then returned and wanted his job back, he should get it back—provided that he was "still qualified to perform the duties of such position" and applied for rehire within 40 days after leaving the service. Further, the provision stated that the position should be "of like seniority, status, and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable. . ."

The returning veteran seeking rehire should in these cases be "considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during this period of active military service (and) shall be so restored without loss of seniority. . ."

The Board's attitude is best illustrated by action it has taken on several recent cases. In deciding these cases, the Board has followed the provisions of the Selective Service Act and has denied union requests to amplify or modify these provisions.

The amount of seniority accruing to an employee returning from armed service was clearly stated by the Board in the Bell Aircraft Corporation case (July 1943) as follows: "(An employee's) record of continuous service shall be deemed not to have been broken by his absence (while in the armed forces)." Thus, the employee's right to a job was stated in words closely similar to those of the Selective Service Act.

Again in the New Indiana Chair Company case (December 1943), and the American Wire Cloth Manufacturing Association case (February 1944), the Board ruled that returning veterans shall be reinstated in their former job, or the equivalent, if physically able to perform the work. The Board, however, added the following qualifications:

> "It is understood that the foregoing does not constitute a guarantee that work shall be provided when no work is available. It is understood, however, that such employee will be restored to his position or to a position of like seniority status and pay unless the company's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so."

Incidentally, an employer need not obtain from WLB permission to rehire a veteran at his pre-induction salary, or a larger one if increases have been granted during his absence to which he would have been entitled had he been continuously employed. If he is placed in a job with a higher rating than the one he left, he may be paid the regular established rate for that job, applicable to an employee of his skill and ability, and reflecting any increases due to seniority.

In this connection, Jesse Freidin, General Counsel of the WLB, on November 13, 1944, declared in a letter to the Director of the Labor Negotiating Service, Division of Safeway Stores in San Francisco:

> "The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 guarantees reemployment to a veteran in a position of like seniority, status, and pay. This has been interpreted as requiring such a veteran to be reemployed at the level to which he would have been entitled if there had been no break in his service with the company. The returned veteran is, therefore, entitled to any length of service increase which the job would have carried with it during his absence in the armed services."

Failure to give the returned worker the length-of-service increase, Freidin pointed out, would be equivalent to a reduction in pay which is in violation of the national wage policy.

We Get Guns *and* Butter

AFTER MORE than five years of war, in three of which this country has been an active belligerent, the American people as a whole have been able to maintain their standard of living, in terms of total expenditures for goods and services, while at the same time saving far more than ever before, according to an analysis of official Government figures.

This seeming paradox of "guns and butter," too, in the figurative sense, is testimony to the amazing productivity of the American system and is in contrast with the experience of other principal belligerents of which Great Britain is an example.

From a predominantly civilian status as recently as 1941, the American economy was converted in record-breaking time to a war footing to supply our Allies as well as our own armed forces. The result was that 62 per cent of all manufacturing output went for war in 1943 and 1944—$92 billions in 1943 and an estimated $98 billions last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Yet production for civilian use continued to be maintained at a comparatively high level in dollar terms. True, output of durable goods such as automobiles, refrigerators, etc., had to go for the duration in favor of war production. But output of many other items was maintained at a high level and even increased in a number of cases. And there was a pronounced rise in consumer demand at the same time for food, clothing and luxury items.

As a result, consumer expenditures for goods and services in this country will reach $96 to $97 billions for 1944, the Department of Commerce estimates. This is a new record high and compares with $91 billions in 1943, $82 billions in 1942, $74.6 billions in 1941, and $65.7 billions in 1940.

British figures show no comparable increases. According to the Federal Reserve Bulletin which quotes the British White Paper on War Finance, consumer expenditures in the United Kingdom in 1943 (the latest figures available) were 4,981,000,000 pounds sterling compared with 4,857,000,000 pounds in 1942, 4,557,000,000 pounds in 1941 and 4,282,000,000 pounds in 1940.

Thus the British gain in consumer expenditures in the four war years, 1940-43, was approximately 16 per cent. The increase in this country for the same period was 38 per cent, or more than double.

These figures are in terms of prices current in each of the countries during the various years. Employing an index that makes allowance for price changes (since prices have risen in both countries), and at the same time making adjustments for the fact that taxes represent a larger share of the price of things in Great Britain than in the United States, we get the following situation:

Indexes of Real Consumption in the United States and United Kingdom

(1939=100)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
U. S.	100	105.2	113.0	111.5	114.7
U. K.	100	88.0	82.0	81.0	79.0

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Federal Reserve Bulletin, British White Paper on War Finance.

We see from these figures that real consumption in Great Britain has declined steadily during the war to a level more than 20 per cent under pre-war in 1943, whereas in the United States the reverse has occurred with real consumption increasing to nearly 15 per cent above pre-war in 1943.

Nor has the American consumer been spending at the expense of his savings. For individual savings in this country—in War Bonds, life insurance, savings accounts and other channels of thrift—have increased more than five-fold during the war. British savings have increased sharply also, but the 1943 savings were little more than 2½ times greater than 1940, or about half the American rate of increase.

Texas has a monument erected to "Pop-Eye," the popular cartoon character, at Crystal City, the "Spinach Capital."

AID THE ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS

Editorial

Time For a Thorough Revamping

Writing in the December issue of The American, Dr. William M. Leiserson, former chairman of the National Mediation Board, warns that the labor situation in America is heading straight for the shoals. "Three years after Pearl Harbor," he says, "we still have no definite policy toward labor during the war, or plan for after the war. Lacking a clear-cut guiding principle, we have met each labor crisis with an improvisation which, while patching the immediate breach, has generated new misunderstandings of its own."

That Dr. Leiserson's observations come close to hitting the nail on the head has long been know by American workers. Buck-passing, boondoggling, and delay, coupled with the unfair, unworkable Little Steel formula have created a morass of chaos unparalleled in American labor history. And the situation shows no promise of improving. Disputes are piling up faster than the War Labor Board can handle them. Cases are being kicked around from pillar to post for months and even years before decisions are handed down; and when they are finally handed down they are more often than not so confusing and inconsistent that no one can understand them. Workers are becoming fed up and resentful and the general public is becoming genuinely alarmed.

While the situation is bad enough while the war is going on, it promises to become much worse after the last shot is fired unless something is done immediately. Then there will be no stimulus of patriotism to keep men plugging away at their jobs in the face of mounting and endless injustices. Then there will no driving urge compelling employers to keep production lines going full speed regardless of any other considerations. Then the real breakdown will come unless a consistent and realistic labor policy is developed in the meantime.

Some people seem to think that after the war is time enough to tackle the matter. Nothing could be more erroneous. The present situation cannot drift along indefinitely. The breakdown may come long before the end of the war—something that must be avoided at all costs. Furthermore, if this country is to avoid another disastrous depression following the cessation of hostilities a blueprint for an orderly reconversion program must be worked out beforehand. Labor cannot be ignored in that blueprint.

As our General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson, has so often pointed out in recent speeches and articles, there are something like twenty-five different agencies now dealing with labor; some of them working independently, some of them working at cross purposes, and some of them working practically not at all. A confused situation of that kind cannot be carried over into the peacetime era if reconversion is to be orderly and rapid.

Nor can anything as impractical as the Little Steel formula be maintained indefinitely. Even by BLS figures (which the AFL has consistently proven to be inadequate) the cost of living has increased by thirty per cent since the start of the war, while wages have continued to be governed by the fifteen per cent Little Steel formula. A situation of this kind cannot help but develop terrific internal pressures. To date these pressures have been kept under control, but when they do break through the seams, the explosion will be colossal. How long will it be before the explosion occurs? No one can say; but no one can deny that the time bomb is ticking and ticking fast.

Dr. Leiserson suggests that the President immediately call a labor conference so that labor, management, and the government can sit down together around the table and work out a realistic policy. Certainly no one can deny that a new labor policy is needed; and certainly no one can deny that the best way to work out such a policy is for labor, management, and government to sit down together and plan it out jointly.

While different parts of the labor movement may not have always seen eye to eye with Dr. Leiserson in all his actions, at the same time it must be admitted that he is as close a student of the labor situation as there is. And whether he advocates it or not, it must be admitted that the time has come for a revamping of the existing (or lack of existing) labor policy.

Free and Enterprising Free Enterprise

At its recent convention the National Manufacturers Association adopted a resolution that said, in part, "We believe our free enterprise system and our American form of government are inseparable—and there can be no compromise between a free economy and a government-dictated economy without endangering our political as well as our economic freedom." With that statement the responsible portion of the labor movement—the part that has built on a solid foundation and endured through wars, booms and depressions—has no quarrel. Except for the few Communist-controlled, Johnny-come-lately organizations, the labor movement is as anxious to preserve free enterprise as is the Manufacturers Association.

However, the phrase "free enterprise" is somewhat ambiguous. It means different things to different people, sometimes even tho they be in the same stratum of society. The owner of a small corner grocery store probably has an entirely different conception of free enterprise from the president of a great grocery chain. Very likely if the former's ideas of free enterprise were to prevail the chains would be outlawed, and, conversely, if the latter's ideas were put into effect the former would soon be driven to the wall. Free enterprise is not something as fixed and immutable as a law of physics. It is a flexible, changing thing. At one time manufacturers could put narcotics into patent medicines intended for babies. At one time merchants could jail workers for non-payment of debts. At one time employers could jail workers for banding together into unions for the purpose of seeking better wages. At one time a youngster could be "bound" to an employer with no more rights than a slave. In their day all these things were part of "free enterprise" and their abolition probably raised a great hue and cry of protest in certain circles.

The kind of free enterprise labor wants is the kind that is both free and enterprising. George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, recently outlined the kind of free enterprise labor wants as follows:

"In labor's view, free enterprise must be a system that recognizes and fulfills its responsibility to provide jobs for all who want and need jobs; a system that is based upon fair practices and honest dealing; a system that gives the American wage-earner the opportunity to secure, by his toil, the good things of life as well as the sheer necessities.

"To labor, free enterprise means a system in which free labor and the workers' right to join together for their economic advancement are accepted without question; a system in which genuine collective bargaining is recognized and practiced; a system which has no place for such oppressive anti-labor practices as were exposed a few years ago.

"To labor, free enterprise is a system under which the wage structure is improved constantly and the worker's purchasing power is increased continually; a system under which every enterprise is at least as deeply concerned about its human assets as about its other assets."

Recently the staid New York Times carried an editorial headed "Inevitable Socialism." Many intellectuals—including Professor Irving Fisher of Yale—voiced agreement with the editorial's conclusion that some type of socialism is bound to come eventually. With that we can hardly agree. American workers have traditionally believed in free enterprise—the kind that is free and enterprising. After years upon years of work the socialists and communists still can boast of only a small handful of the sum and total of American workers. Socialism will come only if free enterprise fails to meet its obligations; fails to provide jobs; and fails to consider human assets as well as physical assets.

To achieve the kind of free enterprise that can and will last, the economic blundering of the past must be forgotten. Industry must work closely with labor and agriculture. Each must recognize its dependency on the prosperity and economic well-being of the other two. Free enterprise can then fulfill its most promising destiny and there need be no fear of some form of collectivism being "inevitable."

However, most of the burden for making free enterprise work rests with industry. There must be no more price gouging as the result of artificially created scarcities. There must be no more organized union busting activity such as the LaFollette Committee uncovered in California during the late thirties. There must be no more monopolies or cartels designed to limit production. The formula for propserous free enterprise is simple: high wages to keep up purchasing power; low profits to keep down prices; greatly expanded volume to provide jobs for labor and decent returns for capital.

Blame It On Labor

Since the start of the defense program some months before Pearl Harbor "placing the blame on labor" has become a favorite indoor sport. Whenever and however our war effort has fallen short of recognized goals, some individual or individuals have literally busted a gallus trying to place the blame on labor. With equal zeal these people have endeavored to deny labor any credit for those portions of the war effort that have met or exceeded expectations. Nor have they always been too particular how they achieved their goals. Sometimes they just ignored facts and other times they twisted them and misrepresented them until their own adding machines wouldn't know them.

In the current picture the shortage of ammunition looms as the No. 1 shortcoming in our war effort. As usual, there are those who want to place—justly or unjustly—all the blame on labor's doorstep.

What the true facts in the ammunition situation are, we are in no position to say. However, we doubt if labor is responsible for even a small part of the shortage. Someone somewhere higher up the line made a bum guess. That bum guess is now bearing fruit and somebody seems to think the easiest way out is to place the blame on labor.

If we remember correctly, it was only last Spring that some officials were pointing out that the ammunition situation was licked. In fact we even remember a certain two or three star big-wig flatly stating that we now had enough ammunition to meet any emergency—including invasion of the United States. Cutbacks in ammunition production began to appear here and there and thousands of workers in the ammunition plants got the proverbial pink slips.

Well, it appears now that there wasn't enough ammunition then and there isn't enough ammunition today. And the fault isn't labor's. As far as that is concerned, the problem now isn't to determine who is at fault; rather it is to get the ammunition turned out and into the hands of our fighting boys in the shortest possible time.

Certainly those charged with the responsibility of directing the war effort have nothing to be ashamed of so far. Our leaders on the battlefronts are outfighting, outguessing, and outmanoeuvering the enemy at every turn. On the home front our leaders are doing an equally magnificent job. Despite difficulties of all kinds they are keeping the wheels turning at practically 100% efficiency. Maybe they have made mistakes here and there (and this is as true of labor as it is of the Army, Navy, and production front) but the overall job has been splendid. No one needs to be ashamed of the job that has been done.

However, we are just a little bit tired of labor being blamed for everything that fails to come up to expectations. Apparently a few higher ups who make bad guesses are loathe to admit it—and the quickest and surest way they can pass the buck is by laying the blame on labor. Labor has made its mistakes, but they have been honest mistakes, and, for the most part, freely admitted. However, labor has not made all the mistakes, and it is high time that everybody who makes a mistake quits trying to pin the blame on the boys and girls in the unions.

To insure post-war building

BLUEPRINT NOW

Says AFL Executive Committee

In its report to the New Orleans Convention the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor devoted no little part of its attention to the immense reconstruction problem that will face this country when peace comes—especially insofar as providing decent homes for our people is concerned. Because the matter is of direct concern to our membership, we are herewith reprinting that particular portion of the committee's report.

WHEN THE WAR draws to a close, the task of reconstruction and development of our communities will offer a challenge to every segment of our nation. Labor, private enterprise, and government—federal, state and local—must work concertedly to blue-print and execute plans for providing homes worthy of demobilized veterans and war workers, in rebuilding and rehabilitating our slum and blighted areas, and in erasing the vast housing deficit caused by building inactivity during the depression and war years.

The winning of this war will usher in a new era, not only in the United States but throughout the world—an era of reconstruction. It is our responsibility, the responsibility of Labor, to do its part so that every community will be prepared to take advantage of the opportunities for building growth and assume its full share of organized responsibility to sustain that growth. Years of chronic deficiency in home construction have created a large deficit of adequate shelter in virtually every city and town. Shifts of population precipitated by the war and drastic curtailment of all construction during those years have augmented these deficits. The immediate task before us is to ascertain the most urgent need for homes in every community and to make sure that this need is soundly met. Equally great is the further task of assuring maximum volume of sound residential construction attainable through private initiative and effort that in the years to come will achieve stability and will, in turn, contribute to the growth and stability of employment and production throughout our economy.

The average American worker wants, above everything else security of employment and income. The average American worker wants to be a home owner. The outright and independent ownership of a home is the expressed desire of the vast majority of our wage earners. In recent years a great many workers' families have learned from bitter experience, however, that lacking assurance of stable incomes and stable jobs and in the absence of safeguards of sound construction and financing, they cannot afford to undertake the burden of long-term home purchasing and that if they do so it is only in the constant dread of the prospect of eviction and complete loss of all their savings.

Conscious of this and aware of the fact that residential construction offers the major generator of maximum employment, not only in the building industry but throughout the industry and trade of the nation, we believe it imperative that the following be made the guiding principles and procedures of the nation's post war housing policy:

(1) The financial basis of home purchasing should be modified in order to (a) meet the pressure for employment mobility; (b) safeguard the worker's investment in the home he is buying by making the equity transferrable; (c) reduce the interest rates; (d) assure soundness of construction through a review of established standards and the legal requirement that non-compliance with such standards be made subject to penalties.

(2) Assurance that post-war housing developments be closely related to the realignment of employment opportunities in each neighborhood, each community, each region and the entire nation. Stable growth can be assured and suitable housing can be developed only in relation to long-range neighborhood and metropolitan master plans designed for growth and the best use of the resources of our cities, towns and rural areas.

(3) Urban re-development programs for entire communities with full participation of private enterprise should be made an instrument for developing and serving a larger housing market to operate in the public interest of the entire community. In such programs no public subsidy or privilege must be permitted to redound to private profit of real estate speculators or promoters and should not be extended except on the basis of firm minimum standards. A properly constituted public agency of the municipality should be authorized for the purpose of carrying out such programs.

(4) The U. S. H. A. low-rent housing and slum clearance program interrupted by the war should be resumed and expanded. Certain features of the U. S. Housing Act should be improved to enable local housing authorities to borrow funds from private investors instead of the federal government and to facilitate the expansion and usefulness of the low-rent program.

(5) Provision should be made for federal grants for project planning to individual communities.

(6) The Lanham Act should be amended to authorize local housing authorities to acquire permanent war housing.

(7) Temporary public war housing should be removed as rapidly as possible and as soon as provision is made for suitable permanent accommodations for workers and families still occupying these temporary projects. Wherever possible, suitable sites of temporary war housing projects should be utilized for the construction of permanent low-rent housing.

(8) Mutual home ownership should be encouraged as a means of making home ownership available for families of moderate income. In many communities war housing projects of permanent construction can be sold to their present occupants on a mutual basis where employment stability is assured. Provision should be made in the National Housing Act for 100 per cent insurance and long-term amortization for mutual home ownership

and similar cooperative housing developments.

(9) A comprehensive program for rural housing should be developed and put into effect under the supervision of county housing authorities created for the purpose, with adequate farm representation assured to farmers. Demountable housing built during the war should be made available to farm families on equitable terms through such county housing authorities. Such rural housing programs should be a part of farm rehabilitation and farm security plans, with full protection against inflated land values and with option to purchase any property acquired on a rental basis.

(10) The National Housing Agency should be established as a permanent statutory agency responsible for over-all policy and should be headed by a five-man board, of which the chairman should act as the Administrator, one member to be representative of private housing agencies of the federal government, one representative of the public housing agencies of the government, one member drawn from private business and one member representing organized labor. Labor representation should be assured in the policy and operating functions of the agency.

Strategy for meeting the housing need in every community must be developed locally. Workers have a right and a responsibility both as citizens and workers to participate in shaping plans for community development. Full labor representation must be assured on all local housing agencies. So that the approach of organized labor is both sound and effective, we must have plans which can be adapted to different community situations. Wherever possible a local Land and Housing Authority should be established (1) empowered to direct the over-all course of the community reconstruction and development; (2) equipped to facilitate maximum provisions for needed private residential building within standards of sound housing construction and consistent with long-range plans for community growth; and (3) constituted to carry out a long-range program of slum clearance and low-rent housing for low-income families.

In other situations the City Planning Commission will be the logical agency to direct the broad lines of community re-development, while the Housing Authority should be the public agency designated for the acquisition of land for private re-development as well as to carry on the low-rent and slum clearance program. The general pattern of community planning and housing machinery should insure coordinated and simplified machinery serving the public interest. Details of organization will, of course, vary in different communities.

Urban re-development by private enterprise can be an effective tool for serving a larger housing market if it is operated in the public interest. The initiative for over-all community re-development should clearly rest in a local public agency such as the Land and Housing Authority or the City Planning Commission. The local agency should (1) determine officially the areas which require re-development; (2) announce the conditions for re-development including major street changes, land use, re-housing policy, and density and rent limits; (3) entertain and pass upon proposals from private developers. The agency should prepare a master plan for the land use and development of the whole metropolitan area so that suburban areas, shack towns as well as downtown blighted areas would be dealt with as a part of a single re-development plan.

A public agency such as the Housing Authority should be empowered to condemn and purchase the land and lease it for short renewable terms for private development. Unless this is done, an area could be developed with public assistance only to become blighted again after a period of years. Responsibility for determining that decent housing, suitably located and at the right price, is made available to persons displaced by re-development should be clearly vested in the local government. Any provision for partial tax exemption should be used to change the basis of assessment from an ad valorem to a rental income basis which would help to obtain housing on the re-developed land which the former occupants could afford.

In strengthening the United States Housing Act the federal government should be empowered to lend, grant and extend guarantees to local public agencies, preferably housing authorities, for metropolitan planning and land acquisition. The federal government should be empowered to the extent that it is not already so empowered, to extend guarantees to such local public housing agencies for preliminary development, development of site improvements, construction of housing and provision of community facilities for disposition to cooperatives and limited dividend corporations.

To this end we recommend that a continuing program be developed by the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor to assist in the establishment of local labor housing committees by our central labor unions and to encourage the establishment of housing committees by the affiliated national and international unions.

VE-Day to Bring 40-Hour Week

The Government plans a 40-hour week on reconversion jobs after the defeat of Germany, William Haber, newly appointed labor advisor to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, revealed recently.

Until Japan is crushed, this program will offer a two-way advantage, Mr. Haber said. It will spread the work in civilian industries during the reconversion period and it will offer the inducement of overtime and extra earnings to those workers needed for carrying on war production.

The next phase, expected after the defeat of Germany, Mr. Haber said, would probably see a very high level of industrial production, with war production dropping from 30 to 40 per cent. He expected the discharge of between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 soldiers in the first year after V-E Day, and a probable increase in general unemployment from its current level to possibly 2,000,000 or 2,500,000 persons.

The last phase of reconversion, to come after victory over Japan, Mr. Haber added, would see the release of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 munitions workers and the discharge over a period of time of possibly 7,000,000 or more soldiers.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of the Delegate to the Sixtieth (Diamond Jubilee) Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario

The convention opened on Monday, October 23, 1944 and continued in session daily, except Sunday, until 5:00 P.M. Monday, October 30, 1944.

Brother R. Brown of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council extended a hearty welcome to all present on behalf of the International Trade Union members of Toronto and outlined briefly the progress of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada since its first meeting, in the city of Toronto, in 1883.

His Worship Mayor F. J. Conboy in a few well chosen remarks extended a most cordial welcome to all. He expressed his thanks for the fine cooperation extended him by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and the members of the International Trade Union Movement in general.

The Provincial Minister of Labor the Hon. Chas. Daley, in his address referred to laws enacted recently by the Government of Ontario including amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, thus bringing more workers under its provisions, a Collective Bargaining Act to cover all workers, the Eight Hour Day and Holidays with Pay Act and amendments to the Apprenticeship Act. Also the Youth Training plan had been broadened and made more effective. Labor he said had been given representation on various Boards recently.

Bro. Brown then turned the gavel, bearing the label of the Brotherhood, over to President P. R. Bengough.

In thanking the Chairman and previous speakers President Bengough referred to the growth of the Congress during the past year. At the 1943 convention the membership was reported as 190,000. Today it stands at over 329,000, thus establishing, without a doubt, the Congress as the paramount labor body in the Dominion, claims of dual organization not withstanding.

The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Dominion Minister of Labor, in a very interesting address outlined the functions of his department. Manpower Control, Selective Service, and all other restrictive legislation are essential in war time he said but once the war is won "I will be the first to recommend the abolition of these controls from our national life." "Family Allowance is not a substitute for decent wages and was never intended to be," said Mr. Mitchell in defending that recently enacted piece of legislation.

Other speakers during the convention included Donald Gordon, Chairman, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Mr. MacNamara, National Selective Service, Maj-Gen. Chisholm, Director of Medical Services, Ad. Staal, I. L. O., and the Hon. C. D. Howe, newly appointed Minister of Reconstruction.

Fraternal Delegates John Brown, British Trade Union Congress, V. L. Toledano, representing the Confederation of Workers in 16 Latin-American countries, A. Valente of the American Federation of Labor, and H. Oxford, of the Newfoundland Federation of Labor were introduced to the convention, replying briefly.

In his address Brother Toledano referred to the good neighbor policy of President Roosevelt and declared this was largely responsible for the increased friendship in the Western Hemisphere. A Continental Congress of Labor on which all Labor bodies of North and South America would be represented was advocated by Toledano.

In closing he expressed the wish that Brother P. R. Bengough visit South America in the near future.

In expressing thanks of the convention Brother Bengough referred to the excellent work of Brother Toledano at the recent I. L. O. conference in Philadelphia.

The Credential Committee reported 711 delegates present.

Resolutions to the number of 297 were distributed in printed form, being available in both English and French.

Many resolutions dealing with the same subject matter were combined and in many instances substitute resolutions were submitted by the committe and adopted but not until after lengthy, and in some cases heated discussions had taken place. Six resolutions on Apprenticeship and Youth Training were submitted and dealt with. Several resolutions on Family Allowance were passed, placing the Congress on record as favoring such allowances only if they are not used as a substitute for fair and decent wages.

Trade Union Unity was covered by seven resolutions and was debated at some length, the following resolution finally being passed "That this convention instruct the incoming executive to give most serious study to the possibility of achieving one trade union center in Canada with proper safeguards for all unions with respect to jurisdictional rights while at the same time enabling labor to speak with one powerful voice on all matters affecting the welfare of Canada as a nation."

Labor Relations and Certification of Bargaining representatives (P.C.1003) were covered by many resolutions and dealt with in a substitute resolution which was passed. This asked, among other things, for uniformity of Labor Legislation throughout the Dominion and that signing of contracts between industry and Labor be made compulsory where the union had been certified by the Labor Relations Board. Also that Company unions be outlawed and a union shop be granted where a majority of the employes demand it.

Political action was asked for in many resolutions and a substitute resolution was passed instructing the incoming executive "to take under advisement the setting up of a national political action committee which will be fully representative of the membership of the Trades and Labor Congress, this committee to serve as an instrument for rallying the widest public support to the Post-War program and aims of this Congress."

Resolutions dealing with such matters as Compulsory Voting, Cost-of-living, Education, Heath Insurance, Housing, Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Insurance and many other subjects too numerous to report on in detail were dealt with.

The addresses of the Fraternal Delegates were well received and were highly educational. Brother John Brown of Great Britain declared, "The greatest danger to labor in future will be disunity. If Labor is unified it will be the salvation of the human race. It has the power when united to remodel the old world and build a new one."

Brother Valente, A. F. of L. fraternal delegate referred to the most cordial relations existing between the two countries and hoped this friendship would be advantageous to all during the post-war period. He conveyed greetings from the A. F. of L. to those present and expressed his pleasure at the reception accorded him and was appreciative of the many new friends he made here.

Brother Oxford expressed his appreciation of the fine welcome he had received as the first fraternal delegate from the Newfoundland Federation of Labor. Price control was praised by him as no control exists in Newfoundland; therefore prices have increased considerably since the outbreak of war.

A very comprehensive report was given by the Standing Committee on Post-War Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, covering many subjects dealing with post war problems, and many constructive recommendations were made therein.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the membership showed a considerable increase and at the end of July last stood at 329,315. It was pointed out that the convention this year is being held almost two months later than usual and that from the end of July to the present date membership had increased by several thousands.

The financial standing of the Congress is sound and a most successful year is looked forward to in the future.

The Election of Officers resulted as follows:

President.	P. R. Bengough	Acclamation
Secretary-Treasurer.	J. A. Sullivan	"
Vice-Presidents:	J. Whitebone	Reelected
	A. D'Aoust	Elected to replace P. Fornier
	J. W. Buckley	Acclamation
	Carl Berg	Reelected
	Bert Showler	Acclamation
Delegate to British Trade Union Congress		John Noble
Delegate to A. F. of L.		A. Johnstone

Windsor, Ontario was elected the convention city for 1945.

I could not close this report without expressing the appreciation of all carpenter delegates present of the fine arrangements made by the local committee to look after the social and recreational activities of both delegates and visitors alike. They were magnificent and none should have spent a dull moment when not occupied with convention matters.

It was announced that a National Charter is to be issued to the Packinghouse Workers, also to the Civic Employes. It was further announced that a conference had been held between the National Union of Textile Workers and the International Union of Textile Workers of America, with the result that the National Union will join hands with the International Union under the banner of the latter, thus solidifying all Textile Workers in this country.

In submitting this report I have tried to be as brief as possible and at the same time make it comprehensive.

I wish to thank the General President for appointing me to represent our Brotherhood at this Diamond Jubilee Convention, one of the largest, and I think the longest, conventions ever held by this Congress.

Fraternally yours,

L. LEAR, Delegate,
President, Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La., beginning Wednesday, November 15, 1944.

Eighty-seven Delegates were present representing nineteen National and International Unions of the Building Trades.

Addresses of welcome were made by the President of the New Orleans Building and Construction Trades, Commissioner Skelly, representing the Mayor, the Governor, James H. Davis of the State of Louisiana and by M. C. Perilliat, President of the Associated General Contractors. During the sessions of the convention, addresses were also made by the following representatives of the United States Government: Mr. W. Tracey, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Colonel C. D. Barker, Chief, Industrial Personnel Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers; Mr. Jos. D. Keenan, Office of Labor Production, War Production Board; Mr. Lee Johnson, Executive Vice President National Housing Conference; Mr. R. C. Kirkpatrick, Director of Labor Relations Public Works Agency of Washington; Mr. James Marshall, of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Geo. Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and Mr. Jno. P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The acting President of the Department in his report dealt with the following matters:

Naval Building Program on West Coast,
Civil Service Employes doing Construction Work,
Legislation,
War Labor Board,
Division in American Labor Movement.

The report and recommendations were adopted.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported the membership as follows:

	Average members in good standing 1943	Average members in good standing 1944
Asbestos Workers	4,000	4,000
Boilermakers	64,166	66,257
Bricklayers	65,000	65,000
Carpenters	300,000	300,000
Electrical Workers	150,000	150,000
Elevator Constructors	10,164	10,164
Engineers	32,000	32,000
Granite Cutters	4,000	4,000
Iron Workers	112,435	105,632
Laborers	396,250	335,625
Lathers	8,100	8,100
Marble Polishers	4,833	4,233
Painters	132,791	139,732
Plasterers	25,000	25,000
Plumbers	65,000	130,000
Roofers	7,286	8,000
Sheet Metal Workers	25,000	25,000
Stone Cutters	1,900	1,900
Teamsters	45,833	50,000
Total Membership	1,453,758	1,464,643

The Executive Council held four meetings during the year and dealt with thirty-three cases. All of which were approved by the Convention.

Mr. Peter Eller, the National Referee tendered his resignation in April, 1944, and it was with reluctance that the Executive Council accepted it.

General President Hutcheson of the Carpenters was unanimously selected as National Referee for the Department.

The following officers were elected unanimously for the coming term:

L. P. Lindelof, First Vice President, Painters.
Richard J. Gray, Second Vice President, Bricklayers.
Wm. J. McSorley, Third Vice President, Lathers.
Daniel J. Tobin, Fourth Vice President, Teamsters.
William L. Hutcheson, Fifth Vice President, Carpenters.
Robert Byron, Sixth Vice President, Sheet Metal Workers.
Ed. J. Brown, Seventh Vice President, Electricians.
Wm. E. Maloney, Eighth Vice President, Operating Engineers.

Respectfully submitted,
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
M. A. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
Chas. W. Hanson,
Jno. R. Hill,
Ted Kenney,
T. L. Wilson,
H. E. Anderson,
Delegates.

Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Sixty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Municipal Auditorium of New Orleans, La., beginning Monday morning, November 20, 1944. Six hundred and four Delegates were present as herewith shown.

Number of Unions		Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
90	National and International	335	63,681
3	Departments	3	3
44	State Bodies	44	44
150	Central Labor Unions	150	150
75	Local Trade & Federal Labor Unions	68	720
3	Fraternal Organizations	4	3
365		604	64,601

A hearty welcome was extended by City and State Officials.

During the sessions of the Convention a number of officials of the United States Government spoke on matters of importance affecting present day conditions. They all stressed the necessities of winning the war as quickly as possible, so that our boys over seas may return home at the earliest possible date.

The report of the Executive Council was voluminous. It covered all matters dealt with by that body during the year.

In the opening section the Executive Council directs attention to the fact that while continuing in our efforts to give full support to the war effort of our government and her allies we are not unmindful of the fact that we must face the far-reaching problems of peace in a relatively short while. Concern is expressed that released production and manpower facilities which are already experiencing cutbacks from peak war production needs, shall immediately be used for production of civilian articles in which there are critical shortages. We are in effect facing problems of reconversion from war-time to peace-time levels even before our military difficulties are realized. Great concern is felt by the Executive Council that unless broad and effective plans are made at once to provide the machinery for guiding the principles of reconversion we shall not be able to initiate an orderly recovery that will lead into full employment and our resources will be utilized in dealing with large-scale unemployment. In addition attention is called to the fact that we must exert all our energies to prevent peace terms and conditions which will create controversies that may lead to another war; hence we must establish international agencies which will assume responsibility for finding solutions and working out procedures for problems and relationships involving both conflicting and mutual interests. The workers of America must seek most earnestly to prevent our again being involved in war.

MEMBERSHIP

During the 12-month period ending August 31, 1944, there were 244 charters issued to state, central bodies and directly affiliated local unions.

The total paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor at the close of the fiscal year was 6,806,913.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CIO

No meetings have been held since the last convention of the American Federation of Labor between the committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the CIO for the purpose of discussing the question of labor unity and the establishment of labor solidarity on a nation-wide basis. The committee representing the American Federation of Labor has stood ready to meet with the CIO committee, but there has been no indication of willingness to meet and confer shown by the committee representing the CIO. Meanwhile, discord, division and disunity prevail within the ranks of labor. The Council expresses grave apprehension as to the results of such disunity among the workers of our country should the post-war period find us still disunited and it is only reasonable to assume that we will be forced to face a severe test when the war is over. The enemies of labor will not be slow to seize on the weakness of a movement divided when the war is over and reconversion plans are made. The Council expresses the belief that the leaders of the CIO who are responsible for the division within the ranks of labor should abandon the destructive policy which they have followed in the years since the formation of the CIO and that they should unite with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor in order to establish unity, co-operation and solidarity within the ranks of labor.

REAFFILIATION OF INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

The membership of the International Typographical Union by referedum taken on May 17, 1944, decided to again become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. A hearty welcome is extended to this international union and the hope is expressed that nothing will ever again occur to interfere with the friendly and mutually helpful relationship now re-established between the American Federation of Labor and the members of the International Typographical Union.

WAR BOND CAMPAIGN

The American Federation of Labor has continued to cooperate in our nation's war bond campaigns.

It is gratifying to learn that there are now very few members of the American Federation of Labor whose names are not included in the honor list of those participating in our nation's war bond drives and payroll savings plans.

WORLD PEACE

In considering plans for the establishment of world peace Labor believes that the United States has a responsibility for helping to plan and operate agencies to keep the peace between nations; to determine policies in the promotion of world welfare; to develop an adequate body of international law with a world court of justice. Any world organization responsible for keeping the peace must have the means to prevent aggression. The Federation believes that regional organizations should be formed to deal with regional problems and to promote regional welfare covering such areas as the Pacific, Asia, Pan-America, Africa, Continental Europe, or federations thereof. This would give small countries more effective protection and participation in progress. The rights of individual nations must be safeguarded while promoting international security.

Labor, like all other functional groups in our national life, shall need representation in those international economic conferences and agencies dealing with matters that affect our welfare. In connection with international labor conferences or agencies under government auspices, the American Federation of Labor reserves the right to select our own delegates.

All these matters were approved by the Convention.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The Executive Council's Report on this matter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and was reported on as follows:

Vigorous protest was lodged by the Executive Council in 1943 against the National Labor Relations Board for its attitude towards raiding of the American Federation of Labor unions by rival and dual unions. Your committee was of the opinion that as a result of that protest the attitude of the Board would change. Unfortunately it has not changed, and, if anything, the opposition to the American Federation of Labor has become intensified. Decision after decision, which has no basis in fact or justification in law, has been rendered against the American Federation of Labor by the Board in cases involving the American Federation of Labor and rival unions.

It is unnecessary for your Committee to emphasize this conclusion by repeating the uncontradicted evidence contained in the Executive Council's report on pages 54 to 61 inclusive. Any fair minded person, examining the record of this Board, its members and personnel, as disclosed by the Executive Council's reports for the past several years, will be convinced that the Board functions more as an agency of a dual and rival organization than a quasi-judicial body set up to administer a law calling for the highest judicial and administrative integrity. It is useless to complain to the Board. Officials of the American Federation of Labor and of International unions have had repeated conferences with the Board and have made personal appeal to its members to reverse its procedure and attitude and deal fairly and justly with our unions, but all to no avail. Raids upon Teamster Unions have been permitted and encouraged; the Brotherhood of Carpenters has been plunged into expensive litigation because of the refusal of the Board to follow the procedure laid down by the National Labor Relations Act.

The Board has permitted rival unions to flout agreements entered into with American Federation of Labor Unions to abstain from raiding, which agreements were procured through the efforts of the War Labor Board. Nevertheless the National Labor Relations Board has ignored the War Labor Board and these agreements, and has accepted jurisdiction of cases for the purpose of aiding the rival unions to raid the American Federation of Labor Unions, as is forcefully demonstrated in the International Harvester case reported on page 56 of the Executive Council's report.

Shabby and unjustified treatment was meted out to the United Garment Workers in the Cohn-Goldwater Company case. An agreement between this employer and the United Garment Workers was set aside for naught by the Board for the purpose of permitting the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to raid three plants of the Cohn-Goldwater Company which had contractual relationship with the United Garment Workers.

The Board still adheres to the antiquated and unjust doctrines established by the first Board administering the National Labor Relations Act. One doctrine highly prejudicial to the American Federation of Labor is the American Can Company doctrine by which it holds that a past history of bargaining on an industrial basis fixes the industrial unit for all time in the future so as to preclude forever the establishment of a craft unit. The American Federation of Labor, through its General Counsel, has repeatedly requested the abandonment of this unjust doctrine by the Board, but the Board has been deaf to these pleas.

Another vicious and unjust doctrine is the principle established in the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company case, and recently re-emphasized in the Geneva Company Case.

In the Tennessee case the Board held that an industrial type of unit only was appropriate in the basic steel industry. Thus in any case involving basic steel no craft organization will be permitted to vote on a craft bases. Because of the importance of the subject we quote from the Geneva Company decision:

> "The various affiliates of the Council (Local Metal Trades Council), the I. B. E. W., the I. A. M., the Enginemen, the Trainmen, all seek separate craft units. Putting aside for the present the claims of the Enginemen and the trainmen, it appears that the unit issue herein is the same as that which was resolved by the Board in Matter of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company by a finding that an industrial type unit was appropriate in the basic steel industry. The record in the instant case unquestionably confirms our conclusion in the above case. Accordingly, we find no merit in the contentions of the several American Federation of Labor affiliates that the separate craft units which they seek are appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining at the Geneva plant."

This is perhaps the most far reaching and sinister doctrine of the many pronounced by the Board which have for their purpose the undermining of the American Federation of Labor by reforming and changing its structure. By the extension of this doctrine the Board can completely shut out from basic industries American Federation of Labor craft unions. It will be recalled that when the National Labor Relations Act was proposed and was being considered Senator Wagner appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. It was then pointed out to him that the language in Section 9 dealing with the selection of appropriate units might be used to destroy existing unions by excluding other organizations from an appropriate unit. Senator Wagner emphasized that Section 9 was not intended for that purpose and would not, under any circumstances, be used to reform or change the structure of trade unionism and would not deny to the American Federation of Labor unions at any time under any circumstances the right to vote as crafts if they so desired. He pointed to the provision in the National Labor Relations Act guaranteeing "freedom of choice" to all the workers and stated most emphatically that it guaranteed to craft workers the right to vote as crafts when they so desired. Yet under the Tennessee Railway Company case doctrine not only have Senator Wagner's statements been repudiated, but a fraud has been perpetrated upon the American Federation of Labor by the establishment of this doctrine.

Your committee recommends that the National Labor Relations Board be called upon to reverse these decisions by renouncing them in future cases, and that nothing be left undone to have Congress enact a law which will never again permit the present or any future Board to arrogate to itself the power to destroy a large portion of the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

We repeat that efforts to change the disposition of the Board to aid and assist rival unions is well nigh useless. The only solution in sight is to adopt the recommendations of the Executive Council to request Congress to amend the act in two vital respects—first, to provide, in the language of the New York Labor Relations Act, that no craft or class be denied the right to vote as a craft or class in the selection of a bargaining representative which will guarantee freedom of choice and the maintenance of craft union integrity contemplated by the act; second—to provide for direct court review in representation cases, which is now denied under the act. Much injustice is suffered by the American Federation of Labor through inability to obtain a review in the courts of the Board's decisions in representation cases.

Your committee calls to your attention the adoption of an amendment to the 1944 Appropriations Act denying to the Board the power to invalidate existing contracts by prohibiting it from expending funds for that purpose. The Metal Trades Department procured an amendment of that character to the 1943 Appropriations Bill. It feared that the Board would renew its attack upon existing agreements similar to the one the Kaiser Shipbuilding Company had with the Metal Trades Department if the prohibition of 1943 was dropped from the 1944 Appropriations Bill; therefore the Metal Trades Department prepared an appropriate amendment to the 1944 Appropriations Bill which guarantees the integrity of past and continuing contracts between unions and employers. This amendment to the Appropriations Bill has been the most vital force in preventing to a large degree numerous raids by rival unions upon American Federation of Labor contracts. The Metal Trades Department is to be commended for its vigilance in protecting the American Federation of Labor past and existing contracts by procuring passage of this amendment to the Appropriation Bill.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The present officers were re-elected without opposition and Chicago, Ill., selected as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1945.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
M. A. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
Geo. T. Coughlin,
M. J. Sexton,
Chas. Johnson, Jr.,
J. O. Mack,
Roland Adams,
Earl E. Thomas,
Delegates.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1945, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving numerous requests for information as to the procedure in filing claims for funeral donations on members killed in action.

In such cases, a claim must be filled out in the usual manner, but instead of the usual death certificate, we require a photostatic copy of the official notice of death received by the next of kin from the War Department or branch of service with which the decedent was connected.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother Wm. Armstrong, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Henry Barbeau, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Chas. R. Barton, Local No. 40, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother John Joseph Berry, Sr., Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother W. J. Cantrell, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Harry Christman, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother John J. Futch, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother E. J. Gallegher, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Brother Ness J. Gervais, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother George R. Hill, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Brother David G. Hughes, Local No. 119, Newark, N. J.
Brother Gustave Kreuger, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother Chas. D. Landry, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother Vernon LeTrask, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother A. B. Lewis, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Alphonse Lucas, Local No. 937, Dubuque, Iowa.
Brother A. A. Mac Issac, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother Wm. P. Ormon, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother Warren L. Phinney, Local No. 762, Quincy, Mass.
Brother J. J. Picken, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Stephen Porter, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother Wm. C. Powers, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Charles Severs, Local No. 1598, Victoria, B. C. Canada
Brother H. S. Smith, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Brother Haleson Stephens, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Brother R. S. Strahan, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Louis Stritter, Local No. 119, Newark, N. J.
Brother William Thomson, Local No. 119, Newark, N. J.
Brother George Scheland, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother R. H. Walker, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother H. E. Walters, Local No. 2248, Piqua, Ohio
Brother Joseph V. Williams, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Clem Wegman, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother John Wilhelm, Local No. 940, Sandusky, Ohio

★ ★ ★

Killed In Action

Brother Robert C. Constable, Local No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother A. R. Henderson, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Wm. F. Lee, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Robt. J. Needham, Local No. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada
Brother Russell Ritter, Jr., Local No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
Brother Edward Silven, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.

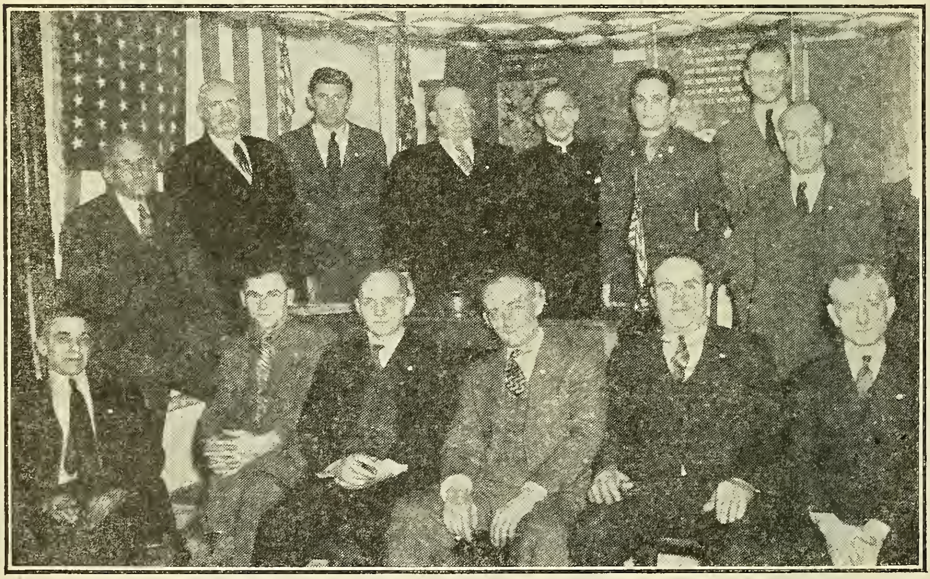
Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

New York Local 246 Honors Its Veterans

The Editor:

Local Union No. 246, New York, N. Y., held their twenty-fifth annual Honor Roll Ceremony on November 20, 1944, at which time thirty-five members who served their country in World War I and ninety-three who were called to active service in the present war were remembered and honored. We had as speakers our neighbor, Father Hunt of St. Stephens Church, Charles L. Briner, an overseas worker of the American Red Cross, and Mr. Walter Colleran of the Regional War Labor Board, who gave inspiring talks which were heartily received. Also, Frank McCoy and Bob Morley of the Metropolitan Glee Club sang patriotic songs for us.



Standing (Left to Right) Financial Secretary, Gus Darmstadt; Business Agent, Jas. Cunningham; Recording Secretary, Geo. Henjes (also a veteran); President, Sam Sutherland; Father Hunt; Chas. Briner of the American Red Cross; Walter Colleran, Regional War Labor Board; Vice President, Andy Dilewski.

Seated (Left to Right) World War Veterans Irving Rock, Harry Ziegler, Carl Neilsen, John Preli, Harry Goldenberg, Fred Newell.

We still have fifteen members on our books of the original thirty-five who served in World War I; six have died, namely, John Agresta, Wm. Bell, Henry Lane, Wm. Matthews, Al Schick, Geo. Schick. A silent prayer was offered for the repose of their souls. The fifteen remaining heroes were presented with three months dues each as a token of esteem. A donation of $50.00 was donated to the American Red Cross. All attending were presented with an American flag button as a souvenir of the occasion. Our hall was suitably decorated for the occasion and in conclusion refreshments were served.

Gus Darmstadt, Fin. Sec.

Local Union No. 1735

The Editor:

On November 10, 1944, Local 1735, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada, celebrated its 35th Anniversary, having held a continuous Charter since August 1909.

In that year a few Union Carpenters, drawn to what looked like a boom town, got together and built the little Labor Hall which has been the meeting place for Union men of all Trades since that time. They were men of every nationality and we, the members of Local 1735 who today are reaping the benefit of their foresight in laying the anchor of our Brotherhood in Prince Rupert, take off our hats in respect to them.

It was with regret we heard that one or two of the orginal members still in the locality were unable to be present at the Banquet held in honor of the 35th Anniversary. The evening was spent enjoying a Turkey dinner and Union President Jack Fisher acted as Master of Ceremonies.

A letter of congratulation from our General President and wire from our General Representative, Bro. Wm. Page, wishing the Local every success and regretting being unable to be present was read. After short addresses by Mayor Daggett, (who is also Financial Secretary of the Local) and others the floor was cleared and the members danced Old Time and Modern Dances until past midnight. Bro. Wallin was Committee Chairman and music was supplied by Bro. Varfeldt, Bro. Geo. Landin and Mrs. J. S. Black during the banquet and for the dancing.

Fraternally yours,
J. S. Black, Rec. Sec.

Millmen's Local 1053 Celebrates 40th Anniversary

The Editor:

On Saturday night, October 14th, Local Union No. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis., celebrated its 40th anniversary with a party and dance at the Bohemian Hall.

President August Alles cordially welcomed the many guests and thanked the delegates of sister locals for their attendance. The gathering then sang the Star Spangled Banner.

He then introduced Trustee Emil Brodde, the only remaining charter member who belonged to Local 1053 continuously for 40 years. Trustee Brodde read the history of Local 1053, herewith attached.

Jay Hathaway representative of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters made a short address.

Local representative Harvey Anderson delivered the main speech of the evening. Recording Secretary Julius Scharneck introduced the officers of Local 1053, officers of the visiting locals, and representatives of the District Council. Thirty-three members of thirty or more years in good standing, were then introduced and presented with a red rose each.

A buffet luncheon was served with the usual refreshments followed by dancing till the wee hours of the morning. Everybody had a grand time, and went away with memories of a pleasant evening long to be remembered.

Emil Brodde, Trustee, Millmen's Local Union 1053

* * * * *

THE HISTORY OF LOCAL UNION NO. 1053

By EMIL BRODDE, Trustee

To me has been assigned the task to relate a short history of L. U. 1053. First let me say something about two locals which preceded L. U. 1053.

One was Furniture Workers L. U. No. 16, which was organized about the year 1885.

The following year there was a general strike in Milwaukee for the 8 hour day. I understand they demanded 10 hours pay for 8 hours work. They were offered the 9 hour day, which they refused.

The general strike for the 8 hour day was lost and all organized labor of the City of Milwaukee received a set back. Local Union No. 16 disbanded.

About 10 years later in 1897, the working conditions and wages were so deplorable in the trade that the workers got together and formed Local Union No. 8, chartered by the Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union of America. This local won the 9 hour day in a good many shops.

In 1904 this local made demands for more wages and better conditions, which were refused by the bosess. As the craft was only partly organized, the strike was lost.

Local Union No. 8 got into a controversey with the Wood Workers International, and in September, 1904, the charter of that Local Union was revoked.

About this time the U. B. of Carpenters & Joiners of America had started to charter locals of millmen in several cities. In order to save the local union, a committee was sent to the Milwaukee Carpenters' District Council, asking for support. The District Council paid the charter fee to the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for us.

The best of good feeling has existed between the Carpenters and Millmen, during all this time, 40 years.

On October 15, 1940, the Union was formally organized and was called to order by Pres. Chas. Fesch and Sec. Wm. Griebling of the Carp. Dist. Council, in Paaschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut St. (now W. Juneau Ave.).

Our union shops worked 9 hours a day 54 hours per week. Wages were 22½c per hour, $12.00 per week. The non-union shops and mills worked 10 hours a day, 60 hours per week. The dues 40 years ago were 60c per month.

During the past 40 years, through the efforts of the organization, many improvements in the working conditions of the Millmen have been achieved. I will just state a few of them.

Where the Cabinet Makers formerly had to furnish their own benches, clamps and handscrews, these are now supplied by the employers. We used to have to hire an expressmen to haul our tools from place to place, when we changed jobs.

Where we formerly worked 9 and 10 hours per day, 54 or 60 hours per week, we now have the 8 hour day and the 40 hour week.

Where we formerly controlled about a dozen shops we now have agreements with over 50 shops, and practically a 100 per cent organization in the industry.

Most of this was accomplished through an intensive organizing campaign, during the years 1935 to 1937.

The wages now range from 72c to 90c per hour in the shops, many members getting more, and $1.42½ per hour on carpenter and erection work.

At the present time we have a total membership of 723 of whom 81 are in the army. This includes full and semi-beneficial, honorary, apprentices and pensioners.

Vancouver, B. C., Local 452 Going Strong

After over fifty years of operation in Vancouver, B. C., Local 452 continues to move forward and in the passage of years, has demonstrated that it is the organization that has been the means of raising the standard of living for carpenters in Vancouver. A like claim can be made for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners throughout the North American Continent, where the organization now numbers over 800,000 members.

In the Vancouver Area the United Brotherhood is the only carpenter group recognized by the General Contractors Association, the present agreement with that body having been signed in August, 1943.

During the past year clauses have been added covering travelling and transportation, which are of considerable advantage to the members. The Local holds the bargaining rights for twenty-five firms of Contractors and Builders.

The Local has seventy-five members in the armed forces. These members are kept in good standing while in the services. Carpenter ex-service men desirous of joining the Local are accepted without payment of initiation fee.

The Construction Contractors of Vancouver realize that in order to get harmony and efficiency on the jobs it is more advantageous and profitable to deal with an organization which has competent mechanics who are members of Unions whose prestige and stability are unquestioned. This is true particularly of the Unions affiliated with the Vancouver Building Trades Council. The Contractors know that in dealing with the Building Trades Council—with which all United Brotherhood Locals in Vancouver and vicinity are linked up—they can obtain workmen of all building trades, so that there is little chance of a holdup on projects which require skilled men who will honestly endeavor to do their bit.

At the recent Trades and Labor Congress, described by the Honorable C. D. Howe, "as the oldest and largest Labor body in the Dominion," it was the privilege of the carpenter delegates to visit Local 27, Toronto, one of the first United Brotherhood Locals to be established in Canada. Local 27 keeps up the good work. We found that the problems of the carpenter were being tackled in a practical manner, solid proof of this is shown in the flourishing Locals to be found in the towns contiguous to Toronto.

Our delegates were treated to a Banquet and Entertainment by Local 27, which will long be remembered.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is primarily interested in the welfare of men who work at the carpentering trade, in their wages, hours of labor, and working conditions; so agreements—covering these important items in the lives of the tradesmen—are drawn up, put through and maintained. In order to hold these gains it is the duty of every bona fide carpenter to line up with the organization that is paramount in that section of the building industry.

J. Stevenson.

Can You Top This?

The Editor:

During our October meeting, Local Union No. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., awarded a special citation to Brother Jacob Klingenschmidt honoring his exceptional record. For thirty-eight consecutive years, Bro. Klingenschmidt has faithfully fulfilled his office as warden. His attendance record for that long period is better than ninety-eight per cent, a mark that few individuals in either our Brotherhood or the labor movement as a whole can equal. In addition to awarding Bro. Klingenschmidt the special citation, the October meeting also elected him honorary warden for the remainder of his life.

Brother Klingenschmidt was born in 1856. On April 14, 1896, he was initiated into the Brotherhood. From his first day as a member he became a loyal and faithful worker in his union. His thirty-eight years of faithful service as warden (with less than two absences out of each hundred meetings) is eloquent testimony of his trustworthiness as well as a source of inspiration to younger members.

Impaired hearing has made it necessary for Bro. Klingenschmidt to relinquish his office. However, despite his advanced years he still maintains his active interest in the union. He walks three miles to attend meetings and he is never absent unless illness interferes.

Can this record be topped?

Fraternally yours,

Thos. L. Hanover, Rec. Sec.
Local No. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.

Jamaica Local Gives All-Out Aid To Servicemen

To swell its "soldier's booster fund" Local Union No. 284, Jamaica, L. I., New York, is holding a dinner dance on January 27th at Lost Battalion Hall, Elmhurst. Proceeds from the affair will be added to the servicemen's fund. Through this fund Local No. 284 has each Christmas mailed individual members serving in the armed forces a check for five dollars.

Already the union has built its fund up to better than $700 through donations by individual members. With the proceeds from the dance, the union is hoping that in addition to being able to provide its soldier members with the traditional Christmas gift it will also be able to build up a sizeable fund with which to give financial aid to members when they doff their uniforms, especially by providing tool kits to enable discharged members to get started back in the trade.

At the present time approximately 125 members of Local Union No. 284 are serving in the armed forces — many of them in the Sea Bees, Labors' own branch of the services. That they all appreciate what their brother members are doing for them is evident from the many expressions of thanks received by the union.

In charge of the arrangements for the January 27th dinner dance is J. V. Myers, president of Local No. 284.

Tulsa Carpenters Celebrate Fortieth Birthday

Carpenters Local Union No. 943 Tulsa, Oklahoma, celebrated their fortieth birthday on December 12, 1944, at the Carpenters Hall, 416 South Detroit Street. This local union was organized December 12, 1904. The first organization meeting was held December 2, in a residence at the corner of Fourth and Main Streets where the Palace Building now stands, and another meeting was held December 8 in a Paint Shop on East First Street. At the meeting December 12 when the Charter was installed and the permanent officers selected, there were twenty-seven members initiated. There are but two of these original charter members now belonging to Local Union No. 943. They are Jim Hughlett and Jack Church, both of whom are active and working daily.

The celebration consisted of a turkey dinner enjoyed by four-hundred carpenters, their families and friends, a floor show put on by Lew Miller, and a dance afterwards. After the dinner, Harry Schwartz, President of the Tulsa Federation of Labor; Jack Ryan, Building Service Employes; and Bill Meyers, Business Agent of Carpenters Local Union No. 329 at Oklahoma City, were introduced to the members.

The speakers at the celebration were Mrs. John Hubbard, President of the Ladies Auxiliary, Carpenters; G. E. Warren, General Representative United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and also a member of Local Union No. 943; and R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board Member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. These were interesting and entertaining talks and were appreciated by those in attendance.

The opinion of those present was that this was the largest crowd ever in the Carpenters Hall and all seemed to have a good time. The food was excellent and abundant, the floor show was of the professional class, and the greatest crowd in a number of years enjoyed the dance.

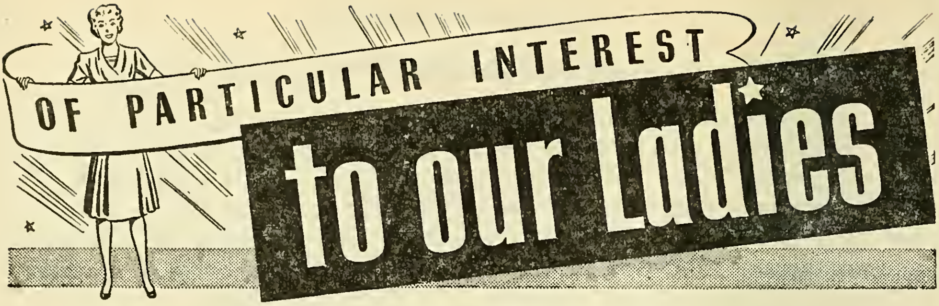
IAM Secretary-Treasurer Passes

Emmett C. Davison, general secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists, passed away November 21, 1944, after a three week illness. Death was caused by a heart ailment.

At the time of his passing, Mr. Davison was rounding out half a century as a member of the IAM. For twenty-seven years he served as general secretary-treasurer of the International Association, a job he climbed to after a distinguished career as lodge officer and business agent in Richmond, Virginia. One of the hardest workers in the labor movement, overwork was a contributing factor in his untimely demise.

Surviving him are a widow, three married daughters, three sons, and six grandchildren. Burial was at Alexandria, Virginia. His passing is mourned by a legion of sincere friends in the labor movement who learned to honor and respect him for his sincerity and devotion to the cause of the common man.

AID THE ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS



Salinas, California, Ladies Choose New Officers

The Editor:

Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary No. 373 of Salinas, California, herewith reports some activities of the year 1943-1944. Our meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month. The first meeting is a business meeting and the second usually includes a social evening to which prospective new members are invited; birthdays and anniversaries of members are celebrated on this night.

We entertain at the U. S. O. by serving various refreshments to servicemen every three months. Our members also take turns every month in serving cakes to another of our service centers. Some of our members have donated to the Red Cross Blood Bank. We also fill in some of our spare time making layettes for needy service men's wives. Quite a few of our Ladies are active in Red Cross work making surgical dressings and helping out at our local canteen. We have held several rummage sales during this period and are now planning a food sale to take place in October. In this way we raise money for our Auxiliary. One of our Charter members is President of our California State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries' of which we are justly proud.

On our business meetings we make a silver contribution towards buying War Bonds, and have a Penny Drill every meeting for the purpose of creating a fund for the purchase of Cards and Flowers for members who are ill or in distress. Our members take special interest in our Secret Pal Club every year. Last Christmas our Ladies made up numerous gift boxes for the husbands and sons of members serving over-seas. We also keep a scrapbook in which will be found interesting clippings concerning our activities. Many letters from servicemen have been received and are recorded in this book.

Although our membership is quite small, the few we have are vitally interested in our work and compare favorably with that of larger organizations. The new officers installed in July are as follows: President, Mrs. Jean Pilliar; Vice-President, Mrs. Marie Brayton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Blanche Van Emon; Financial-Secretary, Mrs. Bernice Pilliar; Conductress, Mrs. Bessie Gunn; Warden, Mrs. Astrid Nelson; Trustees, Mrs. Olivia Logue, Mrs. Lupie Luna, Mrs. Bertha Thurman.

With best wishes to all sister Auxiliaries'.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Blanch Van Emon, Recording Secty.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ______________________________________19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Please change my address on Journal file.

From ___________________________________**Street**

City _________________________**State** ____________

To ______________________________________ **Street**

City _________________________**State** ____________

Name in full _______________________________________

L. U. No.______, **City**________________ **State**______

Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 196

The octagon is probably the most used polygon of them all, especially in the line of carpentry. It is easy to describe, and lends itself to many situations where other polygons would hardly be practical.

If the length of one side of an octagon is known, multiply it by 1.30656 and you will have the length of the radius that will make the circle within which that octagon can be described.

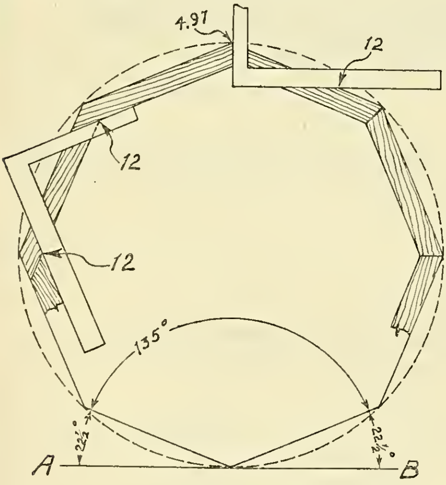


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows an octagon plan, giving the degrees of the angles so the student can lay off the octagon by the circle method if he cares to do so. We are also showing some of the plates in place with two squares applied giving the figures to be used for making the miter cut and the cut for butt joints.

Fig. 2 gives a very simple method of describing an octagon within a circle. After striking the circle, strike a-e at a right angle with A-B, crossing the center of the circle. Then strike g-c parallel with A-B, also crossing the center of the circle. This done, strike f-b and h-d on a 45-degree angle with g-c and crossing the center of the circle. Now draw in the sides of the octagon, as shown by the drawing, and your octagon is completed.

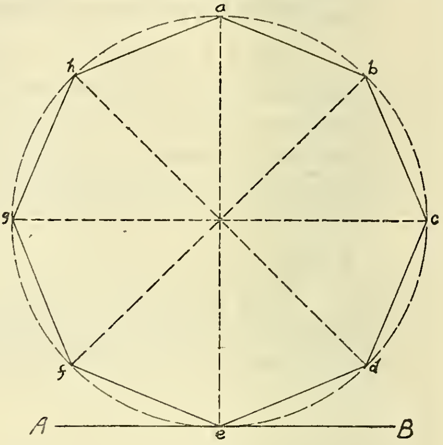


Fig. 2

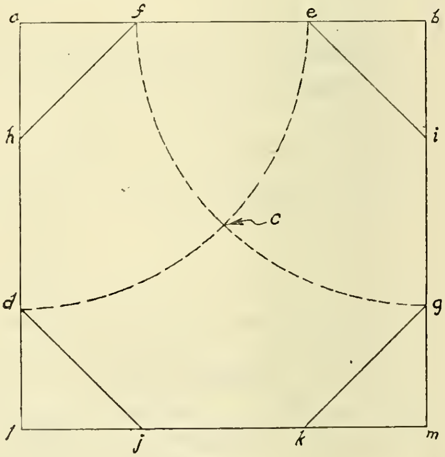


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows how to lay off an octagon by using the quadrilateral to start with. From points a and b strike the two part-circles in such a manner that they will cross the center, marked c, locating points f, g, d and e. On a 45-degree angle, draw f-h, g-k, d-j and e-i, and you have a perfect octagon. Sometimes two more part-circles are struck from points l and m, in order to locate points h, i, j and k.

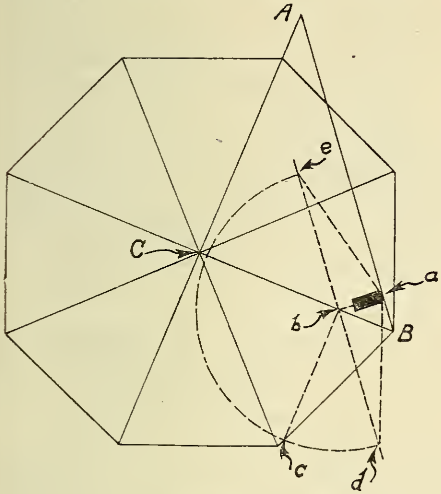


Fig. 4

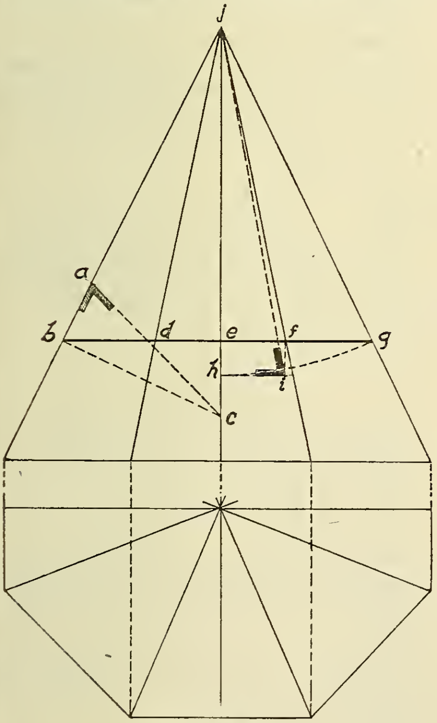


Fig. 5

Fig. 4 is a diagram of an octagon plan showing how to obtain the backing for the hip rafters, in case they have to be backed. The triangle A-B-C shows a hip rafter lying on one side. Draw a-b at a right angle with A-B and b-c at a right angle with C-B. Strike d-e parallel with A-B, and with the compass set from b to c, strike the half-circle from d to e. Now draw lines a-d and a-e, which give the backing bevels of the hip rafters at point a.

Fig. 5 is a diagram of a plan in part of an octagon roof, bottom, and an elevation of the same roof above. This diagram shows how to get the bevels for the sheeting cuts. For the edge bevel, strike b-c at a right angle with b-j. Then make a-b equal to d-e and draw a-c. The bevel at a gives the edge cut of the sheeting. To obtain the face cut of the sheeting, set the compass at j and strike the part-circle, g-h. Parallel with b-g strike h-i and draw f-i at a right angle with b-g. Now strike j-i—the bevel at i gives the face cut of the sheeting. These bevels also give the cuts for the purlin.

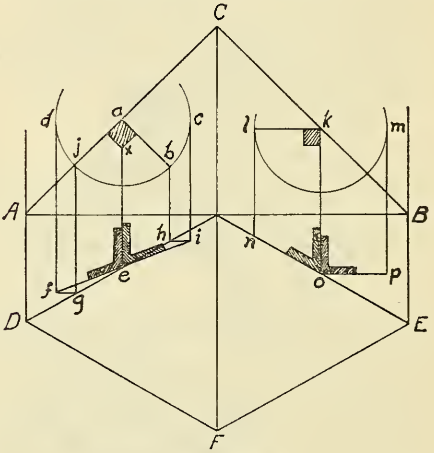


Fig. 6

Fig. 6 shows one-half of a hexagon roof plan, bottom, and an elevation of the same roof at the top.To the left we we have a purlin set in such a position that two of its edges are parallel with the rafter and two are at a right angle. To the right the purlin is set with its sides level and plumb. What we want to know is what bevels to use to make the different cuts. Let us take the problem to the left first. Strike a-b at a right angle with A-C. Using a convenient radius, strike the part-circle as shown. At a right angle with A-B, draw c-i, b-h, x-e, j-g and d-f. Parallel with A-B draw h-i and f-g. This done, draw f-e and i-e. The bevels at e give the two cuts. This being a half pitch roof, the bevels are the same, but if the roof were of a higher or of a lower pitch, the bevels would be different. It should be remembered that when the rafters join the purlin as they do in this case, against one side, then the bevels that are used to make the cuts for the purlin are the bevels that will also make the respective cuts of the roof sheeting.

To get the cuts for the purlin set as shown to the right is rather simple. Locate k about half-way between C and B, and with a convenient radius, strike the part-circle, 1-m. At a right angle with A-B draw m-p, k-o and l-n. Draw o-p parallel with A-B. Now the bevel to the left of o gives the bevel cut of the purlin, while, as shown to the right of o, the other cut is a square cut.

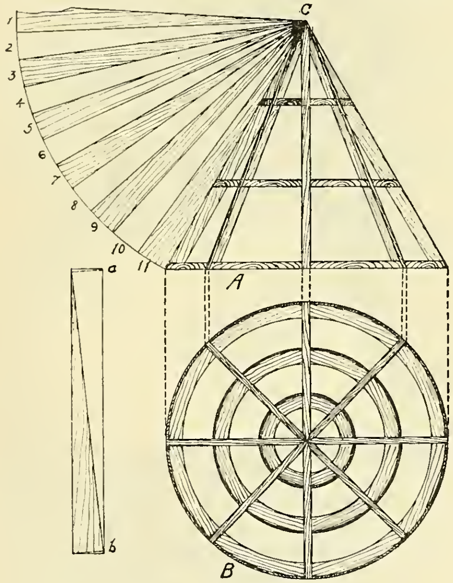


Fig. 7

Fig. 7 shows, A, an elevation and, B, a plan of a circular turret roof. The rafters in this roof are framed the same as for an octagon roof, with girts nailed between for nailing the sheeting to—for the sheeting of a cone-shaped roof must be put on up and down. A comparison of the plan and the elevation will reveal much of the construction. To the left of the elevation we are showing eleven sheeting boards spread out fan-like, every other one is shaded. The part-circle at the wide end is drawn with a radius equal to the length of the rafters. To the left, bottom, is a detail showing how to rip the boards. The dotted lines at a and b show the cuts of the wide ends of the boards made with a radius equal to the length of the rafters, giving the ends a circular cut. These boards must be slightly beveled on the edges if a good tight joint is desired.

Rounding off Square Cut-off Piles

(For Mooring Piles, Etc.)

I'd like to pass along some pointers I've picked up from a job of rounding off some 80-90 piles on a marginal wharf. This is a summary of what I might call a system which has turned out some fair results in uniformity and appearance for me.

The first step is to mark your pile as to a 2″, 3″, 4″, etc. cut, making your marking around the pile and also on top, as in fig 1. One important thing to remember here is that the marking on top should conform as closely as possible to the contour of the pile as in the illustration.

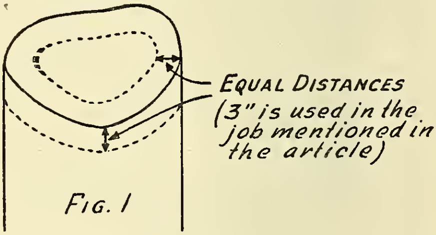


FIG. 1

Now to the cutting—and to illustration No. 2.

As you will notice, this shows the pile as merely a square end as of a plank—on which you can use this same principle.

The first cut is made on an angle of approximately 45 degree, leaving ¾″ to 1″ from the lines on top and on the sides.

On the next two cuts you take half of the angles left when you cut the 45 degrees. These two cuts should bring you down to within ¼″ of both markings. Unless you are very accurate in your use of the axe and in maintaining the same angle all the way around your pile, you will quite likely have to make a light cut around again on the 45 degree angle so that you will have a facing here of approximately ¾" all around the pile.

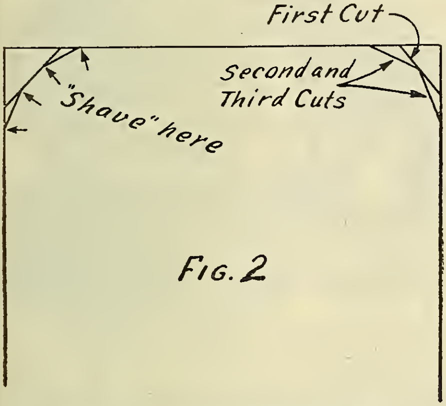


Fig. 2

Now to finishing: For this I used a sharp hand axe (using a regular 4-lb. single-bladed axe for the first three or four rough cuts). I found I got much better appearing piles by using the hand-axe to shave off these last four "corners" (marked with the small arrows in Fig. 2) than by chopping. When you have "shaved" these four "corners" off your job should be complete and you can go over some of the rough spots to finish it off.

This may all look and sound as though it would take you hours on each pile. Actually you should be able to do fairly good work in one-half or three-quarters of an hour per pile.

Oiva Nurmela,
Local 34, San Francisco
2332½ Tenth St., Berkeley 2, Calif.

Moving Partitions

A common alteration that carpenters must make is that of moving partitions, and in many instances this can be done without destroying all of the plastering, as we are showing by the accompanying illustrations:

Fig. 1 is a cross section of a partition that is to be moved a certain distance to one side. One of the skids is shown in place, which is bolted to a studding, and braces are used to hold the partition in an upright position. The "Saw Here" indicator shows where the studding are cut off at the bottom, after which the partition is cut loose at the ends and at the top, leaving it in the position shown by Fig. 2. In this position the skids rest on rollers, as we are showing. The arrow toward the top shows the direction the partition is to be moved.

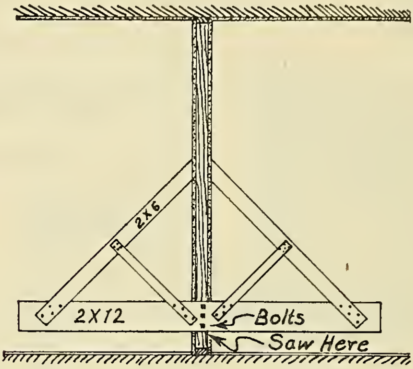


Fig. 1

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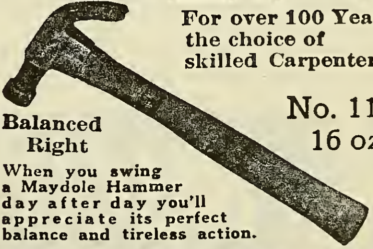

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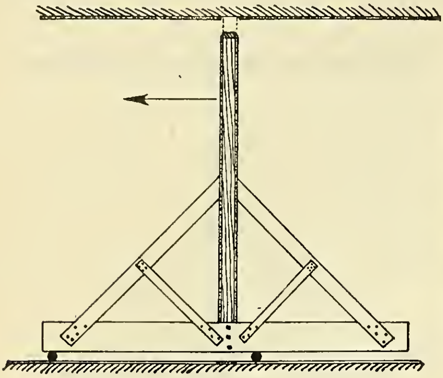

Fig. 2

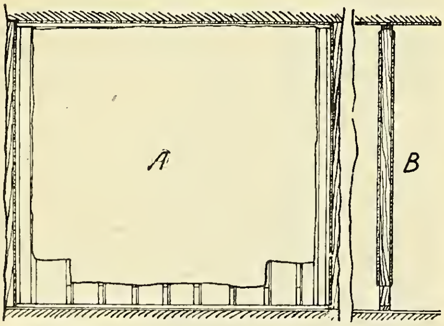

Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows two views of the partition after it has been moved. At A we have a side view, showing the salvaged plastering and how the partition has been reset and fixed for lathing around the edges. At the bottom where the studding were cut off in the first place, they have been spliced with 2x4's and cleats nailed over the joints. At either end two whole studding have been put in to hold the lath. At B we give a cross section of the partition in its new position, showing the butt joint toward the bottom where the studding have been spliced.

Short partitions can be moved in this way without reinforcing to prevent the plastering from cracking, but longer partitions should be reinforced with two 2x12's (one on either side) clamped on with bolts and resting on the skids.

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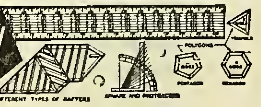

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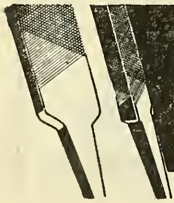

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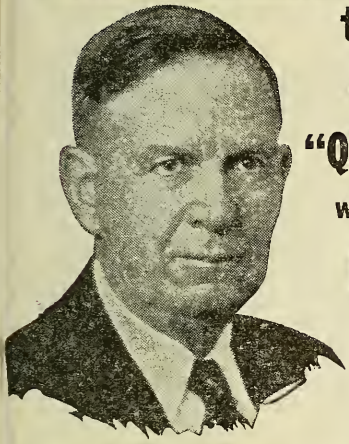

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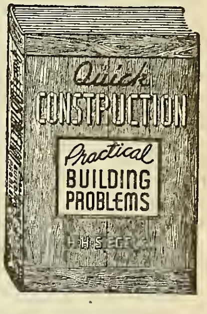

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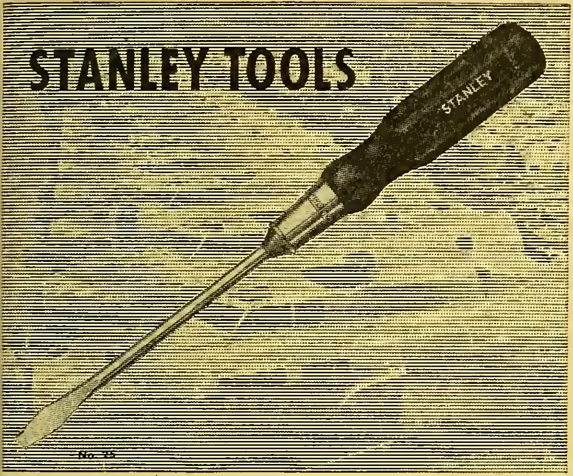
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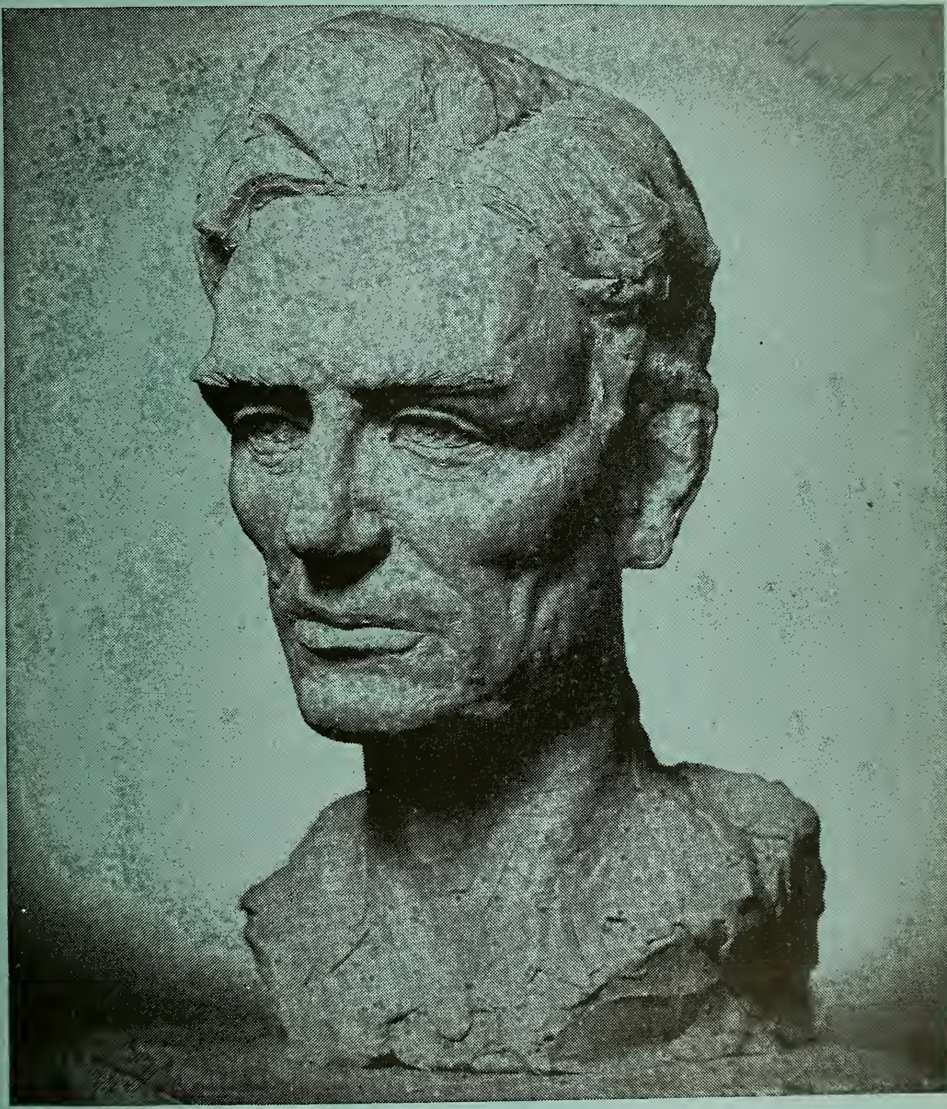

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So little is this pint of blood to give,
That far away a dying man may live.
Some sailor on a dangerous war-racked sea
May heal his wounds with this small part of me.

*

I give it gladly, and I pray it may
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One who without this plasma might have died.

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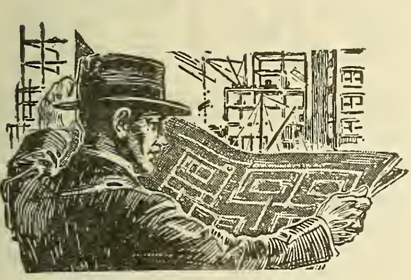

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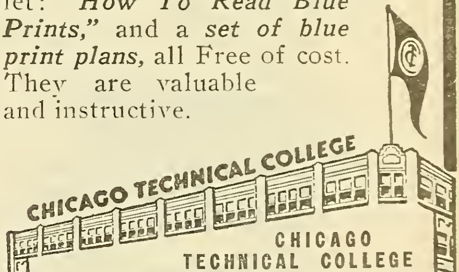

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1945

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Ten Cents a Copy

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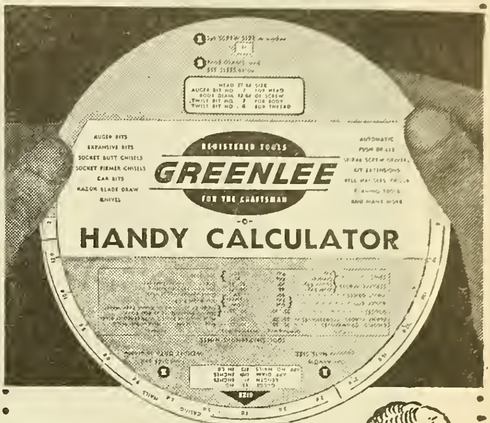
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EXPANSIVE BITS
SOCKET BUTT CHISELS
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writes a user. You'll agree when you see how this popular, easy-reading calculator swiftly solves your woodworking problems. Just set the dial... convert linear feet to board feet... get slope per foot in degrees... compare hardness, weights, shrinkage, warping, working ease of various woods. More, too: bit sizes for head, body, thread of screws...nail specifications...tool sharpening hints...protractor. 6" diameter, fits your tool kit. Heavily varnished cardboard. *Special wartime offer* by the makers of famous GREENLEE tools for craftsmen—10¢. Send coupon in next mail. Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Illinois.

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FOR THE CRAFTSMAN

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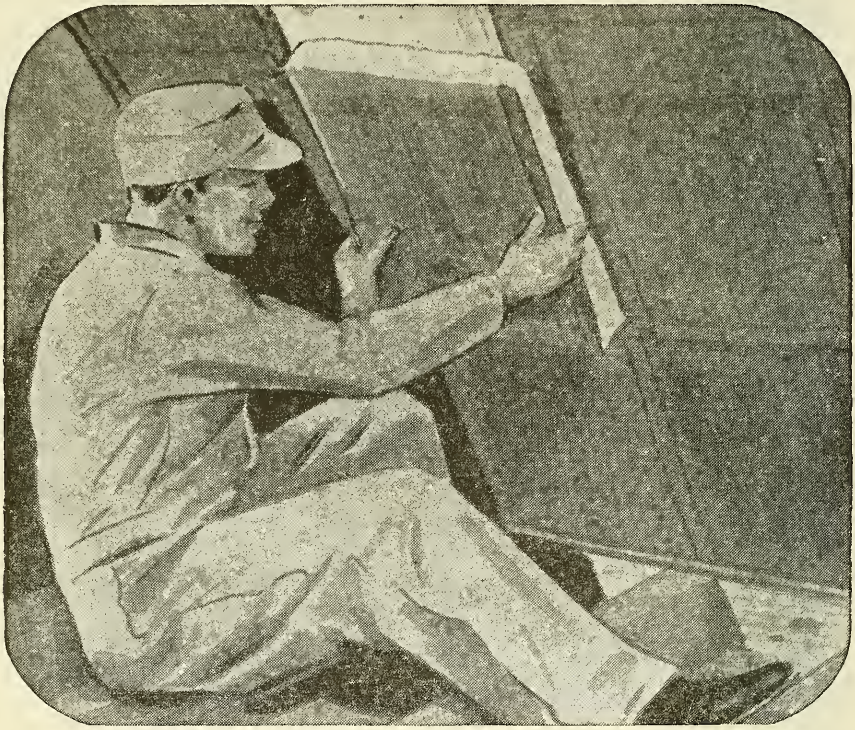
Winter Work for Carpenters



Many Home Owners in Your Community Should Insulate With

CELOTEX ROCK WOOL BATTS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NOW is the time to go after home insulating jobs. Celotex Rock Wool Batts are available now; may be scarce later.

Here's why. The government has formally warned the nation that rationing of fuel will continue throughout this winter. That means that houses will need insulation. Owners should have the work done now.

To encourage insulating now, the F.H.A. is offering exceptional terms through local loaning agencies. Monthly payments spread over three years.

Go after these jobs now. Ask your local Celotex dealer for prospects you can call on. Write for information on mailing pieces we furnish which you can use to solicit business. Address, The Celotex Corporation, Dept. TC-2, Chicago 3, Illinois.

CELOTEX
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BUILDING PRODUCTS

Labor's Score for '44

* * *

The two top labor officials in WPB review the remarkable record of achievement chalked up last year by men and women in the nation's mines, mills, and factories. Here is the irrefutable answer to those who say that labor has not held up its end.

"LABOR'S RECORD in war production in 1944 was a notable one; its record in 1945 will be another one worthy of commendation."

With this joint statement, Clinton S. Golden, Vice Chairman for Manpower Requirements, War Production Board, and Joseph D. Keenan, Vice Chairman for Labor Production, at year's end optimistically reviewed labor's role in producing America's mighty sinews of war—airplanes, warships, tanks, guns, etc. They added:

"One of the most notable features of our war effort is the way in which free labor in the United States has been able to meet every demand upon it. Despite all the difficulties and handicaps which American workers have had to face, they have made the grade in every instance up to now. We know that labor is going to keep up the good record.

"We are now in the midst of a military campaign which requires perhaps an even greater effort and persistence on the part of our workers than they have given thus far. We are both confident that labor will be equal to this task and will produce the stepped-up requirements for war materials and equipment which we must have in order to win a decisive victory."

Many critical war programs during 1944 were beset with the problem of overcoming labor shortages, the WPB officials said in their review of the year. They quoted War Manpower Commission statements that about 90,000 workers are urgently needed for items on the National Production Urgency List.

The Offices of Labor Production and Manpower Requirements point out, however, that these labor shortages represent shortages in particular plants in particular places. "They do not represent over-all shortages in any industries, or shortages over an area," officials added.

"It is often difficult to appraise labor needs for many of the 'must' items except on an individual plant basis because the plants make numerous items of varying importance," the WPB spokesmen explained. "Urgent items are often difficult to identify and frequently considerable uncertainty clouds the situation."

Workers are needed urgently for the following items on the National Production Urgency List: Aircraft; naval high capacity ammunition and heavy artillery ammunition; artillery and gun carriages; dry cell batteries, duck and tent twill; foundries; Navy 40 mm. guns; naval repair; radar; rockets; shipyards;

tanks and self-propelled guns; tetraetheyl lead and sodium; tires and tubes; trucks and components; wire and wire rope.

Certain aircraft plants with expanding production schedules need additional workers, even though total employment in aircraft is expected to continue declining.

Although virtually all work stations in explosives in leading plants have been filled, many more workers are required for expanding facilities in these plants. This directly affects the urgent rocket and super-critical heavy artillery ammunition programs, officials said.

Thousands of workers are being recruited for critical shipyard jobs, but individual employment gains are nominal. In some cases urgent production schedules are being met at the expense of other ship construction, WPB labor spokesmen explained. Many more workers are needed by West Coast naval ship repair bases and air stations.

The output of cotton duck mills and foundries has risen, but there are still some plants where critical shortages prevail.

Dry cell battery plants are nearly fully staffed. Tank output requirements call for staffing increases in a few plants in tight areas. Shell plants also need more workers.

The WPB office of Labor Production has been working on a new device to meet temporary manpower bottleneck situations. This involves the lending of skilled labor by establishments with less urgent requirements to establishments on "must" programs for periods of perhaps 30, 60 or 90 days. Officials cited the recruitment of pipefitters at the Gopher Ordnance Plant at Minneapolis. In this instance, several shipyards consented to lend this type of skilled worker to the ordnance plant which needed them so urgently. WPB officials report that these workers will have full re-employment rights and every attempt will be made to minimize the annoyances of such temporary transfers.

The two WPB labor offices, citing figures collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, reported that turnover in war industries has been astonishingly low, and refute the popular impression that workers have been deserting war industries in droves for jobs offering peacetime security.

"When the Bureau of Labor Statistics rate figures on 'quits' for war industries and all other manufacturing plants for each month, January through September, 1944, are compared, we find 'quits' have been uniformly and significantly less in the war industries," the WPB Office of Labor Production said.

"Quit rates compared for 13 selected war industries, October, 1943 and October 1944, show that in five industries the quit rate was lower in 1944 than in 1943, and in three industries was virtually about the same for both years. In only three instances was the quit rate significantly higher in 1944 than a year ago (ammunition, except small arms, 2.05 higher per hundred; explosives, 1.93 higher per hundred; tires and inner tubes, 1.5 higher per hundred). In each of these three instances, where the quit rate was higher for 1944, laying off and discharge rates were bigger as well, indicating that to some extent quits were induced by feelings of insecurity.

"Looking at the total hiring and total separation rates for the same 13 industries for the same period, the following facts stand out:

"The total separation rates, consisting of quits, layoffs, and discharges, rose in only four industries (guns, etc., ammunition, explosives, tires and tubes).

"In seven of these programs accessions were lower than separations in October, 1944, but layoffs were markedly higher in four of these programs in October, 1944, than in October, 1943 (guns, etc. aircraft, aircraft parts, and shipbuilding and repairs)."

The percentage of available mandays lost as a result of work stoppages was considerably lower in 1944 than in 1943, 1941 and 1939, according to information provided for WPB by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and including a preliminary estimate made through November of last year. The percentage for the first 11 months of 1944 was the same as in 1940. Only 1942 had a better record with regard to percentage of available working days lost.

The following table was compiled:

Year	Man-Days Lost (Jan.-October)	Percentage of Available Working Time Lost Due to Strikes
1944	7,135,000	.10*
1943	9,896,757	.15
1942	3,861,891	.05
1941	21,174,500	.32
1940	3,502,751	.10
1939	15,763,384	.28

*(Through November only; preliminary estimate.)

WPB officials said in looking at the foregoing strike figures, it must be borne in mind how steadily production has gone up over the foregoing five-year period.

The latest figures on women in the U. S. labor force show that in November, 1944, there were 18,000,000 women holding jobs of all types. This figure exceeds the November, 1943, figure of 17,470,000 by 680,000 and surpasses the November, 1940, figure of 12,630,000 by more than five and a half million.

The high point of female employment was reached in July, 1944, when more than 19 million women were in the labor force. The decline between July and November, of course, was largely seasonal, officials explained.

Total female employment in November, 1944, was higher than for any November from 1940 on, standing at 17,820,000 as compared with 17,040,000 in 1943 and 10,970,000 in 1940. The same holds true with regard to female non-agricultural employment which was higher in November, 1944, than in any November from 1940 on. Non-agricultural female employment stood at 16,130,000 in November, 1944, as compared with 15,850,000 in November, 1943, and 10,620,000 in November, 1940.

Of the total of 1,155,400 workers in America's shipyards in October, 1944, women workers numbered 168,700, or approximately 2,000 less than were working in the shipyards in October, 1943, while male employment in shipyards rose by over 200,000.

As of November, 1944, women working in factories making the final assembly of airplanes totaled 379,800. These final assembly plants constitute about two-thirds of the aircraft industry, handling the frames, engines and propellers. Total employment in the entire aeronautical industry in November, 1944, was 1,671,600.

One of the most effective methods ever conceived to stimulate war production has been the formation of almost 6,000 labor-management committees. These committees have demonstrated their usefulness in war plants behind schedule on "must" programs.

Not only have these groups made recommendations on such matters as best utilization of machinery, adaptation of old machinery to new uses and the breaking of production bottlenecks, but they have been instrumental in promoting increased care of tools and machines to prevent breakdowns, in the elimination of waste of materials, in the minimization of rejects, in the prevention of accidents and in the reduction of absenteeism and labor turnovers.

Former IAM President Dies

On December 21, 1944, Arthur O. Wharton, former president of the International Association of Machinists, died in Tuscon, Arizona, where he had gone several years ago in an effort to regain his health.

From 1926 to 1939 he served as international president of his organization. He also served as a vice president of the American Federation of Labor from 1930 until his retirement.

He was always an active worker in the labor movement and his passing is mourned by a host of friends both in and out of labor.

Supreme Court Protects Piece Workers

In an important decision, the Supreme Court recently held that the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act applies to piece workers.

The case reached the Supreme Court on an appeal by the government from a ruling by the federal court for Southern California in favor of the Perfect Garment Company of Los Angeles, which had been charged with violation of minimum wage and overtime provisions. The district court dismissed these complaints by ruling that the Wage-Hour Act was not intended to cover the piece workers.

In recent arguments, the government held that the act had always been construed to cover piece work, and that no lower court had previously questioned this interpretation.

Many thousands of piece workers may be affected by the Supreme Court ruling. Quoting recent studies, the government said that 80 per cent of boot and shoe workers were paid on a straight piece-rate basis; 57 per cent of persons in the fur and felt hat industry; 81 per cent in the glove trades.

Justice Murphy said that neither the policy of the Wage Hour Act nor its legislative history gave any real basis for excluding piece workers from benefits. The legislation, he added, was meant to raise substandard wages and give added money for overtime work to such employes.

"No reason is apparent," he went on, "why piece workers who are underpaid or who work long hours do not fall within the spirit or intent of this statute."

To Avoid a Post-War Depression

IT TAKES BUYING POWER

That Comes From Decent Wages

★ ★ ★

(Excerpts from a speech by Pres. Wm. Green before the recent AFL convention in New Orleans, La.)

★ ★ ★

WE KNOW, as a matter of simple economics, that there must be established and maintained an equilibrium, a balance between the productive power of our nation and the consuming power of the masses of the people. If either one gets out of line then we have a disastrous economic condition. We reach the height of prosperity when we establish a perfect balance between production and consumption. It is a very difficult task. We understand and appreciate quite well the difficulties encountered. It is easy for one or the other to get out of balance, but we know that if we are to maintain a prosperous economy here in our country we must at least approximate the establishment of that equilibrium to which I have just referred.

In addition to the change from war-time to the peace-time economy we will be confronted with some new problems that will perhaps add to our difficulties, problems which will make the demand for the establishment of a high wage scale following the war necessary if we are to maintain employment throughout the land and a balanced economy.

First of all, during this war we have developed an efficiency complex, a high efficiency psychology. The laboratories of the corporations and of the nation have been diligently engaged in finding a way through which we could mechanize industry and make the worker more efficient. The figures show that the results are startling. And so after the war is over we will have a new situation. It will not be the old one through which we passed prior to Pearl Harbor in 1941. We will be faced with a more efficient world, a more efficient army of production. Fewer workers will produce more. What does that mean? It means that adjustments must be made in order to fit into that situation.

Furthermore, who can deny the fact that the more efficient worker is entitled to more wages, high and still higher wages? And so the American Federation of Labor will stand united, absolutely united in our determination to establish our wage scale on a higher standard than that upon which it now rests even during this war period.

That is one reason why we yearn to be free—free to exercise our own strength and power, persuasion and influence as a free democratic organization of labor, for we think and we know, we believe we can promote and advance the interests of the working people of our country when this government control to which we are subjected and to which we willingly yielded shall be lifted, and then we will be free to mobilize our economic strength.

Now let me give you just a few figures on efficiency. New methods of combustion and mechanization of mines enables one coal miner now to put into the steam boiler as many heat units during seven hours as 120 coal miners previously did in one ten-hour work day. Prior to the mechanization of mines, one miner produced three and one-half tons of coal per day. Fourteen miners now produce a minimum of 1,000 tons per day and frequently 1,500 per day.

This increase in the individual and collective efficiency of working people is reflected in the farm industry, the railroad and transportation industries, the building industry, the brick industry, the manufacturing and machine industries, as well as the printing industry, and in fact all lines of industry.

In the airplane industry, for instance, an early fighter plane took 150,000 man hours for construction. By the time the one thousandth plane was manufactured, mass production methods, new techniques and increasing efficiency had reduced the time to 7,800 man hours. This is a reduction of 96 per cent in man hours required in the production of this type of airplane.

In the production of four-motor bombers, 200,000 man hours for construction were required in the early stages of production. By the time the two thousandth plane was built, mass production and new techniques had reduced this time to 13,000 man hours. This is a reduction of 93 per cent in the man hours necessary to construct this type of plane.

Productivity facts connected with shipbuilding are also striking. The figures for Liberty Ships produced through 1942 and up to September 30, 1943 show for ED-2 type cargo vessels that the first 10 vessels took an average of 1,228,900 man hours each and the last ten constructed through September 30, 1944 took an average of 380,500 man hours each. This is a reduction of 69 per cent in man hours needed to construct this type of vessel in a period of less than two years.

In shipbuilding a new bending method has been developed for making a right angle of steel in 226 victory ships. This new technique alone saves 180,000 man hours of work and 360,000 welding rods and eliminates 50 miles of welding.

Productivity increases for destroyer escort vessels also show a striking reduction in man hours needed per vessel. The first three vessels required 1,235,200 man hours each. After 30 vessels had been constructed, productivity had been so greatly increased that the last three of the thirty were built in 634,000 man hours each. This represents a reduction of almost 50 per cent in work time needed to construct these vessels.

The new industry of electronics has developed means for testing materials which save enormous numbers of man hours. A "mass spectrometer" developed at a Westinghouse Company completes tests in 15 minutes that would require from 15 hours to 3 days of work by five to ten skilled chemists.

Electronic devices which have become the guides for Allied guns, warplanes and warships and which flash maps, facsimiles of maps, documents, and photographs to aid Allied strategy, will insure after the war the sending of the printed page from one end of the country to the other in a few seconds.

An automatic broach rifling machine completes a machine gun barrel in 65 seconds compared with the conventional 55 minutes. In the manufacture of 3,500,000 barrels, the method reduced labor requirements by 470 jobs, time requirements by one year, costs by $5,000,000 and floor space needed by 48,000 square feet.

A power driven machine for driving engine stud bolts enables one worker to drive a full day's quota of studs in one hour.

These figures are interesting to you, I know. They are but a part of the report of efficiency which has been developed during this trying period, and that attracts our attention to the fact that we must concentrate our efforts towards the bringing about of adjustments that may be necessary to accord every worker the opportunity to work and earn a decent living. And what stronger argument have you than that in support of an increase in wages?

We cannot let the purchasing power of the masses of the people fall below the point it has reached. But when overtime is done away with what shall we do, how are we to substitute for the purchasing power that will be eliminated through the elimination of overtime work?

Well, we think we know how we are going to find a way, and we must face that issue bravely and courageously. Another argument in favor of high wages is found in the other change which has come, aside from the argument that a high and still higher standard of living must be established in America; we are faced with the necessity of maintaining a national income that will guarantee in its operation work opportunities for all, and at the same time provide the means by which we can pay the public debt and the obligations which we have assumed during this war. For we will be faced with a situation of a debt piled higher and higher with fixed obligations on the part of our government, and the only way that we can maintain our credit and meet our obligations is to guarantee and bring about an income out of which it can all be paid. And who is to produce that? Who is to produce that income? It will be the workers of America, and the workers of America cannot produce that income unless they are paid a wage that will enable them to buy and use the things that industry produces.

Now I want to give you a few more statistics.

1. National Income in 1944.

The U. S. Commerce Department forecasts that in 1944 the gross national income for the United States as a whole (in round numbers) will be $196 billion. This includes all the goods produced by American industry and agriculture, whether for war or civilian use, and all services rendered.

Out of this gross national product, business taxes will take $28 billion and business reserves retained for various purposes will take $10 billion, leaving a net national income of $158 billion.

Not all of the National Income will be paid to individuals, for $5 billion will be held by corporations as their savings, and added to their net worth. This leaves income payments to individuals amounting to $153 billion and this $153 billion includes all wages, salaries, interests and dividends, profits, rents, pensions, etc., paid to every one who receives an income in 1944.

Those who receive this income will pay out about $24 billion of it in taxes and save about $33 billion, leaving them $96 billion to spend for the consumer goods and services they buy. Therefore, consumer expenditures will be $96 billion. We are faced with the stern fact that unless there are customers to buy and pay for the entire national product, it will not be produced. In 1944, $196 billion worth must be bought.

Now how can it be paid unless by putting into the hands of those who buy the purchasing power with which to buy it?

Consumers will buy $96 billion. Government, with the money it receives from taxes and the money it borrows by selling War Bonds, will buy $98 billion. Business firms will buy $2 billion.

Thus the purchase and payment for $196 billion of the national product in 1944 may be expressed as follows:

Government buys....	$98 billion
Business buys.......	2 billion
Consumers buy......	96 billion
Total	$196 billion

2. *Post-War National Income Necessary to Provide Full Employment and to Meet National Obligations, Etc.*

In 1944, we have a total labor force of 65 billion. The figures are staggering. Of these, 11 millions are in the armed forces, about 1 million are unemployed (while changing from one job to another) and 53 million are in civilian work.

After the war, it is estimated that about 5 million will retire from the labor market—young persons will go back to school, some married women and older persons will leave the labor market and retire. This will leave a post-war labor force of 60 million. Of these, about 2 million will be in the armed forces to maintain our peace-time Army, and 2 million will be unemployed (changing jobs); 56 million will be employed in civilian work including soldiers who will return to civilian jobs.

These 56 million civilian workers will each produce about $3,100 worth of national product, or a total gross national product of $173 billion.

That will be based, we assume, upon a restoration of a 40-hour work week.

When business taxes and reserves have been deducted from this figure, post-war net national income will amount to $140 billion, approximately.

Now these are United States Department of Commerce figures, an agency of our government.

What We Must Do to Maintain This Income. We cannot maintain a gross national product of 173 billion dollars unless that amount of goods and services is bought by someone. Today the government buys half the national product.

After the war, the war purchases of the government must be replaced by civilian goods bought by consumers and by business.

Those are startling figures, but what a wonderful convincing, unanswerable argument these figures present in support of the economic philosophy and economic policy espoused by the American Federation of Labor. It is a vindication of our position, and we have insisted and demanded that it be recognized and an equitable balance reached between production and consumption ever since this organization was formed three-quarters of a century ago.

Now we have reached the point where it is emphasized, and surely none of us wishes to see the credit of America impaired even to the slightest degree but out of this national income there must flow into the coffers of this government a very substantial amount in order to meet its annual interest payments and obligations. And what would happen if that failed? Who could at the moment contemplate such a thing? We shrink from the thought of ever facing such a situation as that, but the solution lies in the promotion and development of a national income sufficient to meet our national needs. It can be maintained if we will pursue and apply an economic philosophy such as has been espoused and proclaimed by the American Federation of Labor.

Old Age Insurance Now Covers 39 Million

More than 39,000,000 American men and women will enter 1945 with insured status in the old-age and survivors insurance program of the Social Security Act, according to a year-end summary of operations presented by Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board.

Under the old-age and survivors insurance program, the monthly benefit rolls rose to 1,120,000 men, women and children, eligible to receive $20,500,000 monthly. The figures were estimated as of December 31.

Monthly benefit payments were awarded to 324,000 new applicants during the year, and lump-sum benefit payments were made to 208,000 survivors of insured workers who left no one immediately entitled to monthly benefits. The estimated total of old-age and survivors insurance payments certified for 1944 was $196,100,000 in monthly benefits and $22,400,000 in lump sums.

More than 60 per cent of the monthly beneficiaries are women and children, counting some women who have retired and claimed benefits in their own right, rather than on account of a retired or deceased husband.

Wage credits towards future benefits were earned during the year by 48,000,000 workers for themselves and their families, and the total of persons with some wages credited to their accounts is now approximately 70,000,000. New accounts were set up during 1944 for 4,500,000 workers.

Sharp cutbacks, if accompanied by widespread lay-offs of older workers, Altmeyer said, could practically double the benefit rolls within a year. More than 700,000 men and women past age 65 are in fully insured status and have not claimed benefits but could do so any day.

"Feather Your Nest" A Literal Possibility

Houses may be insulated with ground-up chicken feathers some day. A good felt-like board has been developed from them during the war. Natural glue in the ribs makes the feathers stick together.

If keeping warm enough this winter sometimes seems a tough job, it may be well to remember the British. They are in their sixth war winter and still getting along on a coal ration which is never more than one ton for three months for the biggest houses.

WE HAVE A WAR TO WIN!

★

Yes, we, all of us, have a job to do. Sure, your sons, your brothers, your husbands, are in the Armed Forces (fighting our white and yellow enemies) and we are justly proud of them all, Soldier, Sailor, Marine, Spar, Wac, Wave, Air Forces.

We have a job to do. We are buying War Bonds. LET US BUY MORE, AND KEEP WHAT WE BUY. We don't have to wait for a Bond Drive. None need kiss you to get you to buy bonds. Back our Army, our Navy, our Nursing Corps and Merchant Marine.

Can you give blood to the Red Cross?

DO IT NOW!

Can you work harder than you are doing?

DO IT!

Your help is needed. We have a war to win. Let's all do our part. Keep them flying, shooting, advancing.

WE HAVE A WAR TO WIN!

J. R. S.

Housing Can Mean 19,000,000 Jobs

THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor asked Congress to give post-war housing "top priority rating above all other peacetime legislation."

Harry C. Bates, chairman of the AFL Housing Committee, told a Senate group that construction of 15 million new homes in the decade after the war "is the minimum program for meeting the accumulated need." He described the AFL program as "the least expensive, the most productive and the most powerful generator of post-war employment." He said the program was designed to serve a universal housing market, in which families in all income groups can take part.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL Housing Committee, who followed Mr. Bates on the witness stand, testified that the AFL plan can be "brought into high gear within five years after the cessation of hostilities," although it would start immediately after victory.

The highlights of the ten-point program submitted by Mr. Bates provided:

MEASURES designed to stimulate, expand and safeguard home ownership, including amendments of laws governing FHA mortgage insurance, to reduce interest rates; extend amortization to 32 years.

EXPANSION of slum clearance and rehousing program of the U. S. Housing Authority to provide decent homes to families of low income whom private enterprise cannot reach.

MUTUAL home ownership by wage earners under proper safeguards where employment stability is assured.

A LONG-TERM urban redevelopment program designed to replan and rebuild our towns and cities for sound and stable growth.

FEDERAL grants for project planning to individual communities.

PROMPT amendment of the Lanham Act to authorize local housing authorities to acquire permanent war housing.

RURAL housing to low income families with the aid of county housing authorities created for the purpose with adequate farm representation assured to farmers.

CONTINUATION of price control over building materials as long as the accumulated pressure of unsatisfied demand presents a threat of runaway prices.

CORRECTION of the housing provisions of the "GI Bill of Rights" which utterly fail to protect the interests of the veteran, expose him to speculative profiteering and place upon him an unreasonable and unfair burden of high interest charges by lenders whose loans are fully guaranteed by the government against risk.

A NATIONAL Housing Board of five members to be established as a permanent statutory agency, responsible for over-all policy, with the Chairman acting as the administrator.

The steel industry is developing products with which it hopes to capture the home market

STEEL EYES POST-WAR HOUSING

WITH a weather-eye glued on the tremendous possibilities home-building will offer in the post-war era, the steel industry is now feverishly working on ideas for placing a greater amount of steel in the post-war house. For example, the steel industry has already developed a two-section steel sash window with which they hope to supplant the conventional up-and-down sliding wooden window of today. Many fancy claims are made for this new type window. It is supposed to fit much more tightly than the wooden one. It is also supposed to keep out drafts, resist warping and rattling, and never stick.

The steel people have also developed a light steel partition for which they claim many advantages. According to their claims, partitions between rooms, by making use of steel studs instead of two by fours, and wire lath instead of wood, can cut down partitions to approximately two inches in thickness instead of the conventional six required by wooden studs and lath. In addition to saving space, the steel people claim that steel partitions will hold back fire at least four times as long as wood. They also claim that the steel partitions add to the ruggedness of the house and increase its sturdiness.

But these are not the only places the steel people propose to place steel in the post-war house. They have also developed creak-proof stairs and ready-built steel bookcases ready to be set in during construction. They have purportedly improved the all-steel kitchen cabinet unit and reduced the price by about four-fifths. With thinner steel and mass production techniques they are constantly working out schemes for putting more steel into the post-war house.

While steel companies propose to offer these and many other parts for homes after the war, they appear to have abandoned any idea of an all-steel house. In doing so, they are setting aside an idea that has intrigued the industry for at least 150 years; it was that long ago that an all-iron house was built in England. A decade ago a wave of enthusiasm for all-steel homes ran through some segments of the industry. Such houses were built. Some were offered for sale. But costs of distribution were high, labor objected, the companies didn't like the idea of having to warehouse parts (such as plumbing, heating, electrical equipment) which they didn't make.

The steel industry, by the way, learned an interesting lesson at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933, where an all-steel house was exhibited. Some 350,000 people who saw this structure were asked to fill out questionnaires on things they liked best about it. They picked (1) the twin beds, (2) the Venetian blinds. Only a handful noted the way the house was built or materials used.

By offering more and better parts

for homes, the steel industry hopes to achieve a goal, soon after the war, of putting five tons of iron and steel into the average home. Before the war the average was four tons.

The steel makers are eyeing other possibilities in the construction field, too. They foresee, for example, a good market in ready-made garages; lots of wartime homes were built without them. They also are preparing to have a number of new things ready for factories, farm buildings, stores, and even the corner filling station.

Some of these products are ready now; others are in the research stage.

At least one steel company is experimenting with steel floors and ceilings for larger houses and apartments. Another has developed steel studding to which exterior sheeting can be nailed. The steel studding has a groove in it into which the sheeting is nailed. According to the claims of the company nails will hold better in this type of steel studding than they will in wood itself.

With the plastics industry as well as the steel industry figuring on ways and means of projecting wider and wider use of their products in the post-war house, it behooves the lumber industry to enter into serious research of its own. Steel and plastics may have some qualities to recommend them, but for all-around utility there is nothing that can take the place of wood. During the last few years tremendous improvements have been made in wood. There are new ways of laminating it, there are new ways of hardening it, there are new ways of fire-proofing it, there are new ways of compressing it. By these new processes, wood can be given all of the more desirable properties of plastics or steel without any of the drawbacks. In addition, wood boasts of a degree of workability that nothing else can match. These two facts coupled together should mean that wood can more than hold its own as a post-war building material —provided research thoroughly explores and develops the full potentialities that are inherent in it.

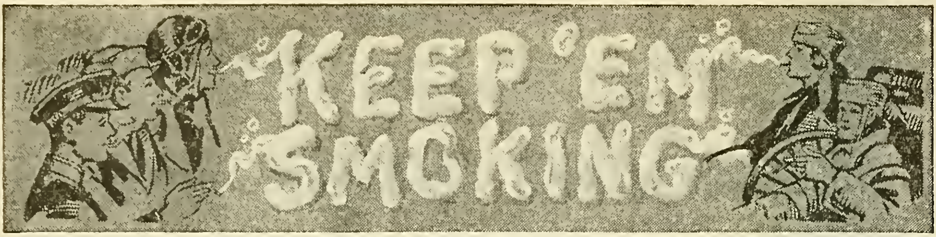
A recent survey of prospective home builders made by a lumber association shows that about seventy per cent of such new home planners prefer wood as an all-round building material. While that may sound encouraging, it must be remembered that the steel and plastics industries are going after the home building material field in earnest. What progress they make will undoubtedly depend on how effectively wood meets the challenge and how effectively the inherent advantages of wood are exploited.

LET'S BACK THE ATTACK!

★

Buy More

BONDS FOR VICTORY



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

In the thirty-day period since the last issue of The Carpenter went to press, donations to the Cigarette Fund showed another alarming decrease despite the fact that the needs of our boys for American smokes are constantly increasing. More of our sons and brothers are now fighting on foreign soil than ever before; consequently the demand for the comfort that only cigarettes from home can bring is increasing too.

From all fronts in all parts of the world letters of thanks for cigarettes provided through the fund continue coming into the General Office. More eloquently than anything we could possibly write, they describe the deep and heartfelt gratitude the boys on the battle fronts feel when they receive cigarettes through the Fund. Herewith we publish just a few that are typical of the hundreds that come in every month:

★

On behalf of the Gun Crew aboard this armed merchant vessel I wish to hasten to thank you and your organization for the Raleigh cigarettes which we received for Christmas with your compliments.

On Christmas Eve we had a little get-together in the Navy gunners' mess room and trimmed a little tree which had been sent us by the Red Cross in San Francisco. My men were about as far from home as it is possible to be and it was naturally difficult to realize that it actually was Christmas. There were enough cigarettes for me to give each man in the gun crew three cartons each and your generosity made it possible to create a little of the spirit of the season which we badly needed. The gunners asked me, their officer, to write and thank you for your kindness on their behalf.

Again many thanks for your thoughtfulness and may good fortune attend you and all your good members through the new year.

E. H. Eichmann, Lt. USNR.

★

Just a few lines of appreciation in regard to the cigarettes I have been receiving. They are sure getting to a lot of us boys in the Pacific.

I have been a member of our organization for almost four years and I am now a member of the Columbus, Ind., local. I am looking forward to starting where I left off when this conflict is over.

Frank Poynter (A Brother)

★

Received your generous gift of cigarettes and wish to thank you for remembering us boys out here in the lonely parts of the world. I have been in the Navy almost three years and most of the time have been in some far-off, lonely spot, and to know that the folks back there at home are thinking of us in very encouraging, and I wish to thank you, the Red Cross and all the other people who sent us presents from the bottom of my heart.

George E. McKanna, MM 2/C

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from December 20, 1944, to January 24, 1945.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	50 00
11	Cleveland, O.	10 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
55	Denver, Colo.	50 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
105	Cleveland, O.	100 00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	6 00
189	Quincy, Ill.	9 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 00
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
333	New Kensington, Pa.	10 00
377	Alton, Ill.	10 00
393	Camden, N. J.	10 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
455	Somerville, N. J.	5 00
465	Ardmore, Pa.	30 00
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	25 00
541	Washington, Pa.	10 00
660	Springfield, O.	20 00
742	Decatur, Ill.	5 00
746	Norwalk, Conn.	25 00
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	5 00
953	Lake Charles, La.	20 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	4 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	10 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	10 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	10 00
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	25 00
1296	San Diego, Cal.	25 00
1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	25 00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	9 20
1819	Elko, Nev.	15 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
2020	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
2078	Oceanside, Cal.	10 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2157	Caliente, Nev.	25 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	20 00
3065	Alturas, Cal.	5 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Morris, Somerset and Vic., Bernardsville, N. J.	10 00
Indianapolis D. C., Indianapolis, Ind.	10 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
San Diego County D. C., San Diego, Cal.	25 00
Redwood D. C., Napa, Cal.	5 00

★ ★ ★

Available Funds Dec. 20, 1944	$6,730 01
Receipts	808 20
Total	$7,538 21
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	2,500 00
Total Available Funds Jan. 24, 1945	$5,038 21

★ ★ ★

AID THE ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS

News From My Home Town

By MAX ZARITSKY, Pres.
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers

★

LET ME TALK to you about my home town, and my own sister who is no more, and her husband, the Rabbi, who was done to death, and their son, my nephew, who escaped. And if, my friends, you find there is a message for labor in it, I shall believe that there is also a message for all of us in it, for all Americans, and for all people who cherish freedom and cherish the dignity of the human soul.

Perhaps you do not believe the atrocity stories that you have been reading in the newspapers about mass murders of defenseless civilians, about death-factories where countless men, women and children were gassed and cremated methodically and with the efficiency of chain belt production. The truth is that I, too. was dubious about these stories. I suppose none of us who has been reared to respect human life could imagine that such brutality and such depravity were possible on the part of human beings. This crime the Hitler hordes committed is not alone against human life but also against human reason.

Very well, then, let me tell you about my little home town which the Nazis overran when they invaded Russia. The name of this town is Petrikov. This means Peter's Town. It is located not far from the old Polish border in that section which is called White Russia, in the province of Minsk, in the county of Mozir. The town is built on a hillside which rises from the river which was a means of communication with the outside world and was therefore the real reason for the existence of this town.

The name of this river is the Pripet, and the life of our community revolved around it,—the life and the death, as I shall soon tell you.

The Pripet is a lovely stream. Its waters are clear and sweet, for they flow from springs and brooks in densely wooded forests all around. There are marshes also along this river, but they abound some distance from my home town. These are the celebrated Pripet Marshes which are so important in military strategy, and which brought disaster to the Russian armies in the last war and to Napoleon in his own invasion of Russia.

I spent my boyhood in the town of Petrikov and to me the name Pripet never meant marshland and never carried historical significance. To me it meant the beautiful stream which brought the river steamer to its dock several times a week. It meant the barges which carried the farm produce of our neighborhood to the outside world and brought us iron and lime, and sometimes in the late summer, those small, delicious watermelons which grew in the warm faraway southland of Russia. It meant, too, the rafts of timber which flowed downstream and on which the river men lived, and on which they built their fires to cook their simple meals, and played a balalaika at twilight and sang their primitive songs of toil and poverty and loneliness.

And sometimes it meant watching the fishermen at early dawn, the fishermen who spread their nets at the bend of the river below the hill where my grandparents had their home.

Most of all to me the river meant swimming in the summer time. This was, of course, against the will of my folks, who did not want me to go swimming, for the current of the river was really strong and even dangerous. I became a brave swimmer, and I could show off my prowess to all the other boys, for I was able to swim across the stream from the town side to the other shore once and twice and three times, and almost as many times as I desired, for swimming was effortless play, and the water was cool and sweet and the stream always carried you away from where you wanted to land, and you had to calculate your start, otherwise you'd have a lot of walking to do on the home side when you got back. It was fun.

And on the other side of the river was a sandy beach to which the older folks would repair by rowboat. And beyond the beach were clumps of bushes where they could undress in privacy, and there where the shore curved, one part of the river was for the women bathers and the other for the men.

We kids rarely ventured far into the fields on the other side of the river, for it was only pasture land and rather desolate country. The women sometimes picked wild sorrel leaves there for delicious, refreshing schav, a tangy, sourish soup of greens. And towards Fall, the men would row across to gather reeds and sacramental twigs for the Succoth holidays. But in the Winter, it was fun to go there, for the river was frozen over and you could cross without benefit of rowboat, but merely by skating over if you had skates, which most boys did not, unless you could call a section of wooden hoop a skate, a piece of hoop which you attached to your shoe and on which you slid across the ice.

Up the hill from the river was the center of the town, the market place and the narrow, unpaved streets that branch off from it. All together there may have been five thousand souls in this community, and they had a big, white church with a tall cupola for the Greek Orthodox believers, the Russians, and a smaller brown church for the Roman Catholic faithful, the Poles. There were also three synagogues in the town, which was quite enough, but a fourth one was built in my day under the sponsorship of my father. This one was called simply the New House of Prayer as distinguished from the congregation from which it branched off and which was the Old House of Prayer. After I left, another Russian church was built, but I don't know what it looked like or where it was located. The three churches accommodated many more people than the four synagogues, for there were at least three Gentiles to every Jewish resident in my town.

There was only one really rich man in our town and he was the big land-owner who possessed an estate, a Polish gentleman who was reputed to be very wealthy, for he had many servants on his estate right in the town itself, but we kids rarely saw him and perhaps he spent but little time in our little community. There were a lot of poor people, for it was hard to make a living, but our community managed to get along, and Jews and Gentiles were on the friendliest terms, and we never had a pogrom, except during the last war and during the civil war, when bands of outside outlaws ravaged the entire countryside.

I tell you these things so that you may recognize my own town for what it was,—just a small, pleasant community, very much like any number of small towns in this country, small towns with churches and perhaps a synagogue or Jewish Center, with a swimming hole and skating pond, with a Main Street and a depot and decent, respectable neighbors. Picture any Hampton or Middleton on a river bank in this country, and there you have the town of Petrikov, in the province of Minsk, in the county of Mozir, nestling by the side of the clear, sweet flowing Pripet River in Russia.

This is the town I left many, many years ago, but one never really forgets the place where he spent his childhood, and I never forgot this pleasant little settlement with its simple people and simple ways. Some of my brothers and sisters also left this town and others remained in it. I don't know what has happened to those who remained, but about one sister who left I did learn something only the other day. Her son wrote to me from a distant place in Russia. You see, my sister was married to a Rabbi who was the head of a congregation in Poland. When the boy grew older they sent him to Yeshiva or seminary, and so he was in still a different community. When the Germans overran Poland, the Rabbi and his wife, my sister, stayed with his congregation. They were killed by the Germans, for all the Jews were killed, but how they met their death, I do not know. Their son in the Yeshiva traveled with his school-mates and escaped to Russia, where he is now located.

As for my home town, Petrikov, this is what happened. The tide of war moved swiftly and overwhelmed it in the very first few weeks of the German invasion. The Fall days arrived, and they were very pleasant Fall days in 1941, when the weather favored the Nazis, you will remember, and the Nazis ascribed even the weather to Hitler's genius and divine intuition. Now, the Jewish Holy Days approached, and the Jewish New Year. And on the second day of the New Year, it is the custom of pious Jews to go to a stream or other body of water to recite certain prayers and symbolically to cast their sins into the water and thus be cleansed spiritually for the new year. I suppose the ceremony of baptism or immersion performed by certain faiths partakes of the same symbol.

The Germans demonstrated unwonted consideration for the religious customs of the Jews of my home town. They stated that all Jews must observe the ceremony of Tashlich—absolution—on the second day of the holiday of New Year. They directed them all to go to the river for the symbolic casting of sins into the water. And then when all the Jews were gathered at the river side, the German soldiers began driving them at bayonet point into the river, and the machine guns opened fire, and the merciless gray-uniformed soldiers forced the helpless people into the swift flowing stream, and those who swam were shot upon, and those who managed to reach the other shore, found Nazi soldiers waiting for them to drive them once more into the water, shouting and laughing at the huge sport. And so all the Jews of my home were drowned or were killed on that Holy Day, and the beautiful Pripet River, so clear and limpid, was red with their blood, and dark with their bodies.

And that is how my town came to its end, and this is what the New Order of the Master Race has meant to this pleasant little community.

Now, my home town was not exceptional either in life or in death. The treatment meted out to the Jewish people there was the same that the Nazis inflicted on many people elsewhere. Jews and Gentiles as well. Murder, wanton and depraved, became a fixed policy of their warfare, and so countless thousands of Catholics in Poland were done to death, and Greek Orthodox in Russia and Yugoslavia, Protestants in Norway, and the peoples of all faiths and all sects in whatever land on which the devil's locusts settled. Frenchmen were exiled and sent to execution camps, and so were Czechs and Greeks and even Italians and Germans, for the sadists' maw was insatiable and the terror of death was a way of life with them. We remember Lidice, and we remember the living hostages of France who were sent to the execution squads for no crime or even trespass of their own, and we remember all the millions of people whose lives were one long agony of fear and misery under the rule of the Nazi oppressors. And when I mourn for the town of my birth and the innocent people who were sent to their doom on a holy day, I mourn for all those whose bodies were wracked in the torture chambers of the Gestapo and whose lives were snuffed out in the crematories of the Master Race. This is the infamy and this the indignity, that these ghouls of mankind have inflicted on the conscience of humanity.

Well, my friends, forgive me for bringing this gruesome bit of history to your attention. Perhaps I should not have done it in this our own season of holiday and good cheer.

Yet, on the other hand, perhaps this is the best time to think of what Hitlerism and fascism mean. Perhaps you will now know what evil it is our sons and brothers have gone forth to fight and destroy, and so, hating this evil and swearing the destruction of this scourge of the devil, your loneliness for your boys will be allayed, and your own suffering and trepidation will acquire deeper and more sacred meaning.—*The Hat Worker*

ILO REOPENS PARIS OFFICE

The International Labor Office announced that its Paris branch had resumed open operations, and at the same time said the branch had been operating clandestinely throughout the German occupation of Paris.

Since late in 1940, the functions of the branch had been carried on secretly by Miss Amiee-Elise Rommel, branch secretary, from her two-room apartment, said Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the ILO.

PLANE GOSSIP

AMENDED LAW

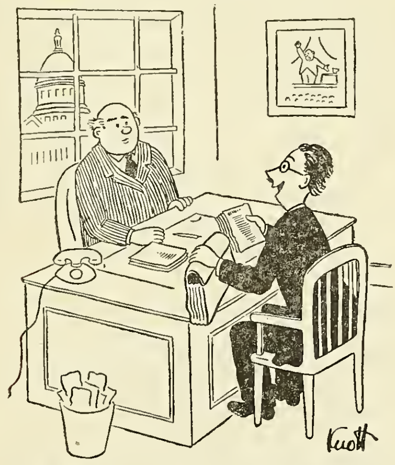
The way things seem to be shaping up, the new Congress is going to sooner or later face the same old fight on price control. The forces that want price control knocked out for their own selfish ends are plugging away harder than ever. The theme song they sing around Capitol Hill is that price control is unnecessary and conducive to injustices and chaos. The law of supply and demand, they insist, is sufficient to keep things in balance without any sort of additional controls by government.

Maybe the old law of supply and demand that our fathers knew might have been able to do the job, but we notice lately the law of supply and demand has undergone a change. Today, the guys that have the supply do all the demanding.

★ ★ ★

IT COULDN'T MISS

To those who hope for a permanent peace at the conclusion of World War II the ever-growing misunderstanding developing between the Allied Nations gives cause for genuine alarm. Our Allies in Europe seem to be bent on going their own individual ways and to Hell with us if we don't agree to their policies and programs. They seem to be bent on making their own secret deals to strengthen their own hands and phooey on the Atlantic Charter principles.



"My plan for Private Business after the War is really simple, Senator, 'The Interest on the Losses pays the Profits.'"

Secret treaties wrecked the peace following the last war. The Allies ignored Wilson's plea for "open covenants, openly arrived at." The result was another war. Now things seem to be headed in the same direction.

What we need most is to take the secrecy out of diplomacy. Closed doors in diplomacy eventually lead to armies closed in battle. Let's have no more of it.

And as a sure-fire way of preventing any more secret treaties and deals, how about putting women on the diplomatic corps?

★ ★ ★

THAT'S THE WAY IT SOUNDS

Prognosticating seems to be another department in which the Japs are very weak. Old Yamamoto was going to dictate the peace in the White House; he is now consorting with his honorable ancestors, thanks to the good aim of some G. I. aerial gunner. Yamashito was going to dictate the peace to McArthur in the Philippines; Old Yammy is now scheduled to get a "heart attack" direct from Tokio any day.

Whenever we hear some Jap goldbraid telling about where he is going to dictate the peace we can't help but be reminded of the young man who was introducing his girl friend to the hard-of-hearing bishop.

"Bishop, permit me to present Miss Dinglefoogle," said the polite young gentleman.

"Excuse me, I didn't catch the name," said the slightly deaf bishop.

"Miss Dinglefoogle," he repeated a little louder this time.

"I am sorry," apologized the old man,

"but you know my hearing troubles me. What did you say the name is?"

Turning very red in the face, but speaking as loudly as was humanly possible, the embarrassed young man repeated: "MISS DINGLEFOOGLE!"

The poor bishop sighed with discouragement. "I give it up," he groaned. "My deafness must be getting worse, but it sounds like Dinglefoogle to me."

From where we sit, all Jap boasts sound like DINGLEFOOGLE.

IT'S SIMPLIFIED LAW

Well, by now you have undoubtedly received your "simplified" 1945 income tax form (with the four-page circular explaining how simple it is). About all it reminds us of is an influential citizen in a Southern municipality who succeeded in obtaining for an unemployed acquaintance the lucrative position of local tax assessor. A few weeks later he was astonished and dismayed by the receipt of a notice that under "personal property" he was taxed $24 as the possessor of one goat.

He visited the new tax assesor and demanded an explanation.

"Why, I had to obey the law," was the calm rejoinder.

"Law? What law?" snapped the man with the tax bill.

"Just this," replied the assessor, pointing to a passage in his law book. "It says right here, 'For all property bounding and abutting on the highway, twelve dollars a front foot!' "

POLITICIANS TAKE NOTICE

A noted clergyman was asked by a colleague why the loud, vehement preaching of his earlier days had given way to a more quiet and persuasive manner of speech.

The great man laughed. "When I was young," he said, "I thought it was the thunder that killed people, but when I grew wiser I discovered it was the lightning. So I determined that in the future I would thunder less and lighten more."

JUST GET STARTED

Richard Harding Davis, following his casual bent as an amateur pianist, once composed a musical setting to Kipling's "Danny Deever," picking it out in the secrecy of his home on his own battered instrument. The accompaniment to his voice consisted of a few chords which, from frequent repetitions, he fixed in his memory.

One night, at a party attended by a number of musical celebrities, he was asked, purely as a joke, to play one of his own compositions. To everyone's surprise, he consented, and went to the piano. But he gave a start when he sat down at the instrument and eyed the keys.

He considered briefly, then turned and slowly surveyed his audience. He was obviously in distress and looking for some expert assistance.

"I can't find the starting note, he finally explained. "I composed my tune on a Steinway, and this is a Weber. Please, Mr. Paderewski, where would the note that is under the W on a Steinway be on a Weber?"

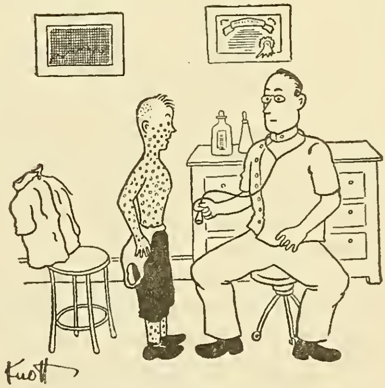
That's the way it is with buying Union Label goods: once you get started you'll keep right on because you'll find it pays.

INCURABLE OPTIMISTS

For the first time in ages the radio is worth listening to again. Funnier than even Benny or Fibber are the explanations of so-called military "experts" who last summer were predicting Germany would be beaten by October or November.

Which leads us to one conclusion:

The fellow who tries to predict anything in this war is as optimistic as the guy who starts on a cross-word puzzle with a fountain pen.



"What percentage will you give me if I infect this whole neighborhood?"

Union-Baiting Is Out

EMPLOYERS making plans to slash wages and smash unions after the war were warned by Frank Fenton, AFL director of organization, that by such methods they will be burying the system of "free enterprise" which they now glorify.

"If the initiative of private industry is sufficient to provide jobs for all who want to work, well and good," he said. "The American worker prefers it that way. But if the initiative of industry spends itself in reducing its own markets by competitive wage cutting and by any such 'open shop' drive as characterized the period after the last war, then the workers will turn to their government—and demand and get a program of government-financed public works big enough to fill the gap."

Fenton added that if employers return to the tactics they used after World War I, then "the capitalistic system is in grave danger of crumbling."

"Business has the responsibility of not only talking about free enterprise; it must also act as if it believes in free enterprise," he declared. "Business statesmanship would require that it be in the forefront of the battle for a sound social security system and stable labor relations. Genuine free enterprise cannot really exist in our complicated industrial society without them.

"Also, strong and responsible unions are indispensable parts of free enterprise. Sound business leaders must recognize this fact immediately and not seek to destroy the labor movement—because to do so would be planting the seed of their own destruction."

Fenton insisted this country cannot afford to leave the issue of full employment to business alone.

"We must learn to wage peace with the same vigor we have used in waging war," he asserted.

Steps need to be taken now to give workers assurance they will have jobs after the war, Fenton maintained. "Speeches and synthetic morale building programs" won't do the trick, he said; concrete moves must be made to reduce the "hazards of unemployment dislocation."

Among these moves, he contended, should be a national system of adequate unemployment benefits; funds to pay for the relocation of stranded workers when war production tapers off; action by the War Production Board to permit reconversion of war plants to civilian output at the earliest possible moment.

Manufacturers were warned, too, that they will not save themselves by playing off veterans against workers. Fenton claimed that most servicemen understand their future security lies in safeguarding the labor movement, protecting seniority rights and fighting for full employment.

Fenton's statements reflect the general thinking of the American labor movement. In high places and low it is conceded by union members that post-war prosperity can be maintained only by maintaining the purchasing power of the masses of people—purchasing power that can come only from decent wages and full employment.

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE
THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

Why California Must Look To Her Forests

By S. B. SHOW, Regional Forester

San Francisco

FOR THE PAST quarter century, California annually has used up more lumber than any other State in the Union. In 1941, the State of Washington was runner-up as a wood user, but even so California's consumption was nearly double that of her sister Pacific-coast commonwealth. And while, generally speaking, the Golden State has been an importer as well as an exporter of wood during these 25 years, the bulk of her wood supplies have come from trees cut in her own widespread and generous forest lands.

In comparison then with other forested regions previously reviewed in THE CARPENTER'S current series on the nation's forest situation and problem, in what condition has this prolonged cutting drain—coupled with losses from fire, insects and disease—left the forests and forest lands of California? Are they today well stocked with trees for the five years after the war when, some experts expect, demand for wood may establish new records, or for the long future beyond? Are they today in shape to produce anywhere near maximum of the forest products on which so many of the State's forest industries, communities and jobs depend? And if they are not, how can they be made so?

Of course, the forests of California are not as fully productive as they might be, as shall appear from the facts to follow, but there is a growing interest in the State in making them so. After all, it was James Marshall, a carpenter, sent in August 1847 to build a sawmill at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River who discovered gold. And it was California pine, fir and redwood, shipped down to San Francisco in the pioneer coastwise traffic, that enabled generations of carpenters to build thousands of homes essential to the State's development and progress.

But look with me at some of the facts in which, I think, most readers of THE CARPENTER, will be interested:

In 1940, California used over 3,250,000,000 feet of lumber. Nearly three-quarters of this was used in general construction—homes, farm and other types of buildings. Of the one-quarter utilized by the manufacturing industries, one-fifth went into sashes, doors, and general millwork, and three-fifths into boxes, baskets, and crating, mostly for the

State's fruit and vegetable industry.

The lumber and allied wood-using industries contribute materially to the State economy. Their total capital investment is considered to be 500 million dollars, which in 1939 produced about $115,500,000 in wood products. The industry employed during that same period 32,400 workers who received more than $93,000,000 in wages. Today, *the survival of 80 or more towns and rural mountain communities depends primarily upon this source of employment.*

Just as wood has been the sturdy partner in the development of so many peacetime California enterprises, so it is today one of the bulwarks of our war machine. In 1942, lumber consumed in California had increased to near 4,250,000,000 board feet. In 1944, the nearly 400 pine and redwood sawmills in the State again produced record quantities of wood for war needs. Because of its workability, low cost, and ready availability, wood was of course the prime material in the construction of military and civilian war housing—the biggest carpentry job in America's history.

There is reason to believe that California's requirements for lumber after the war will be no less than they were for normal periods prior to the war. There are, in fact, plenty of indications that they will be higher, in fact, much higher for the immediate post-war period.

Carpenters, particularly, will be interested in recent studies dealing with prospective post-war demands. These studies indicate non-farm residential construction in the State requires an average of about 40,000 new living units each year during normal times, even with a stable population. For this purpose, some 560,000,000 board feet of lumber are necessary. Alterations and repairs require another 100,000,000 feet, making a total for this type of use alone approaching 750,000,000 feet annually. It has been found that in the past the normal lumber requirement for farm construction in California is nearly 200,000,000 feet annually which, added to the normal non-farm residential needs, approaches a figure of one billion feet per year for these demands alone.

Since the war, a tremendous backlog of civilian construction has been accumulating, because it has been necessary to direct all lumber into only the most essential war uses. At the same time, the State's population has increased an estimated 22 per cent, so for possibly five years after the war this normal demand may well be doubled.

An important factor affecting the quantity of lumber used in California will of course be availability and reasonable price. In the all-time peak year of 1941, 2,300,000,000 feet of lumber was produced in the State, of which 900,000,000 feet was exported. It was, therefore, necessary to import 2,400,000,000 feet to provide the 3,800,000,000 feet consumed.

The extent to which lumber will be used in California in the quantities indicated in the future is related to a considerable extent to the State's ability to continue, at present or increased levels, its own production of this material. So, too, are related the industries dependent on it and the employment provided by construction and factories in fabricating this lumber into homes and other usable products. For this reason, California must look to her forests, not only for currently required supplies of wood, but also to see that they are kept productive for the future.

Approximately one-fifth of the total area of the State is suitable for timber production. Here ponderosa pine, redwood, sugar pine, Douglas fir, white fir, and incense cedar grow in commercial quantities and are used for many purposes—both in factories and in general construction. To date, more than half of the original merchantable timber in the State has been cut, and this by far the best in quality and accessibility. Less than 10 per cent of this has come from publicly-owned lands administered by the Forest Service. ***The cutover, privately-owned lands have, in too many instances, been left in such poor condition that only a small fraction, not much more than 10 per cent, of the possible growth of new wood is being realized.*** Much of the earlier cutover lands were badly burned by fires following logging and, in many instances, brush alone has replaced the original forest.

The outlook for the permanence and stability of existing lumber producing centers is far from encouraging. Some fifty sawmills produce over 90 per cent of the lumber. ***Twenty of these operations face dismantlement or moving to new and less desirable locations within the next 10 years due to depletion of their local timber supply. Within the next 35 years, most of the remaining old-growth stands will be cut over. From then on, new growth will have to carry the load.***

There are sufficient timber-producing lands capable of supplying most of California's needs eventually if the measures necessary to put them all into production are undertaken now. The use of known good forest practices on some 16,000,000 acres of the better lands should after a period of time assure an annual net growth estimated at 3,800,000,000 board feet. However, upwards of 50 years is required to grow a tree to sawlog size on even the best lands. Therefore, some positive form of public action must begin at once if the forest resource is to play its full potential part in sustaining the State's future economy—particularly as to forest and woodworking jobs, industries and communities.

There may be, and for that matter is, some doubt as to what form this public action should take, but there seems little doubt that something must be undertaken—and undertaken soon. Even now, a State legislative committee is studying the situation. Measures of public control on the activities of individuals that affect the public welfare have become recognized necessities in many fields in the United States. Building, mining, railroading, commercial fishing, shipping, merchandising and farming today are subject to forms of public regulation. Yet the owner or operator of private timberlands in California is still pretty much a free agent. He may—and often does—cut the forests on his lands without concern for their future productivity or the effect of his methods upon his employees, dependent communities, or the general public.

Certainly, in the interests of all, there should be more extensive cooperation in our handling of the forest resource, with the Federal and State governments encouraging private enterprise in forestry, and timberland owners and operators in turn recognizing the public interest in how their lands are managed. To realize this general goal, effectively and in a reasonable time, the U. S. Forest Service advocates a three-point program, including (1) Public regulation of cutting and other practices on privately owned forest land; (2) increased public ownership of forest lands mainly unsuitable for private operation, and (3) expanded public aids to private forest-land owners. I understand that the three phases of this program will be discussed one by one in the next three numbers of THE CARPENTER.

NEXT MONTH: Expanded public aids to private forest-land owners advocated by the U. S. Forest Service as part of its three-point program.

National Health Plan Studied

Disgraceful health conditions in America were exposed by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in a report to Congress.

Signed by Senator Claude Pepper (Dem., Fla.), Senator Elbert D. Thomas (Dem., Utah) and Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog., Wis.), the report summarizes what the committee discovered in a study conducted last year.

It declares that, because of defects, injuries and illnesses which could have been prevented had medical care been available to all the people, the nation suffered heavy losses in manpower, both for the armed services and for industry.

More than 4,500,000 young men "in the prime of life" were found to be absolutely unfit for military service, and more than a million have been discharged from service because of defects other than those sustained in battle, the committee said.

Another million and a half men now in uniform were rendered fit for service only through medical and dental care given after they were inducted.

In all, the committee estimated at least 40 per cent of men of military age are handicapped by preventable defects, or more than twice the number of men we now have overseas.

In 1943, the committee said, illness caused a loss of more than 600,000,000 man-days of labor. This, it was emphasized, was 47 times the amount of time lost through strikes and lockouts of all kinds in that year.

By way of remedies, the committee made a number of relatively minor recommendations, including Federal grants to states to assist in the construction of hospitals and medical centers. It deferred judgment on a health insurance program, and indicated this matter would be discussed in a subsequent report.

However, the committee suggested that health insurance is one way—and may be the only effective way—of dealing with the terrific problem it outlines.

"We have seen what neglect of opportunities for health and physical fitness has cost us during the war. We should resolve now that never again, either in war or in peace, will the nation be similarly handicapped."

HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

Up to the end of January at least 303 members of our Brotherhood have laid down their lives in the current struggle against fascism and the forces of barbarism, totalitarianism and oppression. Servicemens' death claims in that number have already been cleared through the General Treasurer's office. These heroic dead came from virtually every state in the union and every province in the Dominion of Canada. They died in Europe and Africa and the South Pacific. They died in foxholes, in tanks, in planes, and on the high seas. But every one of them died a hero's death, fighting to preserve and keep alive in the world equality, fraternity, decency, and the dignity of man. They take their place in American history alongside Washington's men who died at Valley Forge and millions who gave up their lives since that time to build and broaden and expand America and preserve and improve the union.

Other untold hundreds of our Brotherhood members have been taken prisoner or suffered wounds in this greatest war of all time. How many, there is no way of telling. In all there are something like seventy-five thousand members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the various branches of the armed forces. They are facing the enemy in all sectors and on all fronts. Many of them have already been decorated for bravery and conspicuous service. Hundreds more are undoubtedly destined to receive similar recognition before final victory is achieved. To them this page is dedicated. We pay honor to every one of our members who lays down his tools to take up arms in defense of his country. Here we hope to record the exploits of those who earn special recognition for exceptional service.

Locals are invited to send in short accounts of members who have received decorations for gallantry. Please keep the stories short as space limitations are getting stricter monthly due to the shortage of paper. For the same reason we will be unable to use pictures.

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PHILADELPHIA SGT. GETS DFC

Technical Sergeant Meyer Cohen, widely-respected member of Local No. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., was late last year awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for meritorious service as a gunner-engineer in the 15th AAF. On many hard combat missions Sgt. Cohen by his bravery and skill helped to bring back a badly shot-up plane.

Editorial

Labor Points The Way

Wars inevitably aggravate the baser instincts that dwell in all of us in greater or lesser degree. Whether we care to admit it or not, all of us have certain amounts of intolerance, prejudice and even hatred in our makeups. Mostly in peace-time we are able to keep them subjugated and buried deep in our innermost souls. Wars bring them to the surface and fan them into new life; it could not be otherwise, for intolerance, prejudice and hatred are the things of which wars are compounded.

In this country there are many forces trying to exploit the situation for their own ends. Hate-mongering is their stock in trade and their secret weapon. Thank God they have been able to make but little progress. The vast majority of the American people remain unresponsive to campaigns of blind, unreasoning hate. The hate-hysteria of the last war that lead to persecution of citizens of German extraction even though their loyalty was beyond question and members of their immediate families were serving in the armed forces has not cropped up yet in this war.

While blind hatreds may not be building up pressure in this country, in Europe they certainly are. The misery, privation and heartbreak engendered by the war are creating national hatreds that will last for centuries unless something is done to reawaken in men the spirit of brotherly love exemplified by the Sermon on the Mount. So long as hatreds and prejudices are allowed to remain and fester, the chances of maintaining permanent peace diminish to almost nil. Certainly the war guilty must be punished even though it be necessary to chase them to the ends of the earth. Certainly those who believe in the master-race theory must be isolated like the mad dogs they are. Certainly those who ordered or executed atrocities must be brought to justice. But blind prejudices and hatreds between the common people of nations must be eliminated and replaced by the spirit of fraternity and equality.

No vehicle can do more along this line than organized labor. Equality and fraternity are the cornerstones on which organized labor is built. Labor has vigorously and consistently opposed all sorts of prejudices, whether racial, religious or political. At its recent convention in New Orleans, the American Federation of Labor reaffirmed its stand against discriminations of any kind. The delegates pledged themselves and their organizations to "wage an unrelenting struggle against the groups responsible for the spreading of the poison of anti-Catholicism, anti-Protestantism, anti-Semitism, anti-Negroism and other forms of prejudice."

If independent labor unions are restored in Europe, the same sort of democratic ideals can be instilled in the minds of workers of all nations.

Just the other day organized policemen in Los Angeles charged the mayor with discrimination. They demanded that a hundred Spanish-speaking men be added to the force immediately. When the day comes when Frenchman will demand that Austrians be given a fair deal and Yugoslavs will insist that Czechoslavs be not discriminated against the era of ever-lasting peace will have arrived. When it does arrive, it will be found that organized labor played an important part in bringing it about.

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Hats Off to the Pioneers

This year The Los Angeles Citizen, official newspaper of the labor movement of Los Angeles (and, incidentally, one of the best labor papers in the nation), celebrates its thirty-ninth anniversary. In the first issue of the year The Citizen carried an editorial looking back on its four decades of service to the workers of that area.

We want to quote a couple of paragraphs from that editorial:

> **"Only a few years before The Citizen made its appearance the AFL Unions had to hold meetings secretly in halls and rooms known only to the officers and members. These meetings had to be held at different places from time to time because whenever "leaks" occurred they were broken up by hired thugs in the employ of organizations and individuals determined to maintain their "open shop" city. It took courage to carry on in the Labor movement in those days; it was no place for the faint-hearted. It required courage and vision to launch a Labor paper. Of course, there had been AFL publications in Los Angeles prior to 1907, but The Citizen was the first attempt to publish a paper representing the AFL movement of the whole city; it was an ambitious plan to counteract the anti-Labor activities of the Times, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and their satellite organizations on a large scale.**
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> **"The pioneers of the American Federation of Labor movement in this city were equal to the course upon which they had embarked. Sometimes they were beaten, and warned to leave the city or dire consequences would befall them. Employers who would have welcomed relations with the AFL Unions told the officers they would be ruined by the powerful interests if they dared to recognize Organized Labor. It was indeed a hard and often discouraging era for several years after The Citizen made its first appearance. But there was no thought of turning back on the part of the stalwart pioneer Unionists."**

There, in about as few words as possible, is a picture of what the pioneers in the labor movement had to endure. If the casualties in the establishment and building of the labor movement—men who lost their jobs, who were blackballed or intimidated or beaten, yes, men who were shot or thrown into the river or down the shaft—could be counted they would probably exceed all the casualties in all of our wars. As The Citizen points out, the labor movement during its pioneer days was no place for the weak-kneed or chicken-livered. The men in it were real men not afraid of fighting for a principle or making personal sacrifices to advance the cause of all workers. They built the labor movement the hard way; personal sacrifices went into the bricks, and blood, sweat and tears went into the mortar. Few of us will probably ever realize just how much of a debt of gratitude we owe the old timers who first broke the ground when it was full of boulders, stumps and a million other obstacles.

It is fitting that we should pause occasionally to look back on their deeds and accomplishments to draw inspiration for carrying on our own tasks. If everyone of us who feels he is too tired to attend a union meeting or too busy to serve on a union committee would only pause a moment to think back to what the pioneers had to contend with he would soon realize he was neither so tired nor so busy as he thought.

We cannot too often pay our respects to the old timers. Neither can we too often rededicate ourselves to the task of carrying on to a glorious conclusion the job they started.

It Fails to Measure Up

As this is being written, there is considerable agitation in certain circles in Washington—including the White House—for a national service act. Perhaps even before this appears in print the matter of a forced labor act will have been thrashed out in Congress and embodied in a piece of legislation.

Needless to say, labor is opposed to a national service act for good and valid reasons. At the beginning of the conflict, American labor adopted as its motto the hard-hitting slogan "Free Labor Will Win." Under that slogan labor has produced magnificently. Streams of tanks, planes and guns have poured off the assembly lines in astronomical quantities, far outstripping even the wildest dreams of the most optimistic 1941 experts. On the other hand, our enemies who have long been exponents of forced labor, find themselves dropping farther and farther behind in the armament race.

At the very beginning of the conflict, when it became apparent that some of the people's rights and prerogatives would have to be abridged for awhile, this Journal maintained that a three-way yardstick should be applied to every piece of legislation placing in escrow traditional freedoms of any or all groups of citizens. We still feel the same way. We still feel that before a law is passed abridging the rights of citizens it ought to be determined beyond a possibility of a doubt that (1) it is absolutely necessary; (2) it is limited to the duration only; and, (3) it is arrived at through voluntary procedures, with those whose rights will be trampled on assenting.

How does a labor draft conform to this three-way yardstick? Not very well. In the first place it has never been definitely established that a labor draft is necessary. Rather all indications point to the direct opposite being the case. There is overstaffing in many industries and many lines of endeavor (the government being the classical example. Thousands upon thousands of men and women could be dropped from government payrolls to be profitably placed in essential industries). Furthermore, the inconsistent and unrealistic government wage policy is as responsible for manpower shortages in certain critical industries as much as any other one thing. Lumber is an example. The government expects to keep the industry manned at wages considerably lower than those being paid in competing industries. It is foolish to expect to attract workers to the lumber industry when other industries in the same areas are paying more money for easier and steadier work. Before passing a labor draft bill, how about eliminating labor hoarding in industry and government and adjusting the wage policy so that it has some semblance of fairness and justice?

"Is it limited to the duration only?" is the second measurement in the three-way yardstick. Here again a labor draft fails to measure up. If a labor draft bill is passed now there is a strong possibility that it will be extended through the reconversion period that undoubtedly will be hectic. As we pointed out above, there are many situations that should be straightened out right now before a labor draft bill is passed. If we have a draft bill now, isn't it reasonable to expect that a draft bill will be inevitable during the reconversion period when conditions will be even more confused and unsettled?

Voluntarism is the third measurement. Let there be no mistaking this fact; labor is ready and willing to do anything necessary to win this war. If and when a labor draft becomes a necessary step, labor will be in the vanguard pushing for it. But labor sees neither sense nor justice in putting its neck into a noose needlessly. Under the slogan "Free Labor Will Win" labor has shown what it can do. It has achieved its remarkable record in spite of rather than because of government policies and procedures. It sees in a labor draft more red tape, boondoggling and delay. When the present inconsistencies, confusions, and snarls of red tape are broken and labor is really given a chance to go to town and production still fails to come up to expectations, labor will be plumping for a national service act. Until then, however, it looks askance on a further abridgement of its fundamental rights for the profit and gain of private individuals.

One of the major things we are fighting for is to eliminate one man being forced to work for the gain of another. Will we be strengthening morale, living up to the aims of the Atlantic Charter or inspiring the people of the conquered countries by instituting here the very thing we are fighting against in Europe and the South Pacific?

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First Things First

Sometimes the task before us seems discouraging. Three years of hard fighting still find us facing a cruel and determined enemy. Unity and understanding among the Allied Nations still eludes us, and American foreign policy still remains a mystery. The picture might be sad except for one thing—we are winning, and winning decisively. After all, winning the war is the important thing. Allied cooperation and American foreign policy are important, but they hinge on our winning the war.

So, for the time being, let's concentrate on winning the war. The soldiers and sailors on the front are making annihilating Germans and Japs their "foreign policy." On the home front let's make turning out ammunition our "foreign policy." The other things will work themselves out in time.

FHA Is Ready

By ABNER H. FERGUSON

Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration

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ONE OF THE frequent questions raised in the earlier successful years of Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance operations was the ability of the system to weather the storm of some future depression.

The Federal Housing Administration has had little worry on that score. For one thing, the more loans insured, the broader the base and the greater the spread of the risk. That is the theory of insurance—a theory that has long proved out in practice. In addition, the very sound provisions of the legislation in this respect create further confidence that the system will withstand the stresses of a depressed and falling market. In fact, the effect of the FHA's operations in a depression would be to establish a base under the market through its power to issue long-term debentures in exchange for foreclosed properties, and its authority to withhold properties thus acquired from the market.

Of course, at no time has the FHA made extravagant claim to an eventual record of perfection. Instead it has been realistic enough to recognize and has always frankly stated that it would have no real knowledge of the final score until such time as the insurance system had passed through a full real estate cycle. That is pretty generally conceded to be about 18 years.

The FHA, therefore, is just a little over the half-way mark of a full span of experience. The record finds the organization at this point with approximately $8,000,000,000 of gross insurance written under all titles of the Act. Pay-offs and terminations amounting to around $3,430,000,000 have reduced the outstanding net obligation to about $4,570,000,000—a testament to the integrity and thrift of the American home buying public. Losses have been only a fraction of 1 per cent and the mortgage insurance funds now total nearly $97,000,000 to stand as a bulwark against future losses.

The first 10-year period of FHA operations was one of gradually building up from a depressed market, starting at a time when the timidity of investment capital caused mortgage funds to be even more scarce than the product they finance.

The coming period, on the other hand—the one immediately facing us—while low on available properties will be characterized by an abundance of funds seeking investment—funds in the coffers of financial institutions, funds represented by war bonds, funds in the pockets of individuals, funds in the form of Government guaranteed loans to discharged servicemen and women.

This generous supply of capital—of potential spending power—and the scantiness of purchasable real estate creates an entirely new set of circumstances in the mortgage market to be faced by the FHA and the financial institutions operating under the program. Unless recognized and met wisely now, they may presage another and worse depression which could aggravate and uselessly complicate the FHA's ability to carry out the mandate of Congress to stabilize the mortgage and real estate markets.

The creation of the FHA in the first place was as much in response to this need for stability felt by savings banks and other financial institutions as it was to the demand on the part of the public for houses, of industry to produce houses and the things that go into them, and of labor for jobs. But stability is not achieved in a day, or a month, or a year. It is not static. It requires constant evaluation of all the factors involved and continual guard against the pressure of disrupting influences.

The current market conditions and those to be faced, possibly for some time to come, cause mortgage lenders grave concern in respect to this question of stability, and they are wisely seeking ways to protect themselves against such influences as might adversely affect the soundness of their long-term position.

An effective means of acquiring that protection is to be found in the FHA system of mortgage insurance. But since there is nothing compulsory about mortgage insurance, how can it help maintain the checks and balances necessary to a stabilized market in the face of the economic conditions that may very well be the aftermath of this war? One answer is through a wider use of the system and the same spirit of cooperation on the part of the sound financial institutions of the country that made for past success. It is evident that mortgage lenders are realizing more and more clearly that on the degree of that cooperation depends the condition of the real estate and mortgage markets for many years to come.

No one in his right mind, in the FHA or out of it, will pretend that the insured mortgage system can prevent or control post-war dislocations in the market any more than it could have prevented the unsettled conditions of wartime. However, there is no doubt that its influence has reacted for the good of the market during wartime and that its continued and more widespread use can help keep the dangers of over-buying, over-appraising, over-lending, and speculation to a minimum through the interim period, thus maintaining the market on more steady keel and hastening the return to more normal conditions.

The very act of examining the insurance risk inherent in each loan from the standpoint of the borrower, the property and the neighborhood; of weighing each against known qualities of soundness; of relating all together and measuring the whole by a proven yardstick, is a safeguard against the growth of unhealthy practices in the business.

The strict adherence to minimum construction standards preserves the quality of the security behind the mortgage and examination by impartial experts discourages the jerry-building that in the past has always appeared in periods of active construction when the industry was attempting to catch up rapidly with past inactivity.

The refusal to insure at valuations based on inflated prices so as to prevent the buyer from going over his depth in the debt he is assuming is reasonable assurance to the lender of full return of his investment and profit. If the borrower's cash position is such that he can buy anyhow, he at least is made conscious of the fact that he can hardly hope to recover later the sum he is paying as a premium for immediate possession.

Americans are not in the habit of looking back over their shoulders. We are not a nostalgic people. We only look at the past so as to know what to do next time and, more important, what not to do. We had a building boom after the last war, and we could have one this time. Certainly we will need and should have the greatest building activity this country has ever known. But we do not want a boom. It is up to us to see that we do not. And that won't be easy. A boom is nice while it lasts but we don't again want one that will leave us groggy with the kind of hang-over we had back in the early thirties.

After the last war in 1919 there was a short spurt of new home construction activity, then a slight recession, followed by a steadily increasing volume of new home construction until 1925, when 937,000 dwelling units were produced—the highest in the history of the country. But residential construction, and that means mortgage lending, is one of the most sensitive barometers and early prognosticators of general business conditions. A decline set in in 1926, slow at first, then ever more rapidly accelerating until a low of only 93,000 units was produced in 1933. Possibly, if we had more carefully read the building barometer in 1926, 1927, and 1928 and done something about it then, the tide might have been turned.

The boom of the 1920's covered almost every known commodity used in barter and trade, from money and stocks to new and then glamorous gadgets. The few exceptions were in such commodities as foodstuffs. As a result, farm lands due to the overproduction of farm products during wartime did not feel the boomtime stimulus but, as a matter of fact, began to feel the beginning of the later deflation.

Undoubtedly there will be surpluses of many kinds after this war. However, the effect of such surpluses on the general business activity in the country can only be determined after the pattern of world trade and foreign tariff policies has been definitely set. Under any circumstances there will be no glut of houses on the market. So it is hard to see that the tendency to increase prices in real estate can be effectively and quickly curbed by a supply sufficient to take up the slack in demand. The problem will be to encourage as much building as possible, while trying at the same time to restrain costs in a period of high wages and a great reservoir of available credit.

One of the best restraints against increasing costs is price consciousness on the part of the buying public. Creation of price consciousness, as I see it, is one of the indicated policies for the post-war period on the part of both the FHA and mortgage institutions, along with continued adherence to sound standards of financing, of sound construction standards and well-planned land development.

These are the sobering influences that will exist in the postwar period this time that were completely lacking after World War I.

It is fortunate that they were introduced into the market early enough for the experience gained in applying the principles established to be available for the guidance of lenders, buyers, and builders in the days ahead.

We all—mortgage lenders, buyers, builders, industry, and the general public, as well as the Government—have a large stake in the long-term future of the real estate business of America. Enlightened self-interest, if nothing else, should dictate care and orderly redevelopment of the market for home buyers. Even more especially do we have a responsibility to the returning servicemen and women in seeing to it that they are given the fairest and best chance possible to acquire decent homes for themselves and their families.

The Government has offered them rather generous terms in this respect—terms that are inviting to private financial institutions also. But in most cases guaranty by the Government will not be sufficient to cover the entire financing. There must be a long-term mortgage and, for the protection of the veteran as well as the mortgage those mortgage loans should be based on sound, conservative appraisals backed by well constructed houses in stabilized neighborhoods. It is the responsibility of lenders to see that this is done and I know of no better way than for them to use and encourage the veteran-borrower to use the FHA insured mortgage system.

Few Quislings in Norwegian Labor

"Quisling" has taken its place in the dictionary as a synonym for a traitor who sells out his own people to enemy invaders. A Norwegian by that name betrayed his homeland and helped the Nazis to take over the nation.

Significantly, however, though the Germans found many Quislings to act as their puppets, virtually none came from the labor movement, Haakon Lie, former general secretary of the Norwegian Federation of Labor, made it clear recently.

Prominent in world labor circles, Lie is now in Washington, serving as an attache to the Norwegian embassy. He spent a year and a half in Norway after the Nazis seized the country and escaped just in time to elude arrest by the Gestapo.

"Hitler has crushed the labor movements in many occupied nations, but he has never succeeded in destroying the unions in Norway," Lie said. "They are still functioning, largely on an underground basis. Their structure is practically intact and they will be able to spring back when the Nazis are driven out.

"The Nazis steadily became more savage, imprisoning or murdering union leaders," the Norwegian labor chieftain declared. "Today 15,000 Norwegians—one out of every 200 persons in the land—are in concentration camps, and most are from labor's ranks. Hundreds have been slain.

"However, wherever heads of unions were jailed or liquidated, union shop stewards carried on. In fact, these stewards have saved the labor movement of Norway."

THE PEOPLE FIGHT INFLATION

Record size accumulated savings show that Americans know dangers of runaway prices.

THE ACCUMULATED savings of the American people as a whole are now greater than the amount they spent in any one year on goods and services, including even last year's record spending total, according to official Government figures. This margin developed as a result of the people's record-breaking thrift in 1943, when approximately $21,000,000,000 were added to savings.

Only once before, in the depression year of 1932, did such a relationship exist when the accumulated savings total at the end of the year was greater than consumer expenditures during the year. The causes then were the reverse of what they are now, with savings declining and consumer spending suffering the biggest fall on record. In all other years for which records are available accumulated savings at the end of the year were well below the year's total of consumer spending.

Consumer expenditures in 1943 rose to $91,000,000,000, a new high and an increase of $9,000,000,000 over the previous peak of $82,000,000,000 in 1942. But accumulated savings, as represented by their life insurance policies, savings bank deposits, saving and loan association accounts, Postal Savings deposits and War Bonds, rose from $74,510,000,000 in 1942 to $95,420,000,000 at the end of 1943, a record annual increase. As a result, the total of accumulated individual savings at the end of 1943 was equal to 105 per cent of consumer expenditures during the year compared with a ratio of 91 per cent in 1942. In view of the known continuation of savings this year, combined with the undiminished wartime shortages of goods, this margin has undoubtedly widened.

The 1943 ratio would be very much greater if cash items such as currency and checking accounts were included. Government sources estimate that individuals currently have more than $35,000,000,000 in cash and checking accounts, about two-thirds of which has been accumulated since Pearl Harbor.

At the end of 1932 accumulated savings were $44,080,000,000 and consumer expenditures for the year were $43,000,000,000, making the ratio 102 per cent. However, this situation developed as a result of a "belt tightening" economy, and not an expanding one as at present. Accumulated savings declined more than $4,000,000,000 but consumer expenditures slumped $21,000,000,000 in 1932, or approximately a third of the $64,200,000,000 total for 1931. Thus the fall in consumer spending was so great as to make the total of accumulated savings larger than the year's consumer expenditures.

The current backlog of record individual accumulated savings is psychologically of the utmost importance from a post-war point of view. Though accumulated savings are only partly in quickly spendable form, the average consumer under ordinary circumstances will tend to spend more freely than he would in the absence of such savings. However, savings alone are no guaranty of a high level of consumer spending; for the records for 1932 and other years show that the people as a whole will draw on savings only when they have to for necessities and will not use them as purchasing power to sustain the level of consumer spending on goods and services.

The following tabulation gives the record of accumulated individual savings at the end of each year since 1929 and annual consumer expenditures, with the ratio between the two:

(Billions of Dollars)

Year	*Accumulated Individual Savings (End of Year)*	*Consumer Expenditures*	*Percentage Ratio*
1929	47.19	70.8	67
1930	48.44	64.9	75
1931	48.39	64.2	75
1932	44.08	43.0	102
1933	40.60	42.4	96
1934	41.83	47.7	88
1935	44.08	52.2	84
1936	46.84	59.1	79
1937	49.43	62.5	79
1838	51.47	68.5	75
1939	54.41	61.7	88
1940	57.86	65.7	88
1941	61.69	74.6	83
1942	74.51	82.0	91
1943	95.42	91.0	105

Sources: Federal Home Loan Bank; Statistical Abstract of the U. S.

Texas Anti-Union Law Invalidated

The United States Supreme Court dashed the hopes of the Christian-American Association and other labor enemies when it held that the Texas Anti-Labor Law, requiring the registration licensing of organizers, was unconstitutional.

The five to four decision knocks the props out of the Texas law and probably will result in the invalidation of several other State anti-labor laws modeled after the Texas pattern and inspired by the Christian-American Association.

Death Calls Famous Brother Bugler

The recent passing of Brother Frederick W. Parks, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C., was noted with considerable publicity in the daily papers of the nation's capital. Brother Parks achieved lasting fame as the bugler who sounded the call at the ceremonies opening the famous Washington Monument in the year 1885.

Brother Parks served in the Marine Corps from 1884 to 1889. When the magnificent Washington Monument—which untold millions have since viewed—was completed in the year 1885, Brother Parks' outfit was selected to participate in the ceremonies and Brother Parks was selected as the bugler to sound the call.

Brother Parks followed the trade for fifty years in the nation's capital and was highly respected in many circles.

War Department evaluation of Nip soldier and equipment shows he is far from a push-over

MEET MR. JAP

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THE OFFICE of War Information recently released a report on the Japanese soldier—his characteristics, training, weapons, and equipment—based on material made available by the War Department and other official sources.

The Japanese Army today numbers at least 4,000,000 men, of whom 2,000,000 are in China, according to this report. To date, American troops have killed a minimum of 277,000 Japanese, while sustaining 21,000 fatalities themselves. Total Japanese losses (dead) since 1937 have been approximately 850,000. More than 250,000 Japanese soldiers are now isolated in island pockets, removed from battle, relief or rescue.

The Japanese are nowhere near the bottom of the barrel in fighting reserves. Even today, the War Department says, the Japanese can equip and train 2,000,000 more soldiers without seriously affecting war-production manpower reserves. This figure does not include the added millions who might be "recruited" from subject nations.

(The U. S. Army now numbers 8,000,000, of whom 4,000,000 are overseas. After "Victory in Europe" Day it is not believed that more than 3,000,000 U. S. soldiers will have to be used in the Orient.)

The average Japanese soldier is 5 feet 3 inches tall, weighs 117½ pounds. He can lift 150 pounds with his feet together, bringing the weight to knees, to shoulder and then to his back. (The average U. S. soldier is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 145 pounds.)

Americans generally credit the Japanese soldier with being a good fighting man. The Army endorses that viewpoint. The belief that the Japanese soldier is a stupid, insensate peasant, is, according to the War Department, completely erroneous.

Japanese soldiers, in peacetime as in wartime, are selected at the age of 8 and if, at that time, they are physically and mentally fit, their military training begins at once as part of their regular education. Educationally, the background of the typical Japanese professional soldier is as high as that of the typical American fighting man. The regular, professional Japanese soldier has had the equivalent of two years of high school education. (The median level of education of American soldiers in this war is the second year of high school.) Ability to read and write in Japan is 99.6 per cent for the total population. Between 40 and 50 per cent of all Japanese soldiers have studied English, which is regarded in that country as the most useful foreign language. Between 20 and 25 per cent of all Japanese soldiers speak English "efficiently."

By crying out in English, many Japs have "booby-trapped" American soldiers who neglect to remember the enemy's efficiency in our language. It is a popular American fallacy, the Army reports, to believe that the Japanese cannot pronounce the letter "r." They pronounce it not only well, but easily. It is the Chinese who cannot pronounce the "r." The Japanese cannot pronounce the letter "l." Hence American soldiers know that any Oriental who says "solly," is probably a Chinese, some United States cartoonists to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Japanese Traits of Character

The common American impression that Japanese are much more stolid than other persons is erroneous. The Japanese are an emotional people, trained in repression all their lives. When they get into tight spots, they are much more likely to "blow up" than are other persons.

This accounts, in part, for the futile death charges that seem to have become characteristic of the Japanese when they are admittedly beaten. It has taken some psychological readjustment on the part of Americans to shoot down this genuinely helpless mass of charging soldiers —but that is what the Japanese are asking for as an accepted substitute for hara-kiri.

Army officials are agreed that hara-kiri is in no way a sign of cowardice. This method of committing suicide—a peculiarly painful procedure—is actually, to the Japanese mind, a symbol to the Emperor that the soldier has done all he can for this semi-divine personage. All Orientals, the Army reports, place less value on human life—including their own—than do Occidentals.

The ordinary Japanese is brought up under a system of feudalism almost incomprehensible to Americans. His station in society and his every act are pre-determined for him. Even the salt he uses on his food must be of a grade and quality suitable for one of his social position.

These strictures, although docilely accepted, weigh heavily on the Japanese mind, and the resultant inhibitions are dangerous. This accounts, the Army feels, for the arrogance of Japanese soldiers in victory. Conversely, in time of defeat, it accounts for the Japanese tendency to fly to pieces.

The most widely believed popular fallacy concerning the Japanese is that they are an imitative rather than a creative people. Nearly every American believes that the Japanese once acquired "doctored" blueprints of an English battleship; that they built it according to these doctored plans; that the vessel was launched —and promptly sank. This story is too preposterous to require denial, our military experts say. Japanese inventiveness is considerable and is limited only by a scarcity of technically trained manpower and by machine power.

The Japanese seem able to meet Americans on terms of equality in every fighting quality, except one—individual initiative. When the Japanese are committed to a plan, they always follow it to the end—even if it becomes apparent within a few minutes after the fighting starts that some other plan or some variant of the existing plan should be adopted. When an officer is killed, the initiative of the whole unit is greatly impaired unless another officer of equal rank appears to take his place.

The War Department says that the employment of ruses of all kinds by the Japanese cannot be over-emphasized, as these play a very important part in their operations. The variety of ruses that may be used is limited only by the imagination of the Japanese commanders. A few of those encountered to date are described as follows:

1. Lighted cigarettes, firecrackers, moving vehicles and barking dogs were used opposite one of the beaches on Singapore Island to lead defenders to believe the main attack would be made at that point.

2. English-speaking Japanese have called out commands in English in order to confuse their enemies.

3. Japanese have listened for the names of certain individuals and later called out to them by name. When the person addressed showed himself, he was shot.

4. Booby traps have been fastened to dead Allied and Japanese soldiers, fused to detonate when the body is moved.

5. Japanese have placed a dead soldier in a conspicuous place with an automatic weapon covering it. Thus, when Allied troops attempted to remove the body, they were shot.

6. Even when badly wounded, or apparently dead, Japanese have produced hand grenades from their clothing and attempted to kill medical personnel going to their aid.

7. Japanese have used the white flag of truce to get close to their enemy for combat purposes.

8. Japanese use firecrackers to simulate machine-gun fire.

Peacetime conscription of Japanese calls for two years of military service for all males between the ages of 17-40, except for those physically unfit or guilty of certain crimes. Military training begins with physically able-bodied children at the age of 8 (third grade pupils), who get at least two hours of drill weekly. Army youth soldiers (14-15) begin an apprenticeship in military training and when they become of age they are rated by the army as superior privates. Later they are made lance corporals and, upon graduation from school, become corporals.

Today military service for three years is mandatory for all Japanese in the 17-40 age group. The conscription of Koreans began last year. Formosans will be conscripted beginning shortly.

The military history of the typical Japanese conscript (Genekihei) is as follows: He is admitted to the army as a second class private, is promoted after six months to first class private; after another year to superior private; after another six months to lance corporal; after another year to corporal; after still another year to sergeant; after two more years to sergeant-major; after four more years to warrant officer. These promotions have been speeded up during the war.

Training for specialties consumes the following time: Aviation, three years; signal corps, two years; tank corps, two years; artillery, two years; ordnance, two years. (Exempted from military service are highly skilled technicians and skilled workers in airplane industries, arsenals and munitions factories.)

Japanese conscripts often receive the bulk of their training in operational areas. The Japanese are known to have used the Chinese theater for training purposes, where men perform garrison duties and sometimes get actual combat experience during their period of training. A distinguishing characteristic of the Japanese soldier is his hardiness. Special patrols, starting at midnight, have been known to cover 60 miles by the next afternoon, marching constantly without rest periods.

An entire battalion can march more than 20 miles a day. The principle of "no retreat" is part of training. A small detachment caught in a tight place cannot appeal for reinforcements. The officer in charge may make a report of his predicament, but the matter of insisting upon reinforcements is beyond his prerogatives. The unwritten law of the Japanese army is that any soldier captured by the enemy must "atone" for his disgrace later by committing suicide.

A typical day for a Japanese private begins at 5:30 A.M. Within 20 minutes he must appear for roll call and morning service. He is then given an hour to police his quarters and do necessary chores. Breakfast is at 7:30, lunch at 12:10, evening meal at 5:30. The day is packed with study and drill periods interspersed with only the briefest intervals of rest. For relaxation, Japanese soldiers play at bayonet practice. Beginning at 7 P.M., the soldier studies the next day's lesson. He gets at 10-minute rest at 8:00 P.M., and then goes back to his studies until 9:30. Lights are out at 10 o'clock.

The thorough training of Japanese troops is attributable to the thorough training of the officers and non-commissioned officers, who are largely the product of the Army schools. The school training, though somewhat narrow, arbitrary, and inflexible in its system of indoctrination, is progressive, thorough, and modern. However, its rigidity often has inhibited originality of thought and action.

The Japanese army rank differs from the American in the following major respects: The Nipponese have no rank equivalent to our brigadier general. They also have a position called "lance corporal," which has a status midway between the U. S. corporal and private first class. The rank of field marshal (gensui) is a purely honorary designation granted by the Emperor.

In addition to "spiritual training" and inculcation of the martial spirit, increasing efforts have been directed toward making Japanese youth air-minded. Pilots are drawn from the following sources: Youth air schools, universities, higher, and middle schools; civilian training centers.

In order to encourage volunteers for the air branch of the Army, elementary instruction in air mechanics is given from primary schools upward. Construction of model airplanes is taught, and some schools have gliders for training purposes. By means of such encouragement, more pupils are drawn into the youth air schools, after finishing the primary school course at the age of 14 years.

Japanese soldiers have been allowed from 80 to 100 per cent pay increases because of rising living costs. Even so, the Japanese pay standards are astonishingly low, as the following table indicates:

Basic Rates of Pay in Japanese Army

(Monthly rate, expressed in yen and dollars. One yen equals 23 cents, as of December, 1941)

General	550.00 yen	$126.50
Lieutenant General	483.33	111.17
Major General	416.66	95.83
Colonel	310.00-370.00	71.30-85.10
Lieutenant Colonel	220.00-310.00	50.60-71.30
Major	170.00-220.00	39.10-50.60
Captain	120.00-155.00	27.60-35.65
First Lieutenant	85.00- 94.16	19.55-21.66
Second Lieutenant	70.83	16.29
Probational Officer	25.00- 40.00	5.75- 9.20
Warrant Officer	80.00-110.00	18.40-25.30
Sergeant Major	32.00- 75.00	7.36-17.25
Sergeant	23.00- 30.00	5.29- 6.90
Corporal	20.00	4.60
Lance Corporal	13.50	3.11
Superior Private	10.50	2.42
First Class Private	9.00	2.07
Second Class Private	6.00- 9.00	1.38- 2.07

The Japanese Constitution provides that the Emperor is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; that he determines their organization; and that he declares war and makes peace, and concludes treaties. He is advised by two military councils; the Board of Marshals and Admirals and the Supreme Military Council.

The Japanese army in the field is organized into groups of armies, area armies, armies, and forces with special missions, which initially do not come under command of any army. The chief of staff of the Japanese army is responsible for the general direction of army forces in the field. A group of armies such as the Kwantung army might be considered the equivalent of one of our commands of a theater of operations. An area army, such as the Eighth Area Army, may be considered the equivalent of an American or British army.

A Japanese army may be considered the equivalent of an American or British Corps. It is composed of a headquarters, a variable number of infantry divisions, and army troops. Such a force normally comprises from 50,000 to 150,000 officers and enlisted men. (Japanese military terminology does not include the term army corps.)

A Japanese infantry division is commanded by a lieutenant general, with a colonel of the general staff as chief of staff. The general staff has 75 officers with a lieutenant colonel in charge of operations, communications and training.

A Japanese "strengthened" division consists of the following:

Total personnel, 29,408.

Horses, 9,906.

Motor vehicles, 502.

Rifles, 10,000.

Light machine guns, 405.

Grenade dischargers, 457.

Heavy machine guns, 112.

Machine cannon or 20mm antitank rifle, 72.

37mm or 47mm antitank guns, 40.

70mm regimental guns, 36.

75mm regimental guns, 24.

75mm field or mountain guns, 12.

105mm howitzer, 24.

150mm howitzer, 12.

Light tanks, 20.

Medium tanks, 48.

Tankette or armored cars, 13.

The Japanese expend on an average 4.2 pounds of ammunition per man per day in active operations, as compared with 5.17 pounds per man for United States forces.

The Japanese infantryman uses a 7.7mm rifle, know to the War Department as Model 99 (1939). This rifle is an improved version of the older Arisaka. Model 99 has a blade front sight and a leaf rear sight graduated from 300 to 1500 meters. Its length, over-all, without bayonet, is 44 inches. Weighing only 8.8 pounds, it has a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second.

The sniper's rifle is similar to Model 99, but is manufactured more carefully and has a telescopic sight.

Japanese Artillery

To date a major Japanese weakness appears to be in artillery, especially in variety, concentration and marksmanship. Between 1925 and 1936, all Japanese pieces were either redesigned or replaced by new designs. Weapons over 47mm in size captured to date bear model numbers earlier than 1936. Since Japan has had access to German weapon design for some years, it may be assumed that Japanese weapons embodying the following features may be encountered: Hollow charge projectiles, new incendiary projectiles, self-propelled mounts of various kinds and rockets.

Until 1929 Japan did not produce any tanks of her own. As usual, her ideas were borrowed from the West, particularly from the British and French, and her first tanks were versions of early Renault, Vickers, and Carden Lloyd models. Later she turned to Russia for new developments. Prior to 1941 the Japanese had every opportunity to study the experience of the Allies in war, and it is also reasonable to assume that they are still borrowing freely from other nations. What influence German design will have on future Japanese tank production is still to be seen. Their tanks now fall into four main types, divided according to weight:

Tankette..less than 5½ tons (short)
Light tanks..5½ to 11 tons
Medium tanks..11-22 tons
Heavy tanks..over 22 tons

The Japanese probably have few heavy tanks. Crew compartments are limited in size and little attention has been given to comfort; the turret and hulls, however, have been found to be well insulated with material such as asbestos.

In light and medium tanks, relatively low velocity 37 and 57mm guns are used. There is also evidence that a 47mm gun is used in medium tanks. Although a machine gun is normally mounted in the rear of the turret, and is of some tactical use, it is doubtful if the main turret weapon and rear machine gun can be used at the same time. Japanese tanks so far examined have been lightly armored, but the plates tested have been of good quality. In the arrangement of armor, use has been made of deflection angles, but not to any considerable degree. Diesel engines are mainly used.

Little use has been made of periscopes, vision being dependent on slits occasionally backed by a glass block. The question of escape from tanks in case of fire has been given little thought. As far as is known, radio is used only on the basis of one set per platoon in the medium tanks and probably not at all in the light tanks and tankettes.

It would be dangerous, the Army says, to measure Japanese tanks by the models now known to exist. Japan is in close touch with German development and it may well prove that Japanese tanks will show considerable German influence. That the Japanese tank design is not stagnant is clearly indicated by the recently captured new type amphibious tank. The weight of this tank is 13 tons without pontoons, which weigh three tons. The tank is 15 feet 8 inches long (24 feet 7 inches with pontoons) and is 7 feet 6 inches tall. It carries a crew of five men. It carries also one 37mm, one 7.7mm machine gun coaxially mounted, and one 7.7mm machine gun in the hull forward.

Mines and Other Devices

Although Japanese use of booby traps has been limited as compared with that of the Germans, it is to be expected that these traps will be more and more frequently encountered as Allied forces push the Japanese from prepared positions. Many types of Japanese ammunition are suitable for employment as booby traps. There is no evidence to date that the stick grenade, the bangalore torpedo, or the explosive canister from the barrage mortar shell has been used as a booby trap but the fact that all have pull igniters and accidents have occurred to troops using them prove that they are most suitable as such. Fragmentation grenades, however, have been used with a suspension wire device that can be tripped. The grenade is placed bottom-side-up inside an improvised tube, thus ensuring that the grenade will fall head-first so as to detonate the fuse when the wire is tripped.

Another and less elaborate variation is found in the use of grenades under a foot board. The weight of the foot fires the detonator instantaneously. Many of the land mines have been used as booby traps and work on the same principle, being equipped so that they can be activated by pressure from 7 to 200 pounds. Only one or two electrically-operated booby traps have been encountered so far. They operate on low voltage and are generally attached to equipment such as radios and vehicle ignition switches. It can be expected that booby trap fuses of more advanced design will probably appear in the near future as the Japanese are driven back.

The Japanese have a type of mine (Model 99) that is issued to infantry units and is carried by the individual soldier. It is sometimes referred to as the "magnetic anti-tank bomb" or "armor piercing grenade." It has magnets that serve to hold the mine against a metal surface such as a tank or iron pilbox door until it explodes. A time delay of five or six seconds gives a man time to withdraw. It has been claimed that this mine can be thrown against the target rather than having to be placed there by hand.

The Japanese have a large, very powerful mine adapted for use either on land or under water. This mine (Model 96) weighs 106.5 pounds and contains a charge of 46 pounds. It is 10½ inches high and has a diameter at the base of approxmiately 20 inches. The mine has two lead alloy horns that enclose vials of electrolytic fluid. Pressure on either of these horns crushes the vial, releasing its contents. This activates the chemical electric fuse, thus detonating the mine. Several sizes of this mine are believed to exist.

The Japanese have a "walkie-talkie" device that is much more primitive than that used by American soldiers. Field telephones, too, are models of yesteryear, but are apparently satisfactory.

Although the automotive industry is comparatively new in Japan, considerable progress had been made by the end of 1941. Both Ford and General Motors had maintained large assembly plants in Japan proper for many years, and very large numbers of trucks produced by these plants are used now by the Japanese army. In addition, large numbers of European and American motor vehicles were captured by the Japanese in their advance southward.

All motor vehicles manufactured

in Japan are right-hand drive. They have comparatively high ground clearance and small turning radii. The Diesel is the preferred power unit for heavy vehicles, and many are so fitted. Power-weight ratios generally are not good, and tires often are overloaded. Hydraulic foot brakes were not installed until recent years; many vehicles still are equipped with mechanical brakes. The emergency or handbrake is always entirely separate from the foot-brake system and is mechanically actuated. Because of gasoline shortages, charcoal and wood gas producers began to be installed in 1937. By 1942, all non-military vehicles had been converted to their use, and it seems probable that many military vehicles now operating in Japan proper are using self-generating fuel systems.

Japan's "jeep" is a four-by-four scout car, a lightweight unarmed reconnaissance vehicle developed after the invasion of Manchuria, when the need for an all-purpose car became pressing. Its air-cooled engine offers many advantages for operations in Manchuria and North China, where very low temperatures are often experienced.

Initial difficulties with the four-wheel drive, particularly with the front universal joints, are believed to have been overcome. Special tires with heavy rubber lugs are provided for especially difficult terrain.

Japanese trucks are poor, by American standards. The Nipponese lack vehicles in heavy and heavy-heavy categories. The models for existing trucks are based on 1934, 1937 and 1941 U. S. designs. The latter truck was derived, after disastrous experiments with their own model by the Toyoda company, as an almost exact copy of the 1939 Chevrolet. Some manufacturing difficulties were encountered and the present power-weight ratio is not considered satisfactory.

Japanese engineers are well equipped and are armed as infantry. They have shown outstanding ability in both the construction and demolition of bridges. On the other hand, airfields and roads so far encountered have not been up to Allied standards in speed of construction or serviceability. This may be attributable to the fact that the Japanese have depended more on manual labor than on heavy equipment, which they have not taken into the forward areas in any quantity.

The construction of field fortifications has been very highly developed, and even at remote points Japanese engineers have been successful in constructing first class defense positions from material immediately available.

Engineers have several different models of assault bridges. One type is made of lengths of steel tubing, supported by bags filled with kapok. The sections are joined together and afterwards locked. They are light enough to be carried easily by foot soldiers. Crossings of streams 100 feet and more in width are reported possible with this type of bridge, which is intended for infantry only.

Heavier, pontoon bridges are used for artillery and heavy equipment. The Japanese are skilled in the construction of wooden trestle bridges, which they erect with great rapidity from materials prepared beforehand or available locally. Despite their flimsy appearance, they are capable of supporting artillery and other heavy equipment.

Prefabricated steel bridges are used by the Japanese, but not so widely as by some other armies. One truss construction, portable steel bridge is 48 feet long and weighs 820 pounds.

Weight of the Japanese ration is approximately two-thirds that of the American ration, or slightly above four pounds. The field ration of the Japanese army is fixed by regulation as consisting of the following:

1. Standard, or normal field ration (total, about 4⅛ pounds or 3,470 calories) consisting largely of rice and barley, fresh meat and fish, fresh vegetables, and various condiments and flavorings.

2. Special field ration (total, 3 pounds or 3,540 calories) consisting largely of rice, and dried, canned or pickled foods. This ration is the one usually issued in combat.

3. Reserve (Class A, emergency —3,140 calories for a total of 2¼ pounds) consisting of rice, canned meat, and salt.

4. Reserve (Class B, emergency, total 1¾ pounds or 3,000 calories) consisting of rice or hardtack, canned meat, and salt.

There are indications that the average ration in active theaters is about 3½ pounds, and that because of failure of supply, this ration has often been reduced to a half or third of the normal amount. The Japanese use local provisions whenever possible and encourage the local cultivation of vegetables by units. Vitamin pills are part of the regular issue, and delicacies, especially canned fruits, are issued occasionally.

From the field supply depots the line-of-communications transport units carry provisions to the division maintenance area, where the division transport regiment picks them up and carries them to supply points, usually in regimental headquarters areas. Here supplies are broken into unit lots and issued to units under the supervision of the intendance personnel. The unit trains carry them to forward delivery points, which may be unit or company kitchens.

In active theaters the amount of rations carried by forward troops is apparently ordered for each operation, and is a combination of special field and emergency scales varying from three to 10 days' rations. The method of transportation varies locally, but supplies are packed for ease of handling in bags and packages no heavier than 88 pounds or larger than nine cubic feet. In the Southwest Pacific area, provisions have been floated ashore from barges or destroyers in drums and in rubber bags holding 132 pounds.

The Japanese have several types of pack. The commonest now is a sack about 13 inches square and 5 inches deep. The pack ordinarily contains extra shoes, a shelter half with poles and pins, extra socks, a towel, soap, toilet articles, sewing kit, first aid dressings, an extra breech clout, and rations for several days. Outside a blanket or overcoat is rolled in a horseshoe shape around the pack; a raincoat or shelter half is attached across the top, and the mess kit is strapped to the back of the pack. The hold-all is frequently used in place of the pack. This is merely a piece of light canvas with cords at both ends for tying it into a roll.

Aside from the regular pack, there are numerous sacks, pouches, and bags that are used for carrying grenades, ammunition and heavy equipment. Some of these are made of heavy duck, but now a rubberized fabric not unlike the material used in belting is being substituted for leather in all field equipment. This new material has certain advantages, especially in wet tropical regions where leather deteriorates rapidly.

The Japs have the type of mess kit used by the Germans, Russians and Italians. It consists of an aluminum container, with one or two tray-like dishes nested beneath the cover. In temperate and cold regions enough food for several meals is cooked and carried in the mess kit, ready to eat.

Shelter half covers, although small by American and British standards, are very serviceable. As a raincape, the shelter half provides excellent protection. A cord is attached to the middle of one end so that it can be suspended from the shoulders and tied under the chin. The shelter half also is used as a ground sheet or to roll up in for protection in a foxhole. It can be pitched as a tent, either alone or in combination with others.

Japanese military medical equipment is practical, and civilian medical practices are relatively modern. Many of the drugs dispensed have been discarded in European and American medical circles, and some preventatives examined have been found to be without effect. Very extensive use is made of drugs that have to be injected. Field kits contain ampoules of a wide variety of sizes and shapes, with no standardization for shipping and packaging.

Much use is made of patent medicines and standard remedies such as quinine, iodine and aspirin. Anti-malarials besides quinine apparently are being used in increasing quantity. Vaccines and serums are comparable with those in use in other armies, although there are indications that some of them are not very effective. Vitamin products are used extensively in the form of powders or tablets as well as in solutions for injections. Even medical kits contain such vitamin tablets.

A great variety of medical instruments is in use. Most of these appear to be only fair in quality, of nickel-plated carbon steel instead of stainless steel. Blood transfusion kits examined are bulky and fragile, usuable only with a system of transfusion discarded some years ago by other armies. No evidence of the use of blood plasma has been found.

The war against Japan has taught American fighting men a number of things, but perhaps the most important lesson is, acording to the War Department, that "there is no such thing as impassable terrain, even in the jungle." Speed is a cardinal tactical principle with the Japanese, who believe strongly in sudden offensive action and "often attack prematurely." The Japanese take full advantage of natural cover and understand thoroughly the importance of camouflage. To date, a major Japanese weakness has been lack of supporting artillery or failure to make full use of existing equipment.

Every American soldier has learned, by experience if not in training, that the Japanese are hard, fanatical fighters. In defensive action, they will often hold out to the last man. They place a low value on human life and do not count the loss in taking an objective. Despite their extensive training and confidence in the bayonet, they have not been outstanding in close combat.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving many inquiries as to what papers are required in filing claim for funeral donation on the death of a member killed in action with the armed forces of our country. In such cases, instead of the usual death certificates, we require a PHOTOSTATIC COPY of the OFFICIAL NOTICE of death received from the War Department by relatives of the decedent.

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1370	Kelowna, B. C., Can.	1425	Norfolk, Va.
2697	Wabash, Ind.	1451	Albion, Mich.
2694	West Point, Calif.	1460	Little Rock, Ark.
1379	Goderich, Ont., Can.	2719	Thompson Falls, Mont.
2711	Escanaba, Mich.	2722	Jemez, N. Mex.
1393	Toledo, Ohio	2729	Okanogan, Wash.
1421	Regina, Sask., Can.	1487	Toronto, Ont., Can.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother John Brezesky, Local No. 1397, Mineola, N. Y.
Brother Walter Brown, Local No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother Horatio G. Cozzens, Local No. 20, New York, N. Y.
Brother Daniel Duff, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother L. L. Ferris, Local No. 310, Norwich, N. Y.
Brother L. A. Grant, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother Oscar Hoffman, Local No. 2079, Houston, Tex.
Brother Sidney Hudson, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Ernest H. Knowles, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother Mat. Kobetitch, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother W. Lane, Local No. 49, Lowell, Mass.
Brother August Lundin, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother W. C. Meisenhimer, Local No. 2079, Houston, Tex.
Brother Charles Miller, Local No. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
Brother W. P. Mynatt, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother F. A. Noller, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brother Frederick W. Parks, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother William Rasmussen, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother George Reukauf, Local No. 328, East Liverpool, Ohio
Brother Harry W. Righter, Local No. 59, Lancaster, Pa.
Brother Robt. Taliaferro, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother John B. Thomas, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother Wm. A. Thomas, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother Henry Thorman, Local No. 1397, Mineola, N. Y.
Brother Herman Lee Wooten, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

* * *

Killed In Action

Brother Ferrin Butler, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brother William C. Chism, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Angelo Famiglette, Local No. 1397, Mineola, N. Y.
Brother Joseph F. Judge, Local No. 49, Lowell, Mass.
Brother Robert J. Needham, Local No. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada
Brother John A. Steen, Local No. 1113, Springfield, N. J.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Brooklyn Local Earns Red Cross Praise

From the Brooklyn, N. Y., Chapter of the American Red Cross recently came the following letter paying tribute to the fine record compiled by Local No. 791 in donating blood for plasma:

December 29, 1944

Mr. Frank Duffy
Editor, The Carpenter

Dear Sir:

We are happy to tell you that Carpenters' Union, Local 791 has donated the 100th pint of blood to the American Red Cross Blood Donor Service in Brooklyn, in honor of the carpenters at Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida.

They are now well on their way to the 200th pint, and we are grateful for the outstanding cooperation they have given us.

Very sincerely yours,

Marian A. Lasker
Mrs. William W. Lasker, Jr.
Director, Blood Donor Service

Marquette Loses Real Old Timer

When Antoine Lauzon, Marquette, Michigan, died on December 20 as the result of burns suffered at his son's house, the Brotherhood lost one of its oldest members in point of years. At the time of his accidental death, Brother Lauzon was in his ninety-eighth year. He was a charter member of Local 958, Marquette. Born in Canada, Brother Lauzon moved to Marquette eighty-four years ago and resided there even since. He helped to organize the Marquette union and during his long and useful life he worked on many of the homes and buildings that changed Marquette from a small town to a mighty city. He continued actively following the trade until he was eighty years old.

Lake County, Mont., Members Enjoy Get-Together

On December 15, 1944, the members of Local No. 670, Lake County, Montana, sponsored a banquet and social evening that will long be remembered. Feature of the event was a fine turkey dinner. Wives of members were invited and in all some thirty-six guests sat down to a fine turkey feed with all the trimmings. The evening was devoted to good-fellowship and all who attended went away with very pleasant memories and a better acquaintanceship with fellow craftsmen and their families.

Kearney Host to Nebraska State Council

The Editor:

The Executive Board of Nebraska State Council of Carpenters held their last quarterly meeting for the year at Kearney, Nebraska, Carpenters Hall, Local 1430, on December 20, 1944.

Officers in attendance at this meeting were: President Walter E. Andrews of Beatrice, Local 2002; Vice President Joe Kalous of Kearney, Local 1430; Secretary-Treasurer H. O. Bonsack of Grand Island, Local 1187; Fay Boweman of Omaha, Local 253; John J. Worster of Lincoln, Local 1055; George Kent of Hastings, Local 1672 and John Kauffelt of Kearney, Local 1430.

Several issues were brought up at this meeting that were disposed of in a very constructive manner.

It is the desire of the Council that we use buttons for all of our members for 1945. Officers of Council were the guests of Joe Kalous, 1430, for lunch.

Delegates at this meeting were guests at the Second Annual Banquet of Local 1430. President John J. Guenther of Nebraska State Federation and Walter E. Andrews, President of Nebraska State Council of Carpenters, were speakers of the evening. Mr. Guenther reported on the National A. F. L. convention in New Orleans.

Mr. Guenther stated that the Carpenters, Local 1430 of Kearney, is a really up and coming Local. Most of the credit for that goes to Joe Kalous, Financial Secretary and Business Agent.

Mr. Guenther stated that no work stoppage or strikes have occurred in any essential war industry in Nebraska, where an American Federation of Labor Contract was in effect.

The banquet talks and entertainment of this Second Annual meeting of Local 1430 were greatly enjoyed by Members of the State Council of Carpenters. Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kalous and all of 1430.

H. O. Bonsack,
Secty.-Treas., Nebraska State Council

Utica, N. Y., Member Has Remarkable Record

When Brother George A. Stein on November 30, 1944, turned in his resignation as financial secretary of Local No. 125, Utica, New York, he left behind him a truly outstanding record. For forty continuous years he served Local No. 125 as an officer. His election to an office in the Local Union time after time down the years is a tribute to the trust and high esteem he enjoyed and still enjoys among the membership of his local. Only fear of impairing his health due to the increasing amount of work connected with the financial secretary's office induced him to turn in his resignation late last year.

The Carpenter congratulates Brother Stein for his fine record and wishes him many more years of health and happiness.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Carthage, Mo., Ladies Active

Ladies Auxiliary No. 390, Carthage, Missouri, celebrated its third anniversary on Saturday night, October 28th with a party for husbands. Then on December 16th the Auxiliary also assisted the Carpenters with a party for members of the local and their families. A fine supper was served to more than seventy guests. On the menu worked up by the ladies were creamed chicken, hot biscuits, butter, olives, celery, jelly, coffee and scads of delicious ginger bread generously topped with real whipped cream. The evening was spent in singing Christmas Carols and miscellaneous songs. There were plenty of treats for the kiddies. Candy, apples, nuts and Santa Claus cookies were presented to each youngster present.

The Carpenters presented the ladies with a check for ten dollars as a token of appreciation for their help in making the Christmas party the huge success it turned out to be. As a result, Auxiliary 390 was able to fix up a luxurious Christmas basket which was donated to a needy family.

On September 11th, Auxiliary 390 initiated four new members into the organization. Owing to so many of the Carpenters being away on defense jobs in all parts of the nation, we haven't done a great deal. Our Auxiliary is small but we are holding together and doing all we can to promote the war effort and further the cause of organized labor. Sick members are remembered with cards.

We meet the first Monday in each month. Following the close of our business sessions we have a social evening which helps us get better acquainted with our sister members.

We held our Christmas party at the home of Mrs. E. H. Brown. Pals names were revealed and gifts were exchanged. Pals names were also drawn for the coming year.

We would like to hear from some of the other Auxiliaries as we do enjoy reading of the activities of our sister locals in our journal, The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Bertha Herron, Rec. Sec.
R. R. 4, Box 131, Carthage, Mo.

SAVE A SOLDIER'S LIFE—GIVE BLOOD

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ------------------------------------19---

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Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 197

A treatment of the subject of roof framing could not be called complete without taking up the different kinds of barn roofs. While we have covered all of the roof framing principles necessary for framing any pitch roof that can be used on barns, we have not taken up the different kinds of roofs that are used on barns—for instance, Gothic, semi-circular and gambrel. These we will treat in their order before we leave the subject of roof framing. It will not be possible or necessary for us to take up the different kinds of constructions used for each of these types of barn roofs. Our purpose is to give a basis to work from, so that the roof framer by modifying can arrive at the construction that will best fill his particular needs.

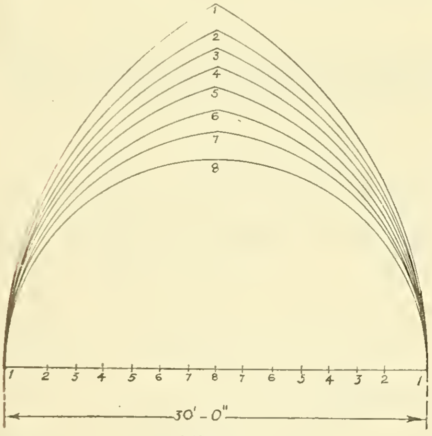

Fig. 1

The Gothic roof, if well constructed, is a roof that gives a pleasing appearance. On the other hand, it is, perhaps, the most expensive roof construction that can be used. Especially is this true, in cases where the roof is to be self-supporting. It is even more expensive than a semi-circular roof. It does not give a great deal more overhead room than a gambrel roof; and a gambrel roof is more economical and perhaps more substantial. The plain gable roof, if the building is not too large, is the simplest roof construction for a barn, when service and economy play a prominent part in the choice of a roof.

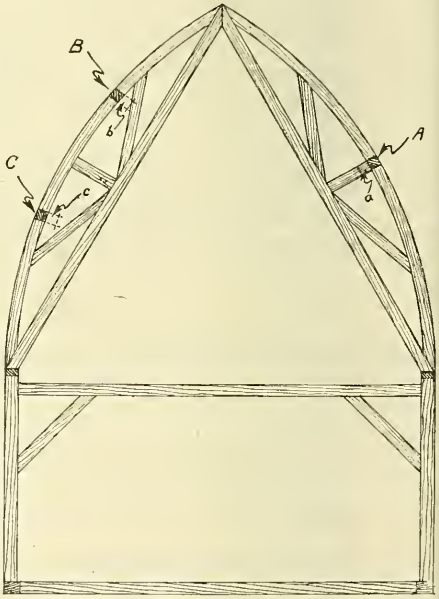

Fig. 2

Fig. 1 shows a simple way to obtain the radius for describing a Gothic roof. Presuming that we are framing the roof over a thirty-foot span; then, to obtain a full-pitch Gothic roof, let thirty feet be the radius. If you want a three-quarter pitch, use three fourths of the span as your radius. A two-thirds pitch, would, in this case, require a radius of twenty feet; while a half-pitch would completely lose the Gothic effect, for it would strike a semi-circular roof. The first of these pitches is obtained by pivoting the radius at number 1, to the right, and number 1, to the left. From these two points strike the part-circles; the second is obtained by pivoting the radius at 2, both to the right and to the left. In the same way using the right and left 3's, and so on to the last number, 8, which is the radius that gives the half-circle roof. This illustration simply shows that the roof framer can use almost any radius he chooses, that will satisfy his taste of appearance. By increasing the radius, the pitch can be increased beyond the full-pitch. The full-pitch Gothic roof, though, is perhaps used more than any other—so much so, that it can be said to be the standard pitch of "Old Gothic."

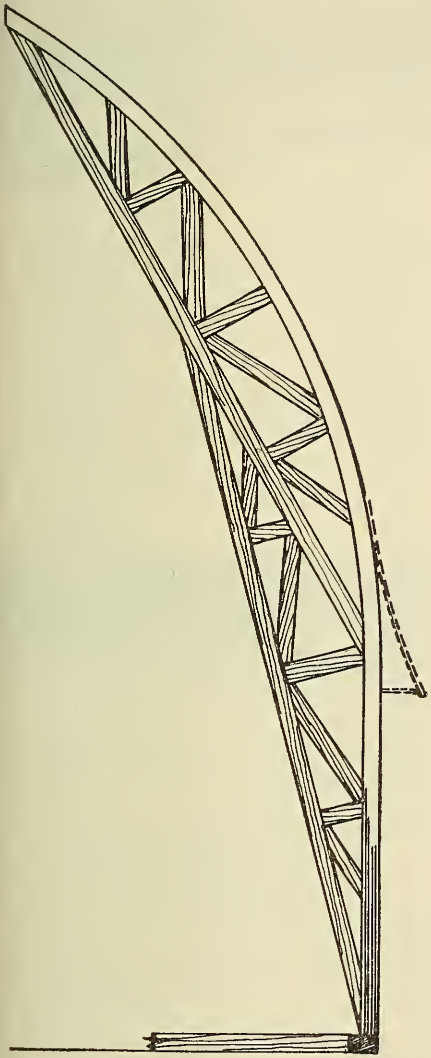

Fig. 3

Fig. 2 shows a construction of a section, or bent, of a barn with a Gothic roof. This is probably the simplest Gothic-roof construction, and having a tie-girder, it is not what is called a self-supporting roof. It will be noticed that the main rafters are exactly like the main rafters of a full-pitch gable roof. To the right, at A, we are showing how

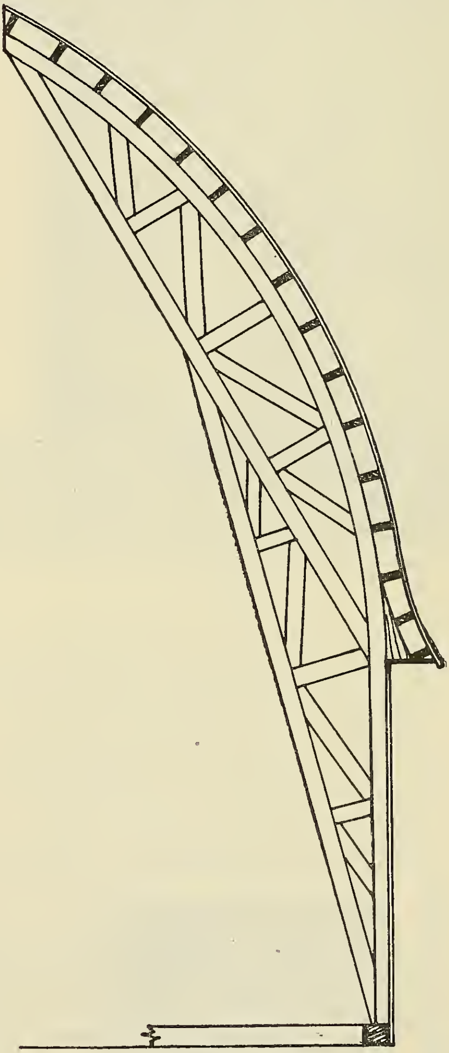

Fig. 2

a girder placed between the bents, will make it possible to use half-length rafters to fill in between the bents, and to the left, at B and C, we show how two girders will make it possible to use still shorter rafters. This is almost necessary in order to obtain the proper curvature of the rafters. By locating the girders as shown by dotted lines at a, b and c, the rafters can be nailed onto them, instead of butting against the girders, as shown by the first instances. Of course, this would necessitate extra supports for the girders.

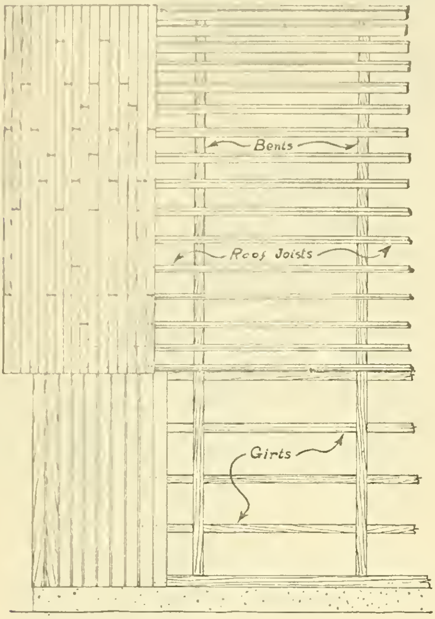

Fig. 5

Fig. 3 shows a construction of one-half of a full-pitch self-supporting Gothic roof. We are not showing details of the joints, for that is a matter that must be determined by the material available, and the strength necessary to make the construction substantial. Eaves are suggested by dotted lines.

Fig. 4 shows another and better method of filling in between bents in order to support the roof sheeting. In this instance the sheeting is laid from eaves to the comb; whereas, in the case shown by Fig. 2, the sheeting would be laid horizontally. We have suggested an eaves construction, which is perhaps as simple as can be used. But it should be remembered that the constructions shown by these illustrations are not hard-and-fast constructions, but they are merely suggestive, leading the reader to plan a construction that will suit his individual needs; for no two readers will have exactly the same problems to solve.

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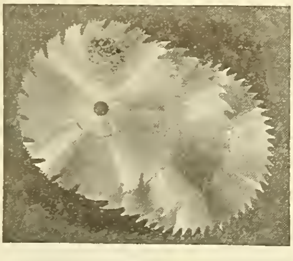

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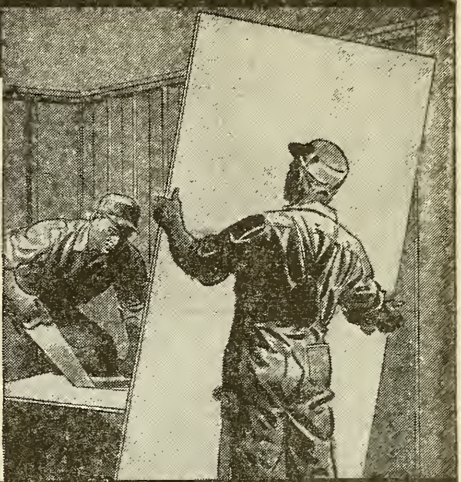

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Fig. 5 shows a side-view, in part, of a barn partly boarded up, and the roof sheeting partly on. It also shows the sections, or bents, that support the roof joists. This illustration should be studied with the one shown by Fig. 4.

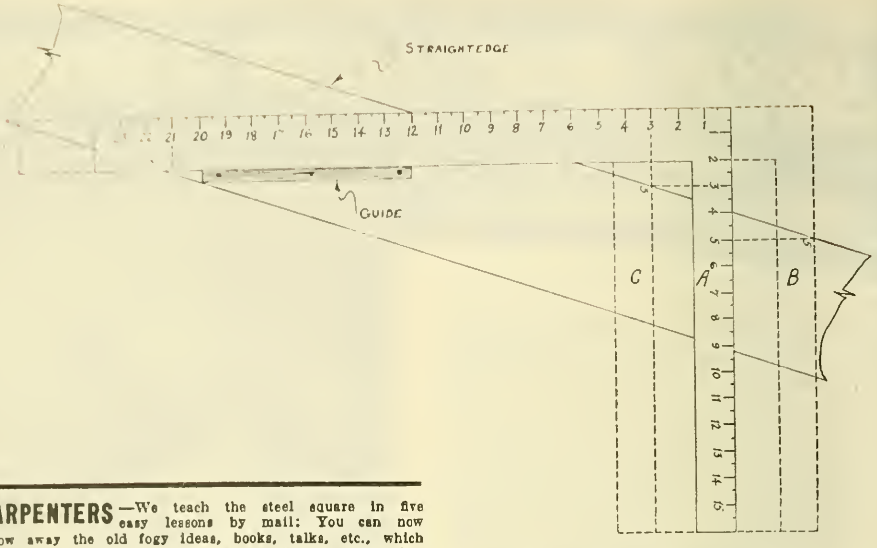
◆

Rapid Calculator

Besides all of the other uses the steel square can be put to, it can be used as a board-foot calculator and the results are quick and accurate.

If the reader will turn to the accompanying illustration, he will find the steel square placed on a straightedge with a guide under it. The figures that are used are 12 and 4. In this position the square is set for calculating the number of board feet in 1x4's of different lengths. We are taking 1x4's because the board feet in such boards are easily figured without aid, so that the reader can prove the accuracy of this rapid calculator. But the calculator will be equally accurate in giving the exact number of board feet for boards 5½ inches wide, 6⅞ inches wide or any other widths, including fractions of an inch. The same is true in regard to the lengths of boards. They can be in even feet lengths, or they can be in lengths of feet, inches and fractions of an inch; still this calculator will be accurate.

Turn to the illustration again. In the position the square is shown it gives the board feet for a board 12 feet long and 4 inches wide. The length of the board is shown on the blade of the square, where it intersects with the edge of the straightedge. To find the number of board feet in the board, read the figure where the tongue intersects with the edge of the straightedge, in this case it is 4, or 4 board feet. The original position of the square is marked A. Now, if the square is pushed forward to position B, shown by dotted lines, the intersection of the blade will read 15, and the intersection of the tongue will read 5, meaning that a board 15 feet long, 4 inches wide, will have 5 board feet of lumber in it. Or if the square were pulled back 3 inches, the intersections will read 9 and 3, meaning that a 1x4, 9 feet long, will



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have 3 board feet of lumber in it.

The student should take his square and practice on even or odd lengths and widths of boards, remembering that the 12 on the blade and the width in inches on the tongue give the starting position. Then fasten the guide and shift the square according to the lengths of the boards, and the intersecting figures on the tongue will give the number of board feet of lumber in the various boards.—H. H. Siegele

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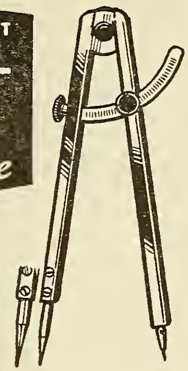

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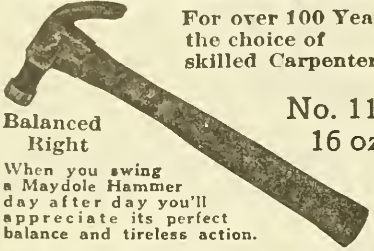

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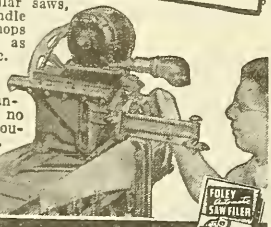

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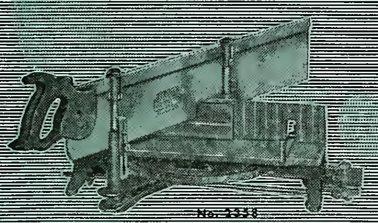

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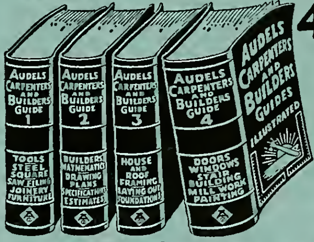
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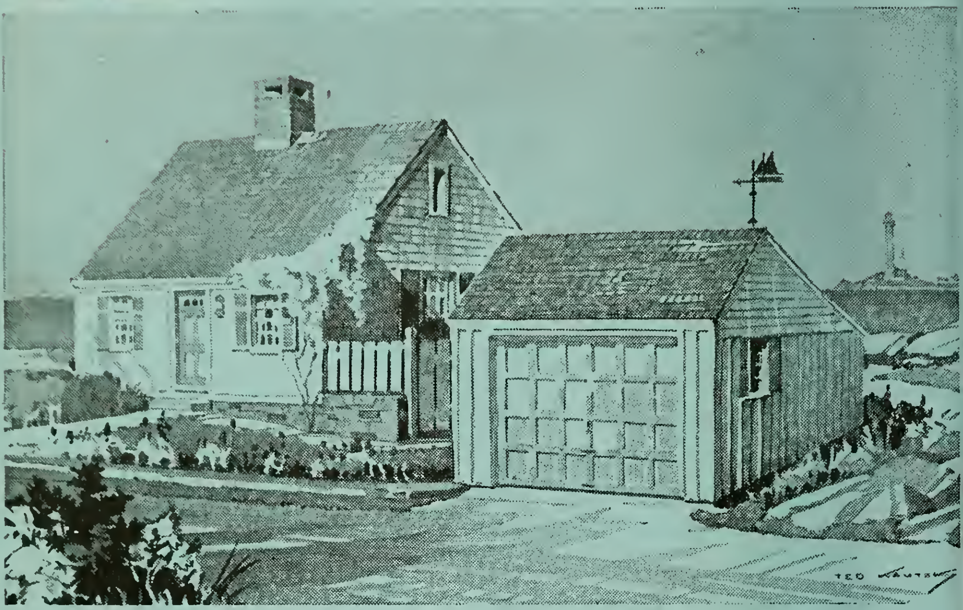

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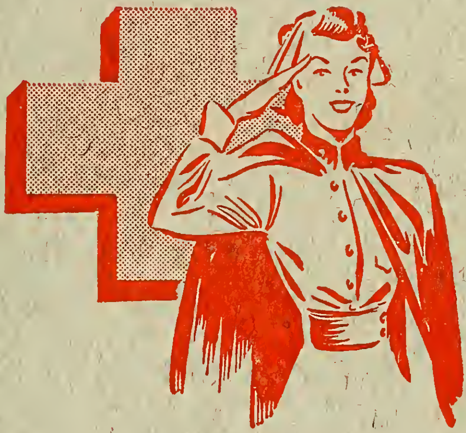

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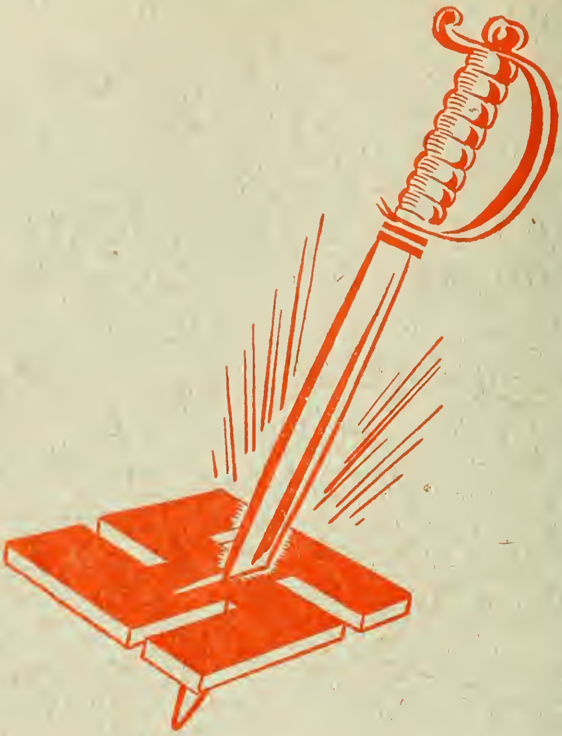

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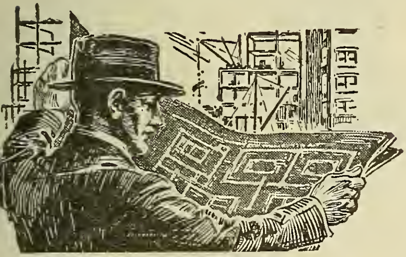

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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIIV—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1945

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Antidote for Depression - - - - - - - - - - - 5

Although the war is entering its final, bloodiest stage, Congress has so far failed to adopt a clear-cut, over-all program capable of avoiding the disastrous sort of depression that followed the last war. The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, at its recent meeting, drew up an eight-point program capable of doing the job. It is outlined in this article.

Don't Blame Your Officers - - - - - - - - - 10

Getting wage adjustments under existing procedures is a slow, tedious, time-consuming process—even where the employer is agreeable. There is a lot of red tape that cannot be short circuited; so don't blame your officers if things are not moving as rapidly as you would like to have them move.

The Forests and Our Future - - - - - - - - 18

The tenth in the series of articles on our forest resources and the problems surrounding them, written exclusively for The Carpenter by the United States Forest Service.

★ ★ ★

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To conform with the Government's restrictions on the use of vital paper, this issue of the Carpenter is limited to 32 pages as another Brotherhood contribution to victory as soon as possible.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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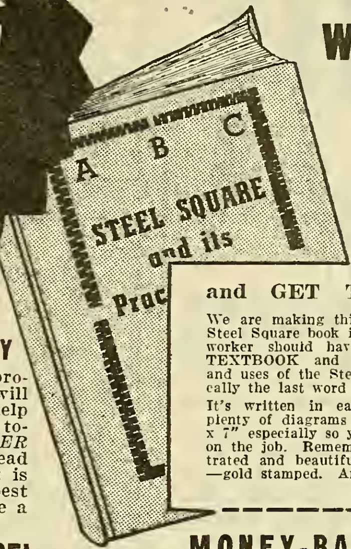

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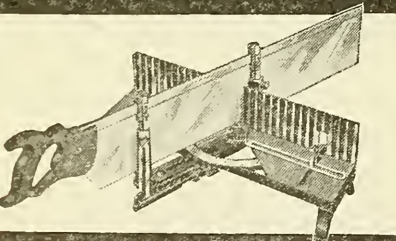

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Antidote for Depression

AFL outlines 8-point program capable of assuring permanent post-war prosperity

★

WARNING of the "alarming possibility" of a serious post-war depression, the AFL Executive Council called upon America to back a comprehensive 8-point program to assure economic security after the fighting ends.

The program provided:

1—Definite steps to enlist cooperation by government, labor, industry and agriculture on basic policies and principles.

2—Maximum peacetime production and full employment in private industry as major post-war goals.

3—Recognition of unions and full acceptance by industry of free, collective bargaining with trade unions to promote industrial peace and stability.

4—An effective reconversion program to help small business, provide safe disposal of surplus goods and to modernize the the nation's social security system, especially with regard to unemployment compensation.

5—Encouragement by Congress of a broad public works program by local, county, state and federal agencies.

6—Authorization by Congress of a comprehensive housing program.

7—Immediate adjustment of hourly wage rates to provide wage earners with sufficient income and purchasing power to match the nation's productive capacity.

8—Prompt lifting of government controls over business, labor and agriculture as soon as such action can be taken with due regard for economic safety.

The Executive Council warned in its statement that the security of the free enterprise system depends upon a minimum of government regulation. It also declared that labor "wishes profoundly" to be free of its self-imposed wartime regulations and the controls imposed upon it by government.

Lest this be regarded as an invitation for widespread post-war strikes, the Executive Council declared that wider exercise of collective bargaining and the negotiation of union contracts throughout industry in the post-war period can maintain industrial peace and stability and prevent strikes on a voluntary and cooperative basis.

The Council's plea for a strong public works program emphasized that these projects would add to the nation's wealth and well-being. It pointed out that there is need for new roads, bridges and airports which will "increase the volume and velocity of business." It explained that public works such as more TVA's in the major river basins of the country would help the farmers by providing flood control, irrigation, more plentiful electric power and cheaper fertilizer.

Finally, the Council stressed that such public works can be timed to provide jobs when they are most needed.

Text of the AFL Executive Council's post-war economic program follows:

America has been dangerously remiss in its obligations to the people with regard to the adoption of a clear-cut and effective post-war program. We have heard a great deal of talk about post-war problems but we have taken far too little action.

The American Federation of Labor is deeply concerned by the real and alarming possibility of a serious post-war depression. We believe in first things first. We realize that our main and immediate job is to win the war first. But we also recognize the danger of losing the peace if we, as a nation, become too preoccupied with immediate duties to plan ahead for the future.

The Executive Council, therefore, has formulated a post-war program which it herewith submits for the consideration of Congress, industry, agriculture and the American people as a whole.

We propose, first, that definite steps be undertaken to enlist sincere and whole-hearted cooperation by government, labor, industry and agriculture on basic policies and principles. The will for such cooperation exists. It must be mobilized and fused into a clear and definite general understanding.

The key to post-war economic security in America obviously is maximum peace-time production which would bring about full employment in private industry. Every policy by government, labor and industry which would further this objective should be pressed.

To promote better cooperation between labor and management and to secure stability in labor relations, the Executive Council calls upon American private industry to recognize and accept free collective bargaining with trade unions representing the nation's workers. This recognition must not be reluctant and sporadic but actual and universal. If it is accorded, industrial peace will be immeasurably promoted.

To get post-war business off to a good start, it is vital that Congress enact without further delay a comprehensive and effective reconversion program which will not interfere with the prosecution of the war. This reconversion program must deal realistically with the needs of industry, but it must not neglect human needs. It should provide government guarantees for loans to little business. It should set up improved machinery for the disposal of surplus property, with safeguards against dumping of surplus goods on the market in such a way as to hamstring post-war business expansion. Beyond this, it should also modernize our social security system, especially with regard to unemployment compensation, so that temporary and fluctuating post-war disemployment will not cause a major depression or plunge the government into more WPA experiments.

We call upon Congress to facilitate and encourage a post-war public works program that can be carried on by local, county and state governments as well as by federal agencies. America needs public works of the kind that will add to the national well-being—public works that will increase the volume and velocity of business, like roads, bridges and airports; public works that will help the farmers, like more TVA's, which provide flood control, irrigation, cheaper electricity and fertilizer for the nation's farms; and it should be added that such public works can be timed to provide jobs when they are most needed.

The Executive Council also urged Congress to enact a comprehensive housing program.

The Executive Council reaffirms its demand that the hourly wage rate be lifted to a level which would provide an income to wage earners during the post-war period sufficient to maintain a purchasing power corresponding with our national productive ability. It is the opinion of the Executive Council that the Little Steel formula and any other standard which has been set up which prevents an increase in the hourly wage rates of workers now should be set aside and the hourly wage rates increased so that we would face the post-war period as economic, social and industrial conditions demand. High wages and high purchasing power are basic requirements for the establishment of a sound national economy both now and during the post-war period.

Finally, the American Federation of Labor's program emphatically demands that federal government controls over industry, labor and agriculture be lifted at the earliest possible moment consistent with the national safety after the war ends. The security of our free enterprise system depends upon a minimum of government regulation. Labor also profoundly wishes to be free of its self-imposed obligations undertaken to promote the war effort and of the controls imposed upon it by the government during the war. We believe that with the wider exercise of collective bargaining and the negotiation of union contracts throughout industry during the post-war period, industrial peace can be maintained effectively on a voluntary and cooperating basis.

◆

Another New Siegele Book on Market

Brother H. H. Siegele, a member of Local Union 1224, Emporia, Kansas, who is recognized throughout the nation as one of the foremost master craftsmen in the building trades, has another new book just off the press. Under the title "Quick Construction" the new book offers both the beginner and old timer many hints for simplifying complex building problems. Many problems that have never before been covered in print are clearly and concisely explained in Brother Siegele's new book. He is a master at boiling down even the most complicated construction problem to simple terms that anyone can understand. Anyone connected with the trade will profit by reading "Quick Construction."

In 1942 Brother Siegele issued a book called "Carpentry." Last year he issued another under the caption "Building." Both were very well received throughout the nation and many apprentice schools and trade institutes are using them as text books. His newest book, "Quick Construction" rounds out the series. It is especially helpful to men in the trade because it preaches nothing but sound construction principles while helping to solve many of the baffling little problems that crop up from day to day in the course of construction work.

Brother Siegele needs no introduction to the readers of The Carpenter as he has been a contributor to our Journal for over twenty years in the Craft Problem section. (See advertisement on page 3.)

PLANE GOSSIP

ONLY A POSSIBILITY

If your issue of The Carpenter is thin this month, don't blame us—blame Hitler. Stringent government restrictions on paper make it necessary for us to cut every third issue from the usual sixty-four pages down to thirty-two. And from what we can gather, the paper situation is going to get worse before it gets better.

In fact we wouldn't be surprised if the paper shortage got so bad eventually that they will have to start making shoes out of leather again.

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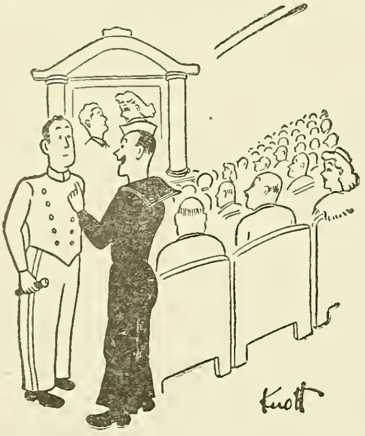
UP TO STANDARD

A certain Southern city, taking cognizance of the fact that on windless days a pall of smoke often laid an impenetrable blanket of darkness over the community, enacted an anti-smoke ordinance and with due ceremony appointed a smoke inspector.

The new official, whose experience had been more political than practical, plunged into his new duties with commendable industry and zeal. At the conclusion of his first month's service, he issued the following classic report to the city fathers.

"Have inspected the smoke of the city for the current month and find it to be of good quality."



"Just any single next to a Blond, Brunette or Redhead."

EXCEPT FOR THE ENEMY

According to an article by a well known medical writer, the life span of mankind is going to take a big jump after the war. New techniques and drugs developed during the war to save battle casualties will do the same thing for ailing civilians once the war is over, the writer predicts. In fact, he visualizes us as the healthiest nation of all time once peace comes.

And speaking of health, did you hear about the navy captain who was lecturing his boys before D-Day in Normandy? He explained to them that fear was a normal animal reaction and nothing to be ashamed of particularly.

"Fear," he said, "is a very healthy thing.

Up spoke a seaman in the front row.

"Captain," he said, "you are now looking at the healthiest man in the U. S. Navy."

★ ★ ★

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE

An enterprising junkman stopped at the house of a Los Angeles Business Agent one day last month. According to our source of information, the following conversation took place:

Junkman: "Any old rags, iron, or waste paper?"

B. A. "No, my wife is a way on her vacation."

Junkman: "Any bottles, then?"

★ ★ ★

THREE FOLLIES

An old Quaker lady, who was very philosophical, used to say that there were three outstanding follies of which men were guilty. The first folly was that they would go to war and kill each other when, if they would wait long enough, they would all die naturally. The second was that men would climb trees to knock down fruit when, if they would only wait long enough, the fruit would fall to the ground. The third and crowning folly was that they would pursue women when, if they would only wait long enough, the women would pursue them.

SOME CONSOLATION

The situation in Greece—to which we supposedly brought liberation— remains confused and hectic. The shooting that reached civil war proportions is over but the wrangling and bickering show few signs of diminishing.

About the only things the Greeks can be thankful for is that they don't have to have the War Labor Board handle their case for them.

★ ★ ★

IT WAS ALWAYS THUS

A noted woman author and lecturer seems to be pretty much perturbed over what she terms "a serious breakdown of moral standards brought on by increasingly larger numbers of women entering defense plants to work side by side with men under all kinds of conditions and at all sorts of odd hours."

We don't know whether the good lady has anything there or not. It seems to us women have always had to associate with men. How they behaved depended less on how much they associated with men and more on their strength of character. As our good philosophical friend Joe Paup used to say:

"A girl who stays on her toes can always stay away from the heels."

★ ★ ★

LOUISIANA HAYRIDE

A well-known Washington columnist uncovered the following letter supposedly written recently to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by a high-minded Southern gentleman. From what we can gather, the RFC, about to lend some money to the lawyer's corporate client, asked for titles to the land involved. These arrived for as far back as 1803. The RFC wrote asking: "Who owned the land before then?" The lawyer supposedly responded:

"Gentlemen:

"Your letter regarding titles in Case No. 159156 received. I note that you wish titles to extend further than I have presented them.

"I was unaware that any educated man in the world failed to know that Louisiana was purchased from France by the U. S. in 1803.

"The title to the land was acquired by France by right of conquest from Spain. The land came into the possession of Spain, by right of discovery made in 1492 by a Spanish-Portugese sailor named Christopher Columbus, who had been granted the privilege of seeking a new route to India by the then reigning monarch, Queen Isabella.

"The good Queen, being a pious woman and careful about titles (almost as careful, I might say, as the RFC) took the precaution of securing the blessings of the Pope of Rome upon the voyage before she sold her jewels to help Columbus. Now the Pope, you know is the emissary of Jesus Christ, who is the Son of God, and God, it is commonly accepted, made the world.

"Therefore, I believe it is safe to presume that He also made that part of the United States called Louisiana. And I hope to hell you're satisfied."

H. H. H.

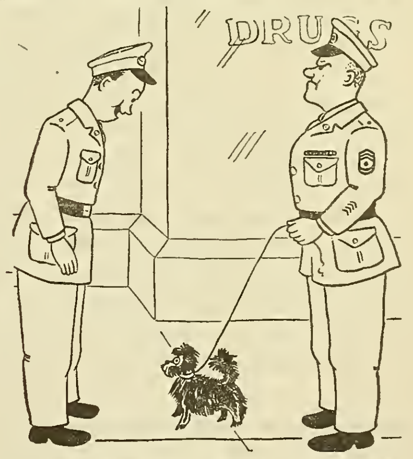
★ ★ ★

WHAT WE NEED MORE OF

When a girl applies for admission to Vassar, a questionnaire is sent to her parents. A father in a Boston suburb, filling out one of these blanks, came to the question: "Is she a leader?" He hesitated, then wrote: "I am not sure about this, but I know she is an excellent follower."

A few days later he received this letter from the president of the college: "As our freshman group next Fall is to contain several hundred leaders, we congratulate ourselves that your daughter will also be a member of the class. We shall thus be assured of one good follower."

What this country needs is about a hundred and thirty-nine million people like this Vassar candidate.



Well! Well! Sgt. Burns, I see your wife is in town for a visit."

Bureaucratic muddling, not union leaders, holds up decisions in pay increase cases

Don't Blame Your Officers

BY JOSEPH A. PADWAY

A. F. of L. Attorney

★ ★ ★

THERE was a time when wage disputes between unions and employers were handled quickly and satisfactorily. If the employer agreed to grant the request of the union, the wage increase was put into effect immediately. If there was a dispute, the matter would be submitted to conciliation. Within a period of several weeks at most a decision would be reached and the wage increase put into effect; or, in stubborn cases, the unions exercised their right to use their economic strength by refusing to work until the matters in dispute were satisfactorily settled, and by the use of this economic strength were able to bring the matter to a swift conclusion. All of these methods, however went out of the window when the country became involved in a life-and-death struggle to preserve its democratic traditions and the liberties of its people.

The labor unions, realizing the need to throw every economic resource, including manpower, into the war effort, voluntarily gave up their right to strike. In exchange the Government promised that labor disputes would be handled on a fair and just basis by Government agencies, that living costs would be stabilized, and that there would be no runaway of prices as occurred in the last war. The Government, therefore, established the National War Labor Board, which, together with its Regional War Labor Boards, has sole and exclusive jurisdiction of such disputes. The Government also, for the purpose of preventing inflation, set up the Office of Price Administration to control prices and keep prices down, and adopted a wage stabilization program so as to prevent unusual and extraordinary wage increases which would cause inflation, and thus reduce the purchasing power of the working man.

All of this has not worked out as well as labor would have liked it to. However, the purpose of this article is not to go into that very troublesome question, but rather to point out how the wage stabilization program is administered by the National War Labor Board and why delay in the settling of wage questions is not the fault of the union representative in charge of a case.

When both the union and the employer come to an agreement upon what the wage scale shall be for the coming contract year, they have taken only the first step in making it possible for the employees to receive the new wage rates or the general increase, whichever the case may be. Since the Government has adopted a definite yardstick for the purpose of measuring permissible wage increases, it is outside the power of the union and the employer to put into effect any such wage increases unless they fall within the range which the Government has stated is permissible, and receive Government approval. The formula which has been adopted for the purpose of determining whether or not wage increases are permissible is the well-known "Little Steel" formula which, stated simply, means that outside of exceptional circumstances, employees are not to receive increases which will bring their average straight time hourly earnings more than 15 per cent above their average straight time hourly earnings on Jan. 1, 1941.

Therefore, when the employer and the union agree upon a wage increase, it is necessary for them to show to the War Labor Board that such increases will not result in violation of the "Little Steel" formula. In order to make such showing, the parties must fill out what is known as a "Form 10" entitled "Application for Approval of a Wage or Salary Rate Adjustment or Schedule." On this Form 10 the employer must submit to the War Labor Board a lot of detailed information with respect to average straight time hourly earnings for the payroll ending nearest Jan. 1, 1941; average straight time hourly earnings for the payroll nearest to the date of application; the listing of wage increases made since Jan. 1, 1941, to the date of filing the application; to what groups of employees these increases were made; how many employees were involved in the increases; the nature of the increases (that is, general, merit, promotion or reclassification); and the average straight time hourly earnings after such increases were made. This usually requires a great deal of bookkeeping, accounting, and statistical work on the part of the employer, all of which takes time.

After all of the information which is required by the Form 10 is supplied, the parties then sign the Form 10, and submit it to the Wage and Hour Division which forwards it to the Regional War Labor Board for approval. When the Form 10 gets to the Regional War Labor Board it must take its place after the thousands of other applications that have been submitted before it.

The wage stabilization division of the Regional War Labor Board is the particular division that first handles the Form 10's. This division is required to take each application, examine it, analyze it, and then determine whether or not, under the wage stabilization program, the agreed-upon wage increase can be granted in full, or modified, or should be turned down completely. Often the wage stabilization department feels that it does not have enough information to come to a decision, and therefore, is required to write to the parties or to other government agencies such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics for additional information. This results in further delay.

International Union representatives and business agents can do very little about speeding up the process. It can be said to their credit, however, that many of them often make long trips to do what they can in having the case pushed along with a minimum of delay. If they did not do this the cases would take even longer than they have in the past.

It is true that the entire matter, whether it involves an agreed-upon wage increase or whether it involves a dispute between the union and the employer, takes much too much time. Members of the union can hardly be blamed for becoming impatient. However, delay is but a very small price to pay for the protection of the democratic process, particularly in war time. This delay can be eliminated only by the arbitrary handling of such matters by dictatorial methods. None of us wants that. We are engaged in a war for the very purpose of preventing such kind of treatment. We must expect to make sacrifices at the present time, so that we may have full freedom in the future.

So don't blame your business agent because it takes a long time to get what you are after. He is doing all that he can but his hands are tied, too. Blame if any, can be directed to that small group of employers which still refuses to cooperate and which seeks to gain time by delay.

Formula for 40 Prosperous Years

A sweeping program to stabilize and assure full employment for forty years was advanced by Boris Shishkin, AFL economist, before the New York Chapter of the American Society for the Advancement of Management.

Shishkin warned that the goal of full employment cannot be divorced from the goal of adequate income. To assure high purchasing power by the nation's workers, he said, steps must be taken to avoid long stretches of periodic part-time employment and seasonal disemployment.

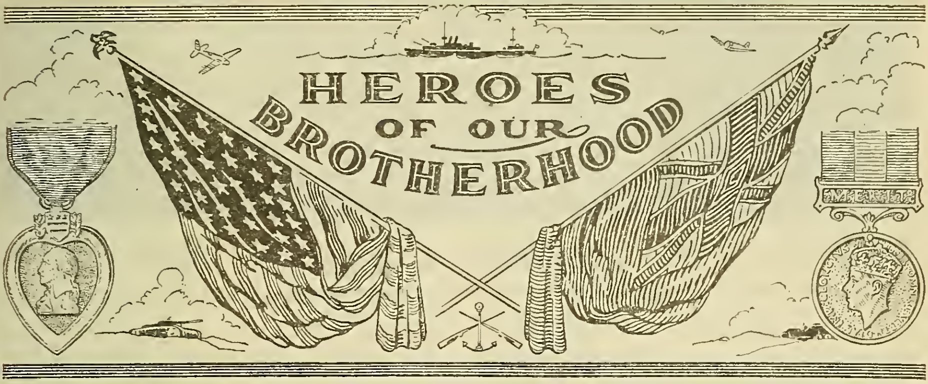
This can be accomplished, he asserted, by stabilization of production and stabilization of workers' earnings.

Guaranteed annual wage plans for workers are the most practical step in this direction, Shishkin declared. Such plans are adaptable to many industries, he said, and should become a recognized part of the wage policy of American industry.

As a further step, Shishkin proposed recognition of the need to make sure that the American worker is given opportunity of full employment during his "entire productive life span." That span now covers only twenty-seven years between the ages of 18 and 45, he said. It should be extended to the age of 60, he urged. Only by approaching this goal of full employment for forty years, Shishkin concluded, can the term "full employment" be given real substance and meaning.

For the most part, Shishkin's views coincide with those of the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor which has already presented to the nation its eight-point program for staving off post-war depression by building up the buying power of the masses and keeping employment conditions stable. To date, Congress has devoted lots of oratory but very little constructive action to post-war problems. However, labor is not content to sit idly by and watch things drift into another post-war slump. A post-war depression can be beaten and Shishkin and the AFL have given Congress the formula. It is time they acted on it.

AID THE ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS



HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

* * *

Killed In Action

Maurice Chapman, Local No. 998, Birmingham, Mich.
Wm. E. Collison, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Lawrence L. Crum, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Edward D. Davidson, Local No. 3112, Wilmington, Vt.
Wilfred D. Gamache, Local No. 595, Lynn, Mass.
Eugene Homan, Local No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ross Lynn, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Lewis McDonald, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
E. N. McGill, Local No. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
James Olivier, Local No. 953, Lake Charles, La.
H. E. Smith, Local No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
Chester Stevens, Local No. 998, Birmingham, Mich.

* * *

Missing In Action

Gene Coffie, Local No. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
R. J. Moore, Local No. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.

* * *

KEEP 'EM SMOKING

BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

Unless contributions to the Cigarette Fund increase immediately, the fine million-smokes-a-month record long maintained through the Fund will be jeopardized. When the usual monthly purchase of a million cigarettes was made in February, the Cigarette Fund balance dropped to the lowest point yet reached since the Fund was started some eighteen months ago. At the beginning of the month there was approximately $5,000.00 in the Fund. During the month, not quite $800.00 in contributions was added. A million cigarettes for our fighting boys costing $2,500.00, the Fund was practically cut in half when the February allotment was purchased.

At the present time there is scarcely $3,000.00 left in the Fund —a little more than enough to send a million free smokes to our boys overseas during March. Unless the Fund is built up in the meantime, April will find it almost completely exhausted.

Every month since August 1943 the Fund has provided at least a million free American Union Label cigarettes for our soldiers, sailors and marines. Literally thousands of grateful friends have been made for organized labor in general and our Brotherhood in particular among the boys in the armed services through the medium of gift cigarettes provided by the Fund. Letters of appreciation have come into the General Office from all fronts. They have come from privates in foxholes in the South Pacific and from colonels and generals operating in the European theater. They have come from sailors patrolling the waters off Japan and from lonely soldiers patrolling the beaches off the Aleutians and Iceland and New Foundland.

The cigarette situation being what it is today, gift packs from home are more important to our fighting boys than ever before. Cigarettes are just as scarce and hard to buy in France and India and Australia as they are at your corner drug store or grocery. Even if they have the money (which often they do not) our boys can't keep themselves in smokes in these far-flung outposts where the vicissitudes of war have tossed them. They have to depend on the generosity and thoughtfulness of the folks at home for their smokes or do without. If you find it annoying to do without cigarettes when your corner cigar store turns you down, think how much worse it is for a young lad, far from home, lonely and homesick, to do without the comfort that only a good smoke can bring. You know you can probably get a smoke tomorrow; he has to do without until someone from home comes through.

The number of our boys now fighting in foreign waters or on foreign soil is approaching the eight million mark. Month after month the number has increased. This naturally means that the need for cigarettes has increased also, until now it is at its highest peak.

The officers and members of our Brotherhood can be proud of the fine record achieved to date. Better than twenty million free cigarettes have gone to our fighting forces through the Cigarette Fund during the past year and a half. However, unless contributions to the Fund are stepped up at once the fine million-a-month record is doomed. There is just enough money remaining in the Fund to take care of the March allotment. After that ???

Make all checks for contributions to the Fund payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows. Be sure that the contribution is plainly designated as a contribution to the Cigarette Fund so that it can be properly credited without delay.

★ ★ ★

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from January 25, to February 21, 1945.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
11	Cleveland, O.	10 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
79	New Haven, Conn.	5 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
82	Haverhill, Mass.	5 00
96	Springfield, Mass.	25 00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	13 84
137	Norwich, Conn.	5 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	50 00
377	Alton, Ill.	10 00
393	Camden, N. J.	10 00
450	Ogden, Utah	11 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
455	Somerville, N. J.	5 00
500	Butler, Pa.	17 50
548	St. Paul, Minn.	20 00
633	Granite City, Ill.	25 00
660	Springfield, O.	10 00
742	Decatur, Ill.	5 00
794	Leominster, Mass.	25 00
808	Brooklyn, N. Y.	25 00
940	Sandusky, O.	15 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	10 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	10 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	10 00
1125	Los Angeles, Cal.	20 00
1185	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1234	Girard, Ill.	10 00
1296	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
1502	Seaside, Ore.	14 75
1795	Farmington, Mo.	10 40
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
2078	Oceanside, Cal.	5 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2163	New York, N. Y.	20 00
2258	Houma, La.	5 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2624	Gardiner, Ore.	20 00
2671	Roseburg, Ore.	45 00
2770	Coquille, Ore.	10 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Indpls. D. C., Indpls., Ind.	10 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00

STATE COUNCIL

Mass. State Council, Springfield, Mass.	125 00

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Available Funds January 24, 1945	$5,038 21
Receipts	797 49
Total	$5,835 70
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	2,500 00
Total Available Funds February 24, 1945	$3,335 70

Editorial

Labor Should Tread Warily

Somewhere in the sad, confused labor situation currently existing in Washington there ought to be a moral for thinking people in the labor movement. The echoes of last election's campaign oratory have hardly quieted down but already we find many labor journals from all over the nation giving the word "double cross" a thorough exercising. Some of the people in the labor movement who were all-out in their political enthusiasm last November are now scratching their heads in bewilderment. Many of the candidates they fought tooth and toenail to put into office are now the strongest advocates of a labor draft (despite the fact industry and labor are agreed that no such drastic measure is necessary). No wonder they find it bewildering.

However, this situation is nothing new. It is all part of an unhealthy trend that started long before the war, when part of the labor movement, at least, forgot that the way to get things is to work for them and fight for them rather than beg for them. For ten or twelve years there has been a tendency on the part of some labor groups to depend on a paternalistic government for gains that could have been and should have been achieved through collective bargaining. We are now paying the price for the favors received and it is far too high to be any bargain.

Certainly our Brotherhood is not one of these groups that believes in selling its birthright for a mess of pottage in the form of directives, executive orders, and agencies. This journal is one of the few that has repeatedly cried out against the growth of paternalism in government. It has repeatedly pointed out that organized labor cannot play the part of stooge to any political party or group of politicians and still retain its integrity and independence. It has repeatedly warned that labor cannot surrender more and more of its functions to government agencies without devitalizing itself and becoming subservient to government.

The war emergency has served to accelerate the trend of labor subservience to government. Just the other day Chairman Davis of the War Labor Board advised labor to make more effort to settle differences with employers through collective bargaining rather than depending so much on the War Labor Board. He pointed out that every time some unions run into a little tough sledding with an employer they immediately give up and throw the dispute into the hands of the Board.

It is the unions themselves that lose most by this sort of thing. Even if they gain some temporary advantage through the Board (which they frequently do not) they lose in the long run by surrendering some of their independence and initiative.

The labor movement is too strong and too important to the workers of this country to jeopardize itself by hanging on to the coat-tails of any political party or group. It can and should play an important part in politics by "electing its friends and defeating its enemies" as Gompers suggested. But it must fight against devitalizing paternalism in government and subservience to any party or group.

Let's Keep Trading Equipment for Lives

The Treasury Department last month announced that the total cost of the war to date is now in excess of 238 billion dollars, with the end still nowhere in sight. To the ordinary citizen this sum almost staggers the imagination. It is enough to provide an $8,000 home for every family in the nation. It is considerably in excess of three times our national income during the best pre-war year. How much more will be piled on the national debt before Germany and Japan capitulate, no one can accurately estimate.

While the size of the debt is frightening, it also has its brighter aspects. In the first place, the bulk of the money is spent for equipment. Equipment saves the lives of our soldiers and sailors. The more equipment we turn out, the fewer are the casualties reported from the various fighting fronts. A Treasury official recently put it this way: "It is better weapons which have made our casualties so much lower than those of the enemy. We have been able to exchange equipment for lives." We have been supplying much of the equipment with which the Russians have been grinding Hitler's Hordes into the dust. We have been supplying weapons to China and the British and with these weapons they have been taking a terrific toll of the enemy in the Pacific theaters that extend from New Guinea to Alaska.

The second consolation is that the size of the debt provides an accurate index of American labor's productivity and patriotism. Every gun and tank and plane costs money. The more of them labor produces, the higher the national debt climbs. The very size of the debt at present is irrefutable proof that labor is producing mightily. All the anti-labor propaganda cannot deny that fact.

Never before in the history of warfare have the soldiers on the battlefront and the soldiers on the production line made a better team than at present. The productivity of American labor has been the big "Ace-in-the-Hole" overlooked by the Axis gangsters. The ships, tanks and planes made in Detroit and Buffalo and Seattle that now face them on all fronts are turning into bitter defeat what they thought was going to be an easy victory. It is our answer to their pre-war boasts that the democracies were decadent and soft.

Paying off the debt and keeping the nation on an even keel in the turbulent seas of finance is going to be no easy job. But we have taken on tougher jobs and licked them. We will lick this one too. In the meantime, let us not overlook the fact that equipment costs money but equipment can save lives. Let's concentrate all our energies on the task of turning out equipment at a rate that will win the war in the shortest possible time and save the greatest possible number of American and Allied lives.

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE
THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

Public Aids in the Forest Service Program

**By R. E. MARSH, Assistant Chief,
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture**

READERS OF THE CARPENTER who during the past nine months have followed in these pages reports especially prepared for their magazine on the serious situation of the forests in all the major forest regions, coupled with reapted mention of the U. S. Forest Service program proposed to improve that situation, must wonder by now just what that program is, and how it would work.

Region by region, they have read reports of the threat to the welfare of lumberjacks, mill workers, carpenters and others whose jobs depend on constantly producing forests that is created by the depletion and deterioration of our forests.

Many must have been shocked to learn, for example, that 31 per cent of the present production from private timber lands in Oregon and Washington, outside the Spokane territory, will be "washed up" and done in from one to five years. Or that in California 20 of the 50 mills that produce 90 per cent of the current lumber output face dismantlement or moving to less desirable locations within ten years because of the depletion of local timber. Or that the great forest empire of the South has only about a third to a half of the growing stock necessary to maintain adequate production.

Now, the best three-fourths of the commercial timber-land in the United States is in private ownership, and about 90 per cent of the timber cut comes from this land. Generally speaking, private owners believe in the policy of extensive public aids for owners and operators of private forests. An indeterminate number, as judged by the statements of spokesmen for the organized industry, do not however accept the idea that in return they should be required to protect the public interest by practicing good forestry. According to these same spokesmen, they insist that they should be allowed to cut their forests as they please, without "government interference." By the same token, must they not then accept responsibility for the lost jobs, closed-down mills and crippled communities that so often result from "cut-out" or mismanaged forests?

Unfortunately, it is sometimes difficult to escape the conclusion that some owners and operators are indifferent to these consequences of forest mismanagement. On the other hand, increased numbers of forest owners and operators, for their own as well as the public good, are switching to operations planned for perpetual growing of timber and permanence of forest communities and industries. But the greater part of owners and operators are "in between" these two extremes. Some would also make the switch, but limited finances and other obstacles won't permit. Others would, but don't know how, and finding out how under present circumstances and opportunities is often too difficult and inconvenient.

It is then to help meet and overcome these obstacles and difficulties in the way of enlightened forestry that the public aid elements of the Forest Service program have been developed. They are set up as a necessary complement to the other parts of this program to facilitate and encourage private enterprise in the practice of forestry—public control of cutting practices on private lands and government ownership of certain land unsuited for private operation. Proposed public aid measures, much of which would be carried out in cooperation with the States, are the subject of this article, while the other program parts will be discussed in forthcoming issues of THE CARPENTER.

Extension of adequate fire protection to all forest land not now properly protected is essential to the general practice of forestry. Fire, if allowed to run, can wipe out in a few hours the forest capital upon which industries and communities depend. Yet forest fire protection is logically a public function in somewhat the same way that fire protection is in your home city or town, and one which few private owners could perform entirely for themselves.

Today, there are about 130 million acres of forest land without this protection, fire burns over some 30 million acres a year with damage of around $40,000,000 annually. Last year, Congress raised the authorization of Federal funds for cooperative fire protection with State and private owners from $2,500,000 to $9,000,000. Actual appropriations under this authorization were increased. But as the program contemplates, there must be as things stand continued extension and strengthening of forest fire protection, if for no other reason than that the public actually starts nine of ten forest fires. Does not all this suggest an inseparable relation between the public and the private interest in forests and forest land; and make it fair to hold that in return for such aids as fire protection private owners should go along with measures to outlaw destructive cutting practices?

Much the same situation obtains when it comes to protection against forest insects and disease, which like fire are no respecters of property lines. Here again is an obstacle to forestry against which it is practically impossible for the private owner to protect himself. Forests are never safe from insect attacks and when these reach, as they sometimes do, epidemic proportions they are national disasters. For example, western white pine beetles in Washington and Oregon from 1931 to '35 killed nearly as much ponderosa pine as was cut, and 15 times that destroyed by fire.

Federal agencies have done much effective work in this field, but much, much more is needed, particularly if we are to provide a stable foundation for the intensification of forest management now so necessary to national welfare. That is why the program includes as an objective a nation-wide cooperative organization to discover incipient epidemics and to attack them while small; and in addition public funds and means to wage full-fledged war where epidemics demand.

A third major form of public aid in the program is more intense and widespread dissemination of knowledge about forestry. It is one thing to urge owners to practice good forestry, but it is a far more effective thing to provide ways and means for telling them how to do it, and how they can profit by it. This the Forest Service recognizes, strongly advocating increased technical aid in forest management and wood utilization for forest owners and operators.

Two interesting activities illustrative of this part of the program, now in operation, prove the point and justify increased cooperation along similar lines. As the reader may know, the Timber Production War Project was set up to assist timber owners in getting out wood. Reports to date show that the project's foresters have been able to bring valuable advice and assistance to many of the 20,000 small mills east of the Mississippi for the first time.

For one thing, they were able to point out the saving in manpower and the increased output that can be obtained from cutting, transporting and milling large trees as contrasted to smaller, less mature trees. For another, they were able to demonstrate to many saw-mill men that good forest practice in timber stands marked for selective cutting need not impair their profits. Under the program, this type of cooperative service could be carried on even more extensively by an expanded Forest Service organization for private forestry cooperation.

As a second example of present means for bringing better understanding of good forestry home to the man on the ground may be cited the activities of Federal-State farm foresters. Now, there are 89 farm foresters in some 500 counties advising and aiding farm owners in inventorying, harvesting and marketing their timber. The farm forester estimates the farmer's timber when ready to cut, and selectively marks it for cutting so that only the mature, crowded, crooked or defective trees are removed and a vigorous stand is left for future growth. When the timber has been appraised and competitive bids solicited, the forester assists in drafting a simple agreement that protects both buyer and seller. And the records show that as a result of such service farmers often have received 50 per cent or more over what they might have received had they sold their timber in a lump-sum sale without recourse to forestry advice and assistance. Today, this type of service is urgently needed in hundreds of additional counties.

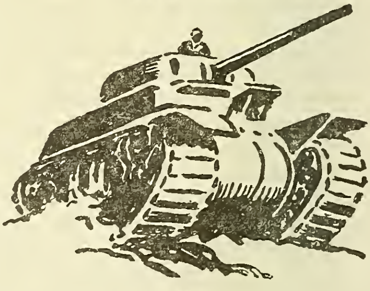
The program also includes an expanded schedule of research in forest management, protection and utilization, to improve timber-growing methods and to develop new and better uses and markets for forest products. This work now centers largely in the famous Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., and in the 12 Forest and Range Experiment Stations of the Forest Service. These agencies have done monumental work in finding new and more profitable ways to grow trees and process the wood from them, but far more needs to be done. For instance, even today only a little more than a third of the wood in a mature forest finally becomes commercial product. For the rest, tops of trees, limbs, sawdust, slabs and edgings, and defective, stunted trees, are usually wasted or left behind; and we have a long way to go in searching out ways of converting this material into usable forms. Here, indeed, is a most important field in which public aid can help make good forestry easier and more profitable for the private owner.

Certainly, there are also other public aid measures in the program, but those discussed so briefly here show well the need for public aid greater than has been previously extended if all private owners are to be expected to adopt good forestry practices now actually necessary as a matter of national economy and public welfare. Other principal measures include public aid in the establishment of cooperative forest management and marketing associations, provisions for long-term credit to forest owners to facilitate sustained yield management and the building up of run-down forests, for forest insurance on growing timber, and the promotion of improved forest land taxation.

In view of all this, is it not reasonable to ask that expansion of public aids of this type be balanced up by positive assurance of good forest practice on private lands?

NEXT MONTH: Public ownership of forest land unsuited to private ownership, and of land whereon the public interest cannot otherwise be protected.

LET'S BACK THE ATTACK!



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BONDS FOR VICTORY

Official Information

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving many inquiries as to what papers are required in filing claim for funeral donation on the death of a member killed in action with the armed forces of our country. In such cases, instead of the usual death certificates, we require a PHOTOSTATIC COPY of the OFFICIAL NOTICE of death received from the War Department by relatives of the decedent.

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1859	Clintonville, Wis.
2733	Norfolk, Va.
1898	Knoxville, Tenn.
1916	Jackson, Miss.
1931	Fort Dodge, Ia.
1944	Topeka, Kans.
2745	Superior, Wis.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana on November 17, 1944.

Ninety-five delegates were present representing forty National and International Unions.

The Executive Board of the Department in its report said in part:

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, during the past year, has pursued the same policy that it adopted in 1934. Our principal objectives are publicizing Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons, adopted by the 51 national and international labor unions directly affiliated with our Department, and also promoting the sales and services of manufacturers and merchandisers who employ only members of AFL unions.

Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons are the official insignia of certain AFL unions displayed to designate that their products are union-made and that their services are union throughout. These emblems are really the "trademarks" of the American Federation of Labor, but they stand for much more than mere "brand names." They represent economic justice for the human element in industry. They stand for sanitary conditions both for workers in factories and for the products that are made by them.

More than anything else, Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons are the emblems of a wage adequate to buy back the full production created by union labor, thereby eliminating the cause of industrial depressions.

Union Labels stand for hours sufficient to produce the goods necessary to absorb the mass purchasing power of all consumers, a vast majority of whom are workers. With the increased use of new inventions and machinery, hours must be continually reduced in order to maintain full employment.

The Union Label Trades Department inaugurated a campaign for free Union Label cigarettes for our fighting men overseas. The officials of the Union Label Trades Department take this opportunity to thank the American Federation of Labor, national and international unions, state federations of labor, central labor unions, local unions, and women's auxiliaries for their splendid cooperation in our campaign for free Union Label "smokes" for all the members of our armed forces overseas. Over a half billion cigarettes have been purchased by members of AFL unions for free distribution overseas. From all battle areas AFL unions have individually received letters of gratitude from our fighting heroes. Unquestionably, these voluntary gifts of Union Label cigarettes have built good will for organized labor among our fighting forces in every war zone.

Vacancy on Executive Board

The Executive Board unanimously elected Herman Winter, International President and Secretary-Treasurer, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, to fill the vacancy on the Executive Board created by the death of Vice-President Andrew A. Myrup.

Executive Board

Pursuant to the constitution of the Union Label Trades Department, the Executive Board convened three times since the last convention:

January 20-21, 1944—Miami, Florida
May 4-5, 1944—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
August 23-24, 1944—Chicago, Illinois

The Secretary submitted quarterly reports to the Executive Board. All matters coming before the Board have been unanimously disposed of.

New Affiliations

The International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department, as of March 1, 1944.

The International Chemical Workers Union affiliated with the Department as of November 1, 1944.

Re-Affiliation

The International Typographical Union re-affiliated with the Department as of August 1, 1944.

Invitations Extended to Affiliate with Department

Invitations have been extended to the following organizations to affiliate with the Union Label Trades Department:

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Suspension

We wish to report that the International Metal Engravers' Union is no longer affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and, therefore, is not eligible to affiliation in the Union Label Trades Department.

Purchase of War Bonds

The Department has purchased nine $1,000 U. S. War Bonds since the Boston convention. We now have a total of $16,000 in War Bonds.

We recommend the buying of Union Label goods and using union services as the best post-war plan that has yet been suggested or devised. It will do more to maintain American standards than any other proposal that has come to our attention. The greatest task for the Union Label Trades Department will be to place the Union Label on all goods manufactured in new industries.

Just as Old Glory, the American Eagle, and the Statue of Liberty are symbols of our great republic which is setting an example for peoples of all nations, Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons are the emblems that set standards for wage earners all over the world who are striving to obtain industrial justice and economic freedom.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer gave a detailed account of the work and activities of the Department during the year including a statement of its financial condition which after being dealt with by the proper committee was unanimously adopted.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers; First Vice-President, John J. Mara, Boot and Shoe Workers; Second Vice-President, Jos. P. McCurdy, Garment Workers; Third Vice-President, Jas. M. Duffy, Potters; Fourth Vice-President, Jno. M. Gillispie, Teamsters and Chauffeurs; Fifth Vice-President, Herman Winter, Bakery and Confectionery Workers; Secretary-Treasurer, I. M. Ornburn, Cigar Makers.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
JOHN HOWAT,
HARRY SCHWARZER,
Delegates.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother JAMES ALLEN, Sr., Local No. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother JOHN BAXTER, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother R. F. BETHEL, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother ANGUS L. BLACKHAM, Local No. 966, Ruth, Nev.
Brother WM. BROCKMAN, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother FRANCIS J. CALLAHAN, Local No. 49, Lowell, Mass.
Brother WILLIAM H. COOK, Local No. 878, Beverly, Mass.
Brother ERNEST CRABBE, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother LESTER CRAIG, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother ERNEST DAVIES, Local No. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother J. L. DILWORTH, Local No. 1751, Austin, Tex.
Brother EUGENE C. DOLBY, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother ED. DORRIS, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother PAUL FISHER, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother NOAH K. FRANKENFIELD, Local No. 368, Allentown, Pa.
Brother WILLIAM A. FRASER, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother MORRIS GALUB, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother JAMES M. GRAHAM, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother ALONZO GREEN, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother WILLIAM L. GWINN, Local No. 878, Beverly, Mass.
Brother PETE HENNELLY, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother P. H. HUTCHINGS, Local No. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother NELS HYLANDER, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother E. KIGHT, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother CHARLES LOCKHART, Local No. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
Brother A. S. MADARY, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother PERCY MARTIN, Local No. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
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Brother HUGH McDONALD, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother CHAS. R. MILLER, Local 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother VERN MORTON, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother JOHN NAPIER, Local No. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother DONALD NUZZACCI, Local No. 1613, Newark, N. J.
Brother GEORGE A. O'HARA, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother L. A. OSBORNE, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
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Brother GROVE G. PHINNEY, Local No. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
Brother WM. B. ROBERTS, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother CHARLES D. ROGERS, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES SCHMIDT, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
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Brother ISAAC STEIN, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother C. W. SWALLOW, Local No. 764, Shreveport, La.
Brother WM. B. SWARTZ, Local No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother FRANK THURSTON, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother CHAS. E. VAN CAMP, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother ANTHONY WOJDAKOWSKI, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Birmingham, Mich., Union Has 50 in Uniform

Carpenters' Local Union No. 998, 135 N. Woodward, Birmingham, Mich., now has nearly fifty members in the Armed Forces. Over half of this number are serving overseas.

Two of our apprentices have been killed in action. S/Sgt. Maurice Chapman, an aerial gunner on a B-24, was killed on a raid over Germany on May 8, P.F.C. Chester Stevens, anti-tank corps, First Army, was killed on December 1 in Germany. Both of the boys fathers, Earl Chapman and Fred Stevens are also members of Local No. 998.

For sixteen months now Local No. 998 has been sending 10,000 cigarettes a month to the boys overseas. These cigarettes are paid for by voluntary contributions of our members.

Chicago Local 643 Honors Brother Olson

On January 17, 1945, Ship Carpenters Local Union 643 of Chicago held a get-together party in honor of Brother Charles Olson, Secretary for many years and a member of the Board of Trustees, who recently turned in his resignation.

In fitting tribute our Local Union presented Brother Olson with a Brotherhood Gold Emblem ring. Chairman R. R. Barr made the presentation address.

In Brother Olson's address of acceptance he took us back through the years when the ups and downs were no easy features, giving in detail a history of the struggles attending the birth of our Local Union. Originally a member of the National Union of Ship-Wrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, Local No. 17, Chicago, organized August 28, 1858, he was taken into the Brotherhood in 1909 by our organizer, the late Brother Lakey.

We had the largest gathering since our old time membership held its 80th Anniversary back in 1938. The party was most successful in every way.

Vic Wishhoever, Secretary
Local Union 643, Chicago, Ill.

NEW NAVY AIRPLANE HEADACHE FOR JAPS

Another headache for Japanese war lords. A powerful search and bombing plane, for use against Japan and its lines of communication, has been developed by the Navy. Called the "Privateer," the plane is a modification of the famous Liberator. It carries twelve .50-caliber guns and can stay aloft for 20 hours. Its speed is more than 250 miles an hour.

Other details released by the Navy are that the "Privateer" can operate over 3,000 miles and has a lot of new gear with which to ferret out Jap secrets and to make navigation easier.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

Denver Ladies Backing War Effort

The Editor:

Greetings to all from Ladies Auxiliary No. 156, Denver, Colorado.

During September, October, and November, our members baked and contributed approximately 175 dozen cookies to the boys in the Ft. Logan Convalescent Center, near Denver; and, they supplied the sugar out of their own rations. We again hear that the increase in patients at the Center is making a heavy demand on the cookie jars, and again we will rise to the occasion and bake them cookies, and cakes, only this time under both sugar and shortening rationing.

When our Red Cross let it be known that they wanted Christmas boxes for the boys at the Center, the carpenters of L. U. No. 55 gave the Auxiliary $400 to use in filling these Christmas boxes, to which we added $35 by dispensing with our annual auxiliary Christmas party and exchange of gifts, and with the $435 we packed 270 Red Cross boxes for the veterans at Ft. Logan, and all the boxes contained home-made candies, cookies and even preserves.

At our January meeting we formed our first Red Cross sewing unit, and agreed to make 550 "housewives" for soldiers' "kit bags" as our first assignment. I do not mean to imply that our members individually have not been doing volunteer War Work and Red Cross work, for they have given generously of their time and efforts, but these are our concerted efforts.

From the standpoint of Organized Labor, we have increased our membership and improved our meetings. We have instituted an educational program, in a small way, to show our women the advantages of buying union-made merchandise; but, in the face of our present shortage of civilian goods, including children's clothing, women's housedresses, and men's work clothes, we realize that it is almost compulsory to buy the merchandise where, when, and if one finds it available. But, we thought if we start on our program now, we should have our members more union-label-minded when civilian goods are available whenever we want them. If you will not consider the writer presumptious, she would like to suggest that at some future date, when you consider the time right, you give us "Buy It Union" as our semi-annual Password, as this should help the cause along.

Yours fraternally,

MKD:s

Mrs. Guy F. Duncan.

Buffalo Auxiliary Works Hard

The Editor:

Greetings from the officers and members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 128 of Buffalo, N. Y. We would like to report some of our activities during the past year.

Our meetings are held the fourth Thursday of every month. We have lunch and play cards after meetings.

We entertain and provide the lunch at our local USO the first Friday of each month. Our members also donate cookies once a month to our Induction Center. It was recently announced that we have been one of the groups that have done this since the Induction Center was first opened.

Quite a few of our members do Red Cross and Canteen work. We also have several that donate their time each week to the several hospitals here. We also have members doing war work in our war plants here. Some of our members have made donations to the Red Cross Blood Bank.

We remember our boys in the service at Christmas with cash gifts. We also send Easter gifts to the retired Carpenters at the Home in Florida. We have purchased War Bonds and donated to the War Fund and Red Cross drives. Several times a year we give parties. We make our money for these by card parties and merchandise clubs. Our membership at persent is about fifty. All wives, daughters and sisters of local Carpenters are welcome to join us.

We are planning to celebrate our twenty-second anniversary in March with a banquet for our members and their husbands.

The officers this year are: President, Mrs. G. Redfern; vice-president, Mrs. H. Dailey; treasurer, Mrs. J. Klein; secretary, Mrs. R. Cameron; financial secretary, Mrs. E. Burritt; warden, Mrs. H. Doster; conductor, Mrs. J. Weiser; trustees, Mrs. J. Berno, Mrs. B. Penner, Mrs. W. Burr.

Best wishes to all our sister auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Emma A Cameron, Rec. Sect'y.

War on Black Markets Must Continue

Expressing gratitude for the excellent cooperation received from America's housewives in policing prices, the OPA at the beginning of the year called attention to the fact that a big job still remains to be done. Calling the black market the biggest menace to price control, the agency urged unremitting war on such establishments. It visualizes the current situation as follows:

(1) Organized black markets in meat and sugar are reappearing in dangerous proportions. These revived black markets largely depend on the counterfeiting of meat and sugar coupons. This mushrooming of counterfeiting activities has become a major problem. Institutional and industrial consumers are the chief patrons of these illegitimate operations.

(2) Illegal diversion of gasoline through counterfeit and stolen coupons has been almost stopped.

(3) Office of Price Administration officials deny the existence of any organized black market in cigarettes. They claim that "petty chiselers" are the chief supporters of this illicit market.

(4) Organized black market activities in liquor have been virtually eliminated.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 198

The built-up semi-circular roof is perhaps the most economical roof construction for barns that can be used, excepting the plain double-pitch roof. In recent years this roof construction has been extensively used. Perhaps it could be said that this construction is fast coming into the lead for barn roofs.

Fig. 1 is a drawing showing the preparation that must be made for building semi-circular rafters. The span, for convenience, is shown as 30 feet. The first operation is to strike a half-circle, and then at regular intervals, fasten blocks, somewhat in the order shown on the drawing. When the barn is to have a loft, the floor of the barn loft can be used to work on, and the blocks can be nailed to it. When the blocks are in place, take good straight-grained ⅞-inch material as long as can be obtained and as wide as the thickness of the rafters is to be. Spring these boards around the circle and fasten them to the blocks enough to hold their own. When the first ply of boards is on, start with the second ply of boards and nail it to the first one securely, being careful that no two end-joints come closer together than 6 feet within any three consecutive plys of the rafter. The dotted lines to the right and to the left of the drawing, show how three of the boards lap down into the posts of the barn. This is further illustrated by Fig. 2, where we show a completed semi-circular rafter in place. The two dotted lines at the bottom represent the loft joists. A little study of this drawing will reveal the fact that this roof is self-supporting and free from any unnecessary obstructions.

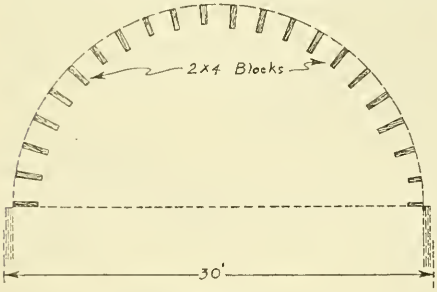

Fig. 1

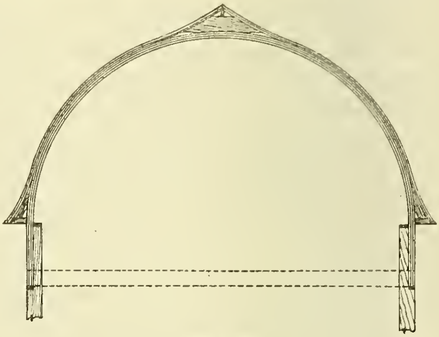

Fig. 2

Fig. 3 is a detail of the construction of the comb, if it can be called a comb. The saddle piece, marked A, should be carefully cut out to fit the circle of the main roof and also the curve of the boards that form the point of the roof.

Fig. 4, to the right, shows a detail of the cornice. It also shows how the three first boards extend down and are fastened to the studding, where the rafters are spaced the same as the studding. The roof sheeting is not shown in both Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.

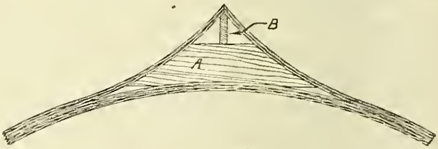

Fig. 3

At A, Fig. 4, we show a section of a 5-ply built-up rafter made of 1x2's. This construction is suitable for rather small buildings, when the rafters are spaced either 2 feet or 16 inches on center. At B is shown a section of a

5-ply semi-circular rafter built-up of 1x4's. This construction of rafters, if spaced 2 feet on center, will support roofs with spans 30 feet and more. If, however, the width of the span is increased enough to justify adding an extra ply or two to the rafter, it should be done in order to insure a substantial roof construction. At C we are showing a section of a 9-ply semi-circular rafter made of 1x6's. This construction is suitable for extra wide spans or in case the main rafters are spaced eight or ten feet on center and used as bents. In the latter case the spaces between bents are filled in with roof joists and stripped, as we shall show in the next two illustrations.

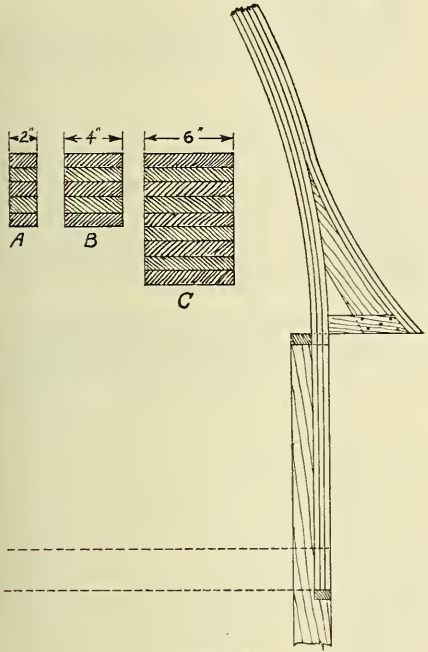

Fig. 4

Fig. 5 shows, in part, a semi-circular rafter for a bent of a large barn. At the bottom to the right, we show the cornice construction with four of the sheeting boards nailed on. The plancher is also in place. The roof joists are shown spaced 2 feet on center. The second ply of the rafter gives the rafter a sort of corbel, which helps to support the roof joists. This and the last ply are shown shaded. At A-A we are showing a section through A—A, showing to the right and to the left parts of the roof joists. The dotted lines at the bottom of the main drawing represent loft joists.

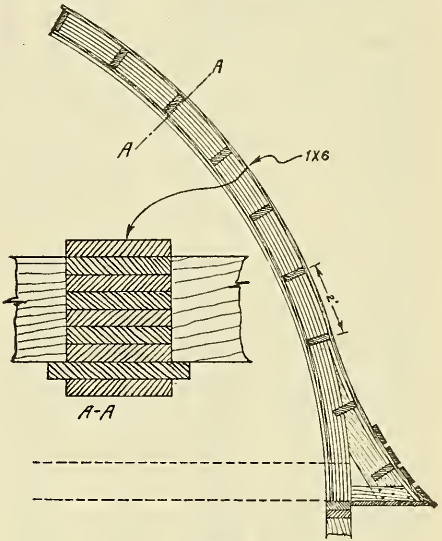

Fig. 5

CARPENTERS—We teach the steel square in five easy lessons by mail: You can now throw away the old fogy ideas, books, talks, etc., which have not been changed in principal for last 100 years. We teach you the square in a way you will never forget. The word tangent, hypotenuse, A as to B and C as to A etc., are never mentioned in our teaching of the square. Ours is a Modern Method fully copyrighted and ready to be passed out to the carpenter that wants to know all about the square in several weeks of correspondence with us. We use a ½ size practice framing square which we furnish. With this square you actually will enjoy doing your study work right at home in the living room. This course is guaranteed to teach any person who can read. **BUILDERS' TOPICS**, Simplified book on the steel square is said to be the easiest to understand. Write today. We have a book on Form Work you should have also.

BUILDERS' TOPICS Dept. 10, Medical Arts Building SEATTLE 1, WASH.

P. S. If you want to send 25c coin we will send you a practice square and partial lesson.

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HELLER BROTHERS CO.
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MADE BY AMERICA'S OLDEST FILE MANUFACTURERS—GOOD TOOLS SINCE 1836

Fig. 6 shows the part of the roof shown by Fig. 5, looking from right to left. Here we are pointing out four roof joists toward the top, and at A-A we show where the bent is cut as shown in Fig. 5, using the same reference letters. The 1x6 strips to which the roof sheeting is to be nailed, are pointed out at the center. The four sheeting boards already nailed on are shown toward the bottom, also the plate and the post supporting the rafter for the bent.

There isn't anything hard-and-fast about the constructions we have shown, and that is as it should be, for we are dealing with principles pertaining to semi-circular roofs, and not with the needs of those who might want to use such roofs on barns or other buildings. It is a self-evident fact to carpenters, and should be to most laymen, that a short span requires less strength to support the roof than does a long span. And just as the spans, in actual practice, necessarily must vary, just so the strength of the rafters must be increased or decreased to suit the different situations. Wind pressures, storms, snows, earthquakes or their absences must be taken into consideration in designing semi-circular rafters—also the strength or weaknesses of the materials to be used, which are principal factors in constructing semi-circular roofs, or any other kinds of roofs, for that matter.

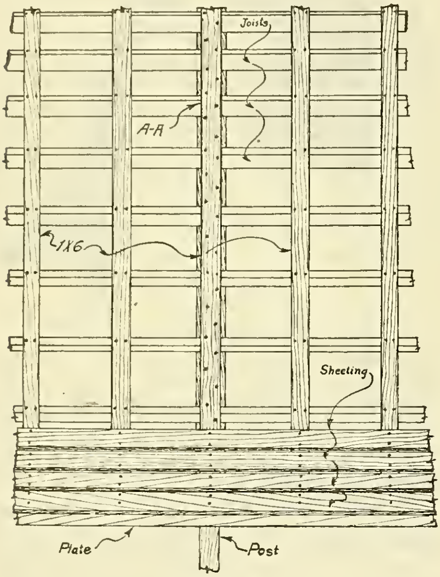

Fig. 6

Practical Squaring

Fig. 1 shows the first operation of a most accurate and simple method of squaring a building. Stretch line A-B on the established building line. Then drive a stake, as at C, and establish the corner of the building on it, directly under the line. Now drive a stake at any convenient point, as at D, and drive a nail in the top of it. Hook your tape on that nail and take the point established at C on the tape, and swing around to E, driving a stake directly under where the circle crosses the building line, and stick a nail there. Fasten a line to this nail, crossing D, carry it past F. Then swing around with the tape to F, as shown by the dotted circle, and where the circle crosses line E-F, drive a stake and mark the point with a nail. With these points established, stretch line G-H,crossing C and F, and the angle at C will be a perfect right angle.

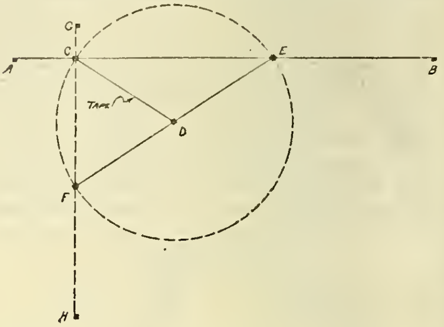

Fig. 1

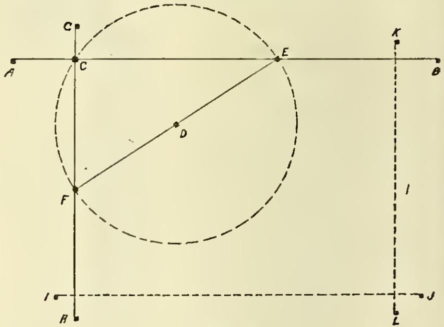

Fig. 2

Now the dotted lines, I-J and K-L, Fig. 2, can be established by measurements; from these lines and the two previously established, all other lines of the building can be located. There isn't a simpler or safer method of squaring small buildings in existence.

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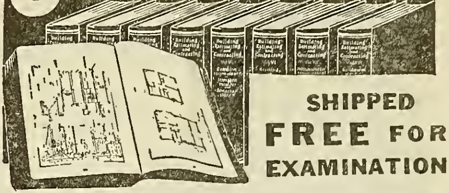

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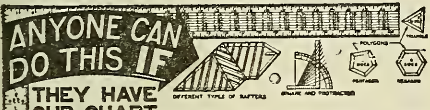

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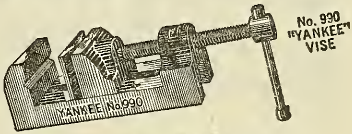

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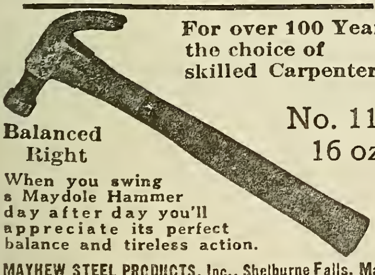

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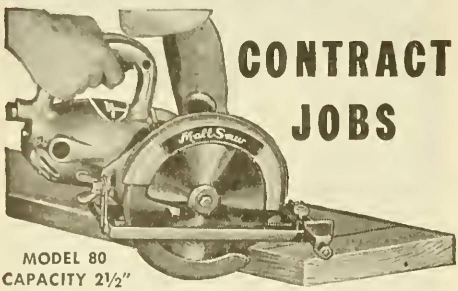

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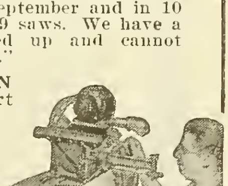

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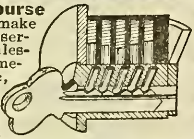

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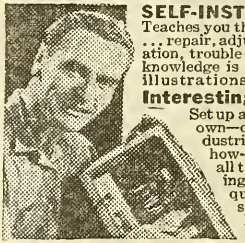

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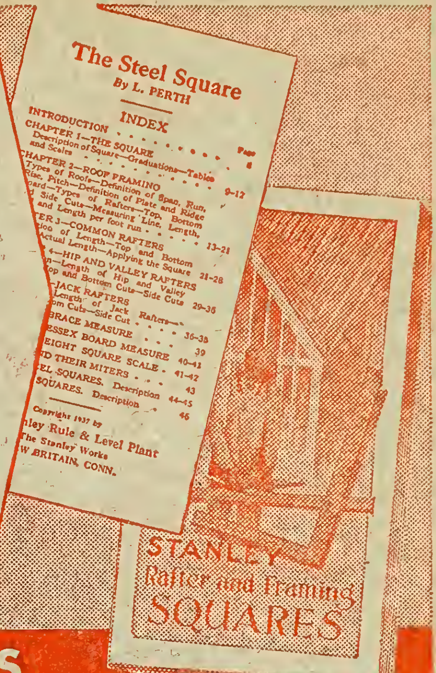

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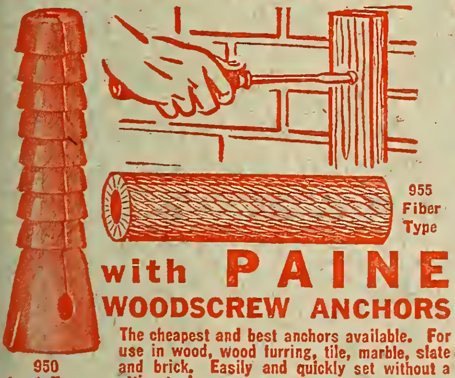

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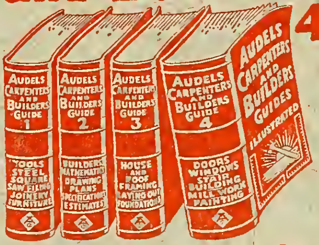

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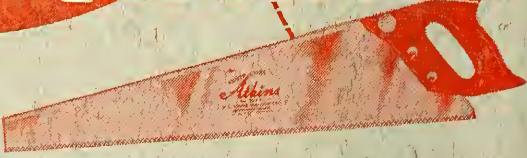

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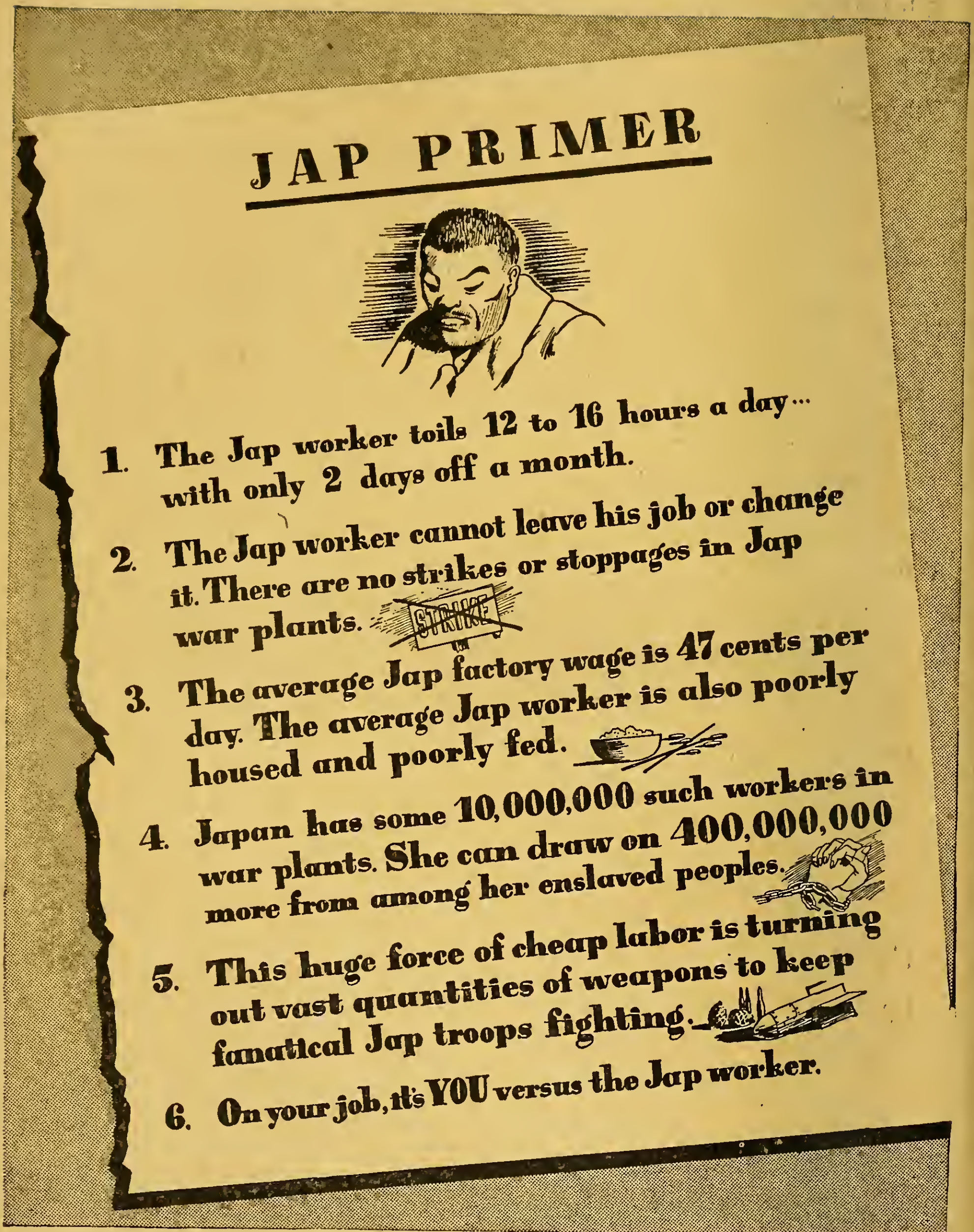

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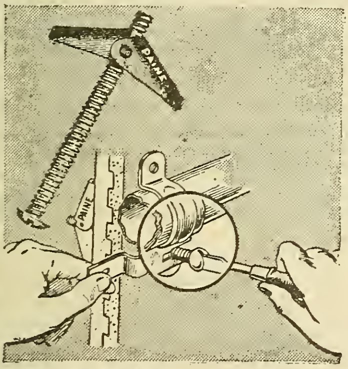
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What's behind all the agitation for a labor draft when industry, labor and just about everyone else agrees that no such drastic action is needed? Can it be that some of the powers-that-be want labor thoroughly shackled going into the reconversion era?

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At the close of hostilities America will have billions of dollars worth of surplus goods. How these goods are disposed of can have a profound effect for good or evil on our post-war economy.

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Famous architect urges formation of national building organization composed of members from labor, industry, materials dealers and engineering organizations to coordinate efforts of all parties in solving post-war construction problems.

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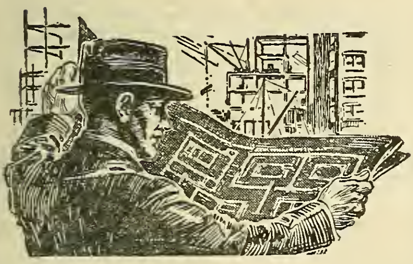

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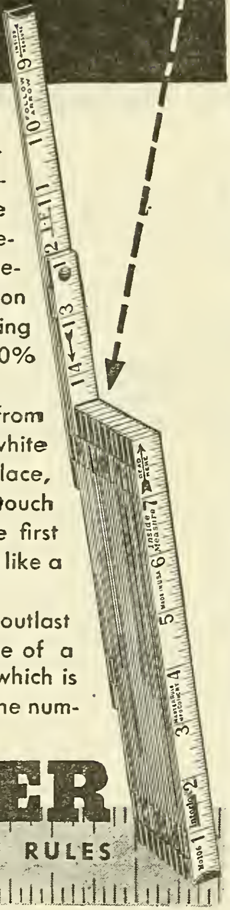

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WHAT'S COOKING?

(An Editorial)

There is an old Chinese proverb that says "No man can settle muddy waters by stirring them. Let them lie and they will settle themselves." Probably by the time this reaches print, the manpower-labor-draft question will be settled once and for all, for better or for worse. It is not our purpose to further muddy the waters. However, it is our purpose to delve a little into the motives that conceivably underlie the demands of certain individuals for a rigid and inflexible labor draft.

Who has been demanding such a labor draft? First, the president. Second, many of the highest officials in the Army, Navy and War Department. Yet it was these same individuals who were telling us last October and the first week in November that war production was booming, that the production problem was licked, that all that was needed to insure victory was a retention of the status quo. Yet since November 7 they have used all their influence and power in a showdown effort to saddle a labor draft on the workers of the nation.

Is a labor draft necessary? Labor doesn't think so. Neither does industry. Neither does anyone else closely connected with the production picture. Neither does anyone else who can and does read. There are plenty of reasons why.

Take for example what the Wall Street Journal—certainly no pro-labor publication—has to say about the manpower situation on the Pacific Coast (which is supposed to be the most critical labor area). In its March 2 issue you could read the following:

> *In the Portland, Ore., area, where six major shipyards are rounding off nearly all high-priority shipbuilding, workers are being let out in droves. The past five weeks have seen more than 7,500 laid off. By the end of this year that area's shipbuilding labor force will dwindle to less than 25,000 from the more than 100,000 employed now.*
>
> *San Francisco Bay area yards are showing a less pronounced, but an unmistakably similar, trend. In this region*

> *practically all companies are trimming their employe rosters. But San Francisco has some cushions which Portland lacks; many shipbuilding workers are being shifted to ship repair, either in yards where they are now employed or in the big Government shops at Mare Island and Hunter's Point. There still is enough demand from war industries to prevent an over-all worker surplus, although calls for help, too, are shrinking—about 16,000 critical workers now are needed, against 19,000 six weeks ago.*
>
> *Thus far, Los Angeles has had less curtailment than any other major West Coast labor area. Its three major shipyards and seven smaller ones have managed to keep payrolls within 10% of the December, 1943, peak — 91,000 now, against 101,000 at that time. But Los Angeles yards, too are building fewer ships, and contracts are beginning to run out; greater efficiency also is reducing the need for more labor.*
>
> *"The U. S. Employment Service headquarters in Portland every morning is one sea of black faces," says Oregon's War Manpower director. He now faces the task of finding jobs for 2,000 husky Negro men and 3,000 Negro women. More are pouring in every day. A few are being sent to work in shipyards in Seattle, some to the Navy's Hunter's Point Drydock Yard at San Francisco.*
>
> *What is going to be done with these people?*
>
> *So far, there isn't any answer. In Portland a civic unemployment committee has been organized and is seeking a solution. It hasn't announced any plans. Portland businessmen were told a few days ago by a Federal manpower official that it would be cheaper for them to put up $100 per worker to get them out of town now. "If they hang on," he said, "they eventually will cost from $400 to $500." There is no Federal law providing funds to move transient workers back to their pre-war homes.*
>
> *DOES THIS SOUND AS IF A LABOR DRAFT IS NECESSARY?*

The March 2 issue of the Union Register, official publication of Brotherhood members in the Northwest lumber industry, carried the following announcement:

> *The cargo plant of the huge Bloedel-Donovan mill in Bellingham, Wash., is scheduled to close later this month. Some 450 men will be thrown out of work by the closure. With lumber supposedly a critical war material, the Northwestern Council is protesting the shut down at this time.*
>
> *DOES THIS SOUND AS IF A LABOR DRAFT IS NECESSARY?*

The March 11 issue of the Indianapolis Star, in a lead editorial, had this to say about the manpower situation:

> *A young woman of our acquaintance has made the rounds of all the employment agencies in Chicago looking for work. She lost her job because of the Byrnes (curfew) order. At least 11 offices offered her a job provided the War Manpower officials would approve. "No," they shouted, "you can't employ her because you are not an essential industry." Yet the so-called essential industries have no place for her.*
>
> *Returned soldiers who have been discharged are finding it difficult to obtain jobs. And all the while cut-backs in many war plants throughout the nation are adding to the confusion, the bitterness and unemployment.*

DOES THIS SOUND AS IF A LABOR DRAFT IS NECESSARY?

We could give you a score more quotations from papers all over the country, but they tell the same story—war plants laying off men, unemployment increasing, and job opportunities shrinking. Still some of the Brass Hats in Washington keep right on demanding an air-tight labor draft.

No wonder a lot of people are asking "What's Cooking?"

How can a labor draft be justified in the face of conditions such as those outlined in the above quotations? It can't be. What, then, is behind the frantic demands for a labor draft emanating from Washington?

Can it be that some people want a labor draft not because it is necessary at this stage of the war but rather because they want labor thoroughly regimented and hog-tied when the shooting stops? Can it be that these individuals foresee unemployment and chaos following the peace? Can it be that they want to have the workers regimented, disciplined and dominated when that day comes?

Perhaps these are strong words. Perhaps they are not warranted under circumstances as they exist. But how else can repeated demands for a labor draft be explained in view of the fact that even on the Pacific Coast, which will be the war center until Japan is defeated, employment is shrinking, unemployment is growing, and job competition is getting keener?

Under the circumstances, certainly we have a right to ask "What's Cooking?" because there is a slight odor of limburger percolating from the Washington range.

Board offers suggestions for expediting dispute cases likely to come before it

WLB Seeks Efficiency

The following article was recently released by the National War Labor Board in what is probably a sincere effort to speed up Board processing of cases. We are herewith offering it to our readers for what it is worth.

However, we cannot pass up the opportunity to point out to the Board several pertinent suggestions for really expediting cases coming before it. First, pressure ought to be put on employers to cut down the number of appeals. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been appealed by employers, not because an appeal was warranted, but simply because the employers didn't like the decision. Second, once the appeals are out of the way and a directive is handed down by the Board, more effort ought to be directed toward requiring employers to live up to it. So many employers have appealed cases needlessly or ignored directives handed down by the Board, it would almost seem there is a conspiracy on their part to keep the Board swamped.

Anything the Board can do to speed up the settlement of dispute cases will be appreciated by labor. Unions having dispute cases pending will do well to consider the suggestions contained in the following article.

★ ★ ★

IF YOUR UNION has a dispute before the War Labor Board, you are most interested in getting the case settled as quickly as possible. Delays not only are undesirable but are exasperating. Delays can cost you money. They can upset labor relations with your employer. They can cause you to lose production time. And most important, they can throw war contrats behind schedule.

From the War Labor Board's point of view, delays can cause further friction between labor and management, gumming up the Board's efforts to effect a speedy settlement and keep the nation's industrial machinery turning without loss of war production.

There are several ways in which a union's cooperation with WLB can speed up disposition of its case:

1. Exhaust the possibilties of collective bargaining before turning to WLB. All existing contract procedures for settling grievances should be utilized.
2. Obtain full informtaion on the national wage policy while negotiating or before presenting evidence in a case to WLB.
3. Once the case goes to WLB, maintain the status quo with the company pending a decision.
4. Neither union nor employer should request delays or postponements.
5. Cases should be submitted in written form when possible to obviate oral hearings.
6. If an oral hearing is considered necessary, the parties should agree to a single hearing-officer hearing the case, since this procedure is faster than a three-member panel.

1. The use of collective bargaining should be fully exhausted before resorting to WLB.

Too often the War Labor Board has found a tendency among both unions and employers to drop every small difference into its lap for settlement, rather than to seek agreement through negotiation. Such inhibited collective bargaining may be a cause for delay since the Board, of necessity, refers back to the parties issues which it feels have not been adequately negotiated.

In addition to encumbering needlessly the wartime machinery for settling labor disputes, failure to negotiate may be dangerous to the parties' freedom of action in their post-war collective bargaining. "Labor and management may find they have surrendered their sovereignty by asking the Government to settle every issue between them," Chairman Davis has declared in urging adequate grievance procedure.

If agreement cannot be reached through collective bargaining upon the major issues, the WLB is available to order the terms of settlement.

2. Obtain full information on the national wage policy while negotiating or before presenting evidence in a case to WLB.

Examination of WLB policies under the national wage stabilization program may reveal that the case need not come before WLB at all. If the union officials take advantage of the various Board facilities for information—and they are always available to them—they may find out what the Board's policy is toward the issues in the case and what its decision is likely to be. In the light of this knowledge, the union and the employer may be able to get together on an agreement, since both sides would know the Board's established policy on the question at issue. There might be no point in carrying a dispute to the Board and waiting for the Board to process and rule upon it.

The union may avoid or expedite a dispute before WLB, therefore, by obtaining the "sound and tested" wage rate brackets for industry and area where it has contracts; by learning Board policy on "fringe" issues such as vacations, differentials, paid holidays, "clean-up" time and the like; and by consulting officials of the Wage and Hour Division, the Labor members of the National or Regional Boards, or by writing to the Public Information Division of the National or Regional Boards.

3. Once a case has gone to the Board, the union should maintain the status quo with the company.

When a case has been referred to the WLB, the terms and conditions of employment which prevailed under the previous contract, or before the dispute began, should be continued in the plant. It is customary for the Board to order that the conditions of employment be maintained and where it is of importance, to extend the old collective bargaining agreement until a decision is reached. Any further controversy between the parties, or any action either side might take to upset the status quo, may aggravate the situation and delay a decision by the Board. The employes' rights to any wage increases which might be granted are protected through the Board's policy on retroactive payments. Neither the employer nor the union is bound to a new contract merely by extending the terms of the old contract, pending a WLB ruling.

4. Neither the union nor the employer should request delays once a case has gone to the Board.

WLB wants to process cases as rapidly as possible, consistent with adequate protection of the rights of both the employes and the employer. In the past, the Board has found when it has been criticized for delay in deciding cases, that a large part of the time has been consumed by delays or postponements requested by one or both of the parties. If there is an exceptional reason for wanting a delay, a written request giving the reason should be presented to the Board. Otherwise, the Board will permit no delays nor postponements to either management or labor.

5. When possible, cases should be submitted in written briefs without insistence on an oral hearing.

A case often arises which can be handled more expeditiously and effectively through written statements, without the necessity of a formal oral hearing. If a union feels that its case can be submitted on briefs alone, the union officials should make every effort to use this method, since it will speed and simplify matters for them as well as for the employer and the WLB. Unions are urged, therefore, to consider this possibility favorably and carefully, and to notify the Board promptly if they are willing to proceed in this manner. It eliminates the necessity of arranging for a hearing officer or panel—which are not always immediately available—and enables the Board to move promptly into consideration of the case.

6. If oral hearing is believed essential to its case, the union is urged to have its case heard by a single hearing officer rather than by a panel.

In some instances, of course, it is necessary for a case to be heard orally and formally in addition to the submission of written briefs. Where hearings are necessary to carry out the sound provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act, the Board provides the parties with adequate opportunity to present all their facts and arguments in order that it may reach a fair and equitable decision.

If union officials believe oral hearing is vital to the case of the employes they represent, it will be in the interest of speed and economy if they will consent to having it heard by a single hearing officer. The Board has found that on the average, hearing-officer cases are decided in far less time than panel cases.

A panel consists of three persons, one representing the public; one from labor; and one from industry, designated to hear the case and arrive at a joint recommendation. It is sometimes difficult to find three such properly qualified people available on the same date and there may be delays in obtaining their services. When they finally are brought together and have heard a case, the Chairman, who is the public member, prepares a report and recommendations and submits them to the labor and industry members. If they agree, or even if only one of them agrees, a majority opinion is obtained and the report is submitted to the Board. If both disagree, then the dissenting members must make other reports and submit them to the Board. Sometimes it is necessary for many of these procedures to be handled by mail, although the Board strongly discourages this in the interests of speed. Nevertheless, the panel obviously takes more time than that required by a single hearing officer in hearing a case and making recommendations.

In hearing-officer cases, one man is designated from the public to hear the case. Whenever possible, hearing officers are selected from fields which have given them qualifications especially suited to settling disputes. They may be, for example, lawyers experienced in Board policies and procedures, members of the American Arbitration Association or some mediatory group. Public members and staff specialists of the Board may also serve as hearing officers and are more readily available than panel members.

Since a hearing officer represents the interests of neither labor nor industry, his recommendation is unbiased and impartial. But bear in mind: the actual ***decision*** in a hearing-officer case as in a panel case is made by the Board members themselves—labor, industry, and public—so that tripartite consideration of all cases is automatically guaranteed. The hearing officer listens to the case, assembles the evidence, weeds out aspects not pertinent to the case, and then presents his report to the Board, which may accept, modify, or even reject his recommendations.

The Board itself is doing everything it can to speed settlement of disputes cases and to cooperate with unions and employers. It is currently in the midst of a drive to clean up the backlog of these cases, and is doing so in several ways.

In some instances where one of a panel is unable to complete his consideration of the report within five days after its submission to him, action by a majority of the panel may be adequate for sending the report on to the parties. Since shortage of panel chairmen is a bottleneck to speedy disposition of cases, the Board is putting on a campaign to obtain additional public members. In some instances it may be feasible to use hearing officers as panel chairmen.

In cases in which wages are an important issue, wage stabilization staff members are being used as panel assistants. All Regional Board facilities are made available to panel chairmen, including those of the Legal Division, Wage Stabilization Division, Administrative Services, and Information, as well as the Disputes Division.

As a further step in its current drive to reduce the backlog of dispute cases, the Board is having a series of conferences with panel chairmen to emphasize speed, application of uniform procedures, and to exchange ideas and experiences.

Death Calls Official of Boilermakers

William E. Walter, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers died recently at his home in Kansas City, Kansas, as the result of a sudden heart attack.

Though ill for several months, he continued his duties without a letup until the end came. He would have reached the age of 64 on April 21, but looked years younger. He had been a member of the Boilermakers for more than 40 years.

As a young man in East St. Louis, Ill., Mr. Walter organized Lodge 363 of the Boilermakers. He became business representative of the lodge and from time to time he served the International in various capacities.

In recognition of his ability, the 1930 convention of the Boilermakers elected him a vice president. Six years later, on the death of Secretary-Treasurer Charles F. Scott he was appointed to the vacancy by President J. A. Franklin, who is now president emeritus.

He was elected to the position at the 1937 convention and re-elected in 1944, each time without opposition.

WORLD LABOR *and the* AFL

By ROBERT J. WATT

International Representative, American Federation of Labor

MY DUTY at this meeting is to tell you plainly the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward the recent developments in the field of international labor. In doing so, I can express my sincere belief that the American Federation of Labor's attitude reflects the sober judgment of the vast majority of the American workers. We of the United States think that the people of the United Nations, and especially our trade union brothers and sisters, have a genuine and warm friendship toward our people and want to know our opinion. I hope that what I have to say will be understood and accepted in the spirit in which it is said.

> With certain elements in the American labor scene now clamoring for a new "super-world-organization" (elements, incidentally, that in 1940 called the war imperialistic, fought conscription, and even led strikes against plants producing weapons for England and France)—it is interesting to note the consistent position maintained by the American Federation of Labor on international unioism. As an integral part of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the AFL has long played an active part in world organization. It has consistently fought for a closely-coordinated world-wide confederation of FREE trade unions.
>
> Recently some of the American left-handed, left-wing labor elements participated in a "trade union Munich." The AFL wanted no part of it then and it wants no part of it now. The reasons for such a position are obvious.
>
> AFL representative Robert Watt ably covered the situation in a speech before the recent convention of the IFTU. Because it outlines the position of the AFL in a masterly manner it is herewith reprinted at a time when the left wingers are utilizing the same sound and fury to promote their new "super-world-organization" that they used in 1940 to berate the Allies, belittle the war, and obstruct American help to the democracies then fighting for their lives.

In June of 1940, the people of Britain faced the Nazis across the channel and saw the Nazis apparently surging forward to inevitable victory. France had fallen, betrayed by its reactionaries and stabbed by its radical left. Aside from the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the handful of Allied soldiers who escaped from Dunkirk, Britain stood alone. At that desperate hour, aid came to Britain. It came from the United States. We did not turn from Britain to curry favor with the apparently victorious Hitler and those then allied with him. No, we stood with the defenders of Democracy to help British democracy survive. We believed in democracy then. We believe in it now. We do not believe that power makes right. We believe that right will prevail.

If the British workers and the other free trade unions of the world prefer new-found friends to old and proved allies, we sincerely regret it. But let's have no hypocrisy about it. Let no one pretend that we isolated ourselves by refusing to attend a 1945 trade union Munich.

The American Federation of Labor is, of course, somewhat surprised and disturbed at the shortness of some memories. We realize that outsiders may not understand the causes of intra-family dissension, but we thought Sir Walter Citrine and other British labor leaders would not readily forget. Sir Walter came to our nation as a guest of the American Federation of Labor in 1940, after the people of Britain had withstood the first terrible battle of Britain. He found loyal friends and supporters in the American Federation of Labor. He told us of Britain's plight and Britain's needs. He spoke with profound eloquence and was received with profound respect and wholehearted response.

That was at a time when dissension was rife in the ranks of labor in our nation. Pamphlets entitled "The Yanks Are Not Coming" were being circulated by the left-wing unions. Pickets were patrolling the White House. Franklin Roosevelt was being called a war-monger. He was being charged by the same left-wingers of taking butter away from the workers to make bullets. He was being accused in their publications of aiding British imperialistic war. American Federation of Labor leaders were being picketed at meetings held for the purpose of aiding Britain and her Allies. But came June 22, 1941—and suddenly the banners changed. The slogans changed, the orators reversed themselves.

Yes, remember we had strikes on the very eve of Hitler's invasion of Russia. American soldiers had to be called upon to open the way for workers to get to their jobs of building airplanes for the British for the fight against Hitler. They were Communist-led strikes of left-wing unions. Planes which might soon have been helping the people of Britain or the people of Russia were not built because those now allied as friends of Britain then thought that Hitler was a friend of Russia.

Yes, I ask the I. F. T. U. delegates to remember all that! If you, too, like friends who knife you because they misunderstood the strategy of the ones they try to follow, and come to your aid only when their recognized leaders are attacked by your enemies, you will find them to your liking. But don't be surprised at developments.

The attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward the membership of the so-called trade unions of Russia in the International Federation of Trade Unions was made clear at Oslo in 1938, and again in Zurich in 1939, before the Stalin-Hitler Pact, and before the Nazi invasion of Poland. We objected because the Russian Trade Unions were not then, and are not now, free trade unions. Our attitude was shared by a majority of the International Federation of Trade Unions, as demonstrated by the vote at those meetings.

Our position is even clearer today. Our deeds since 1939 have shown that we have real friendship and admiration for the Russian people. We recognize the greatness of the U.S.S.R. as a nation, and admire the people whose blood and sweat have proved their devotion to their homeland. My words are a poor understatement of our feelings, but our constant and energetic support of America's aid to Russia does express the respect and friendship of the American Federation of Labor members for our Russian allies.

We have expressed our sentiments in our actions. We have not paraded ourselves in public ideological exhibitions as some other leaders of American labor unions have, in a manner which antagonized vast numbers of Americans. Instead, we have rallied our workers, and, as soldiers, we have risen to the defense of our country and of our allies.

Workers in the United States—with only a small minority of exceptions—believe in as much individual freedom and as little state control as are possible in the interdependence of the modern community. We believe in private property, and workers believe in it so much that they want to earn more of it. We believe in the family as a basic unit of our society. We believe in freedom of speech, of press, of thought, and of conscience. The vast majority believe in God.

We approach the problem of Russian participation in the International Federation of Trade Unions from the simple, straightforward position of trade unionists. We believe that there are no free trade unions in Russia. Therefore, we believe Russian membership in the International Federation of Trade Unions at this time in a contradiction in terms.

What is a trade union? Is it not a voluntary association of workers of one craft or industry who have joined together to bargain with their employers to secure and maintain the best possible terms and conditions of employment?

In Russia, the government owns all the productive machinery of the land. The government, however, is designed to be the collective voice, and will of the people. Local soviets are established by the workers and peasants. Their delegates constitute the top soviet. Hence, if workers want to change their conditions of employment, they would, presumably, accomplish it through their political representatives. Surely, it is a contradiction in terms to assume that the workers need a trade union to protect their interests from the interests of the government which they themselves constitute. Absence of strikes in Russia, for example, indicates that the trade unions, as we know them, do not exist. Whether it is simply because they are not needed is another question. As we see it, you might as well invite the Government of Rusia to belong to the International Federation of Trades Unions as to invite the so-called Russian trade unions.

The American Federation of Labor asks that the International Federation of Trade Unions convene a World Trade Union Conference of the I.F.T.U. at the earliest possible time to carry out its duly constituted responsibility on behalf of all legitimate trade union movements, which, as members of the I.F.T.U., have proved their devotion to world unity and effort on behalf of all free working people.

We ask that any trade union groups of other nations, not now affiliated, become affiliated with the I.F.T.U. on the same rules and regulations of membership which apply to constituent members.

We ask that the I.L.O. be established as the social and economic arm of the United Nations, with tripartite representation, so that control of world trade and industry may be guided by representatives of the groups most concerned, and not just by politicians.

We ask that legitimate representatives of labor and industry participate in the peace settlement, and all the preliminary sessions which concern the conditions and opportunities of employment.

We ask that you of the International Federation of Trade Unions and free trade unions of other nations maintain the close ties of brotherhood and common purpose which have marked our relationships for so many years. We ask that the working people of Soviet Rusia realize that they are welcome to participate in world trade union activities if and when they see fit to have free, independent trade unions. We ask that world trade unionism continue to be a trade union movement.

We appeal to you not to abdicate your great responsibilities. The consequences might be far broader than in the field of trade unions. The results might be disastrous to the hopes of united action in the post-war world to establish an enduring peace.

We ask you not to take any further steps which might further darken the prospects of labor unity in our nation, and destroy our bonds of friendship. We are confident that time will prove the rightness of our decision not to barter away our integrity as a free and independent labor organization.

◆

What Will 1950 Be Like?

Here is what one leading Government agency—the Bureau of Agricultural Economics—thinks economic conditions may be like in post-war America five years hence:

National Income—Approximately $150 billions based on a price level about equal to that prevailing in 1943, with "a significantly greater proportion going to non-agricultural groups."

Jobs—58 million out of a total labor force of 60 million and an estimated population of 144 million. These jobs will comprise 47½ million in non-agricultural work, 8 million in agriculture and 2½ million in the armed forces. Farm jobs will be 800,000 less than in 1943 due to technological developments and adoption of improved methods by farmers but this decline will be more than offset by an increase of almost four million jobs in non-agricultural employment.

Prices—About 82.5 per cent of those received in 1943 for farmers; slightly higher than those prevailing in 1943 for non-agricultural products.

Farm Income—Cash income from farm marketings $17 billions vs. $19.2 billions in 1943, and net income to farm operators about $9.3 billions compared with $11.4 billions in 1943.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics specifically describes these as assumptions and not as forecasts in any respect. It is significant, however, that they are employed as the basis of a 52-page study, made jointly with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, designed as a guide for Texas farmers regarding their post-war prospects and to assist them in planning the transition from war to peace.

◆

AID THE ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS

PLANE GOSSIP

LS—MFT

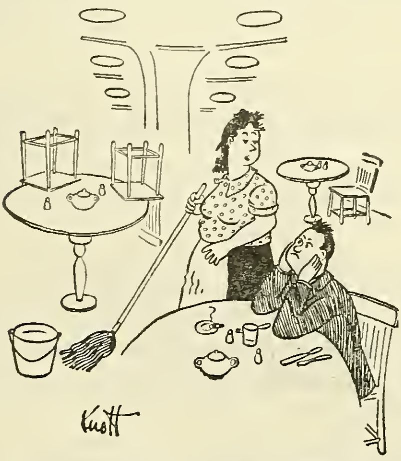
With Hitler reportedly chewing up rugs in blind rage as he fumes in his Berchtesgaden retreat over the way the way the war is going, trust some enterprising writer of radio commercials in this country to soon interest a rug-manufacting firm in beaming a radio program to the Reich.

Old Adolph soon may be hearing: "Does your carpet taste different lately? Not if you chew a genuine Diglefoogle De Luxe, the carpet that blah . . . blah . . ."

★ ★ ★

NOT VERY ENCOURAGING

The alarming situation which has long existed in work clothing, children's clothing and other cotton items the ordinary worker buys seems destined to get worse instead of better. Textile manufacturers are moving heaven and earth in an effort to keep the government from forcing them to start supplying the market with overalls, diapers, housedresses, etc. All these items are low-price items on which the margin of profit is small. The manufacturers have been making more money by turning out more expensive goods. Work clothes and children's items at reasonable prices have just about vanished from the store shelves. The textile firms don't want to bother with them while the present boom for high-priced items last.



"Never mind, Sir—You'll get yours in first tomorrow."

Unless the manufacturers can be prevailed on to change their minds, the market situation on cheap clothes can be analyzed about as follows: Men's shirts short, but plenty of underwear in sight as pants ease off."

☆ ★ ☆

SOMETHING TO BEWARE OF

As this is being written, certain officials in Washington are still trying to put across some sort of compulsory work legislation. Ever since the war started they have tried to put the shackles on labor with a draft. Many times they have been defeated, as common sense dictated that no such drastic step was necessary. However, they keep right on trying.

Their efforts sort of remind us of the naturalist who was out for a walk. Soon he spotted a rare type of snake about to enter its hole. Having no weapon with which to capture the specimen, the naturalist decided the best thing he could do was garb the snake by the tail each time it entered the hole and throw it as far as possible—the theory being the snake would eventually get tired and fall easy prey to capture.

The twenty-third time the snake approached its hole it stopped for a moment as though thinking, then calmly turned around and entered backwards.

From where we sit it looks like it's about time for the "draft-Labor" boys to do a little turning around before they get this country in a hole.

★ ★ ★

A LITTLE CONFUSING

A noted war correspondent, just back from several months visit to France, expresses puzzlement over the way in which punishment of collaborationists is being carried on. Hundreds of the small fry are being tried and punished (many by death sentences) but the political Brass Hats who sold the country down the river and the industrialists who made munitions for Germany during occupation seem to be immune from prosecution, according to this writer.

If what he says is true, there is room for puzzlement—unless French justice is like that meted out by an old timer who was elected Justice of Peace in a western town about the turn of the century.

As was usual—he knew no law. When cases were brought before him, he had a fine-looking binder inside of which he had fastened a Sears-Roebuck catalogue and he would get out his volume with a great flourish, thumb over the pages, put his finger upon a given point and pronounce judgment.

He did so one day when he had a man up for trial. Thumbing over the pages, he put his finger on a point and said, "You are fined $4.98." The man got up to expostulate.

"Sit down!" hoarsely whispered his lawyer, pulling at his coat. "You're just plain lucky he turned to pants instead of pianos."

★ ★ ★

REALLY SMART

A press agent probably thought the whole thing up, but ex-king Carol of Roumania, who is now trying to worm himself into the good graces of the American people, once supposedly selected fourteen of the brightest young men in his country for training as possible diplomats. Seven of them he sent to England to study, and seven of them he sent to America for the same purpose.

"The seven who went to England were very smart," Carol said. "They studied hard and returned to their country to take important jobs."

"And what about the seven who were sent to America?" Carol was asked.

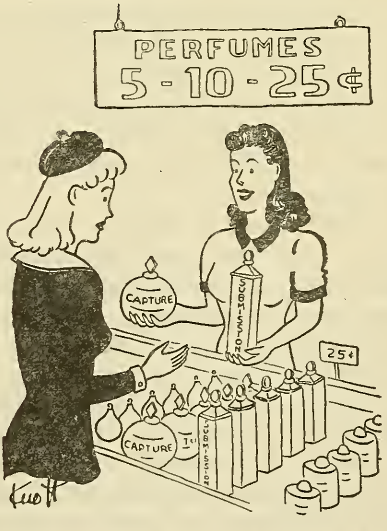
"Oh, they were even smarter," he replied. "They stayed there."

★ ★ ★

FACTS ARE WHAT COUNT

With the United Nations this month meeting in full force for the first time, the foundation for a just and permanent peace is definitely being laid. What the delegates to the San Francisco conference do will determine what kind of a blueprint the peace will be built from. With the advent of radio, rapid communication, etc. the common people of America are now much better informed on world issues than they were in 1918. Therefore, they will have a much greater influence on the writing of the peace. This is probably a very good thing. However, the fact that the people will wield considerable influence entails a definite responsibility; they must not jump at conclusions or form hasty opinions on the few inconclusive details available in the usual newspaper story. It's easy to say "Britain should do this" or "Russia should do that" without knowing all the underlying facts. The men who will represent us at the conference are keen, level-headed individuals with plenty of experience. We can trust their judgment. When they do something that doesn't seem too wise on the surface, they will probably have a good reason for doing so—a reason that one cannot understand without having all the facts.

Jumping at conclusions reminds us of what happened when the victorious Yanks entered Paris. Enthusiastic French throngs lined the streets, greeting each vehicle as it entered the city. As a tank or jeep would roll through the streets the people would look at the inevitable name painted on the side and yell "Vive, Memphis Belle!" or "Vive, Texas Terror." However, one tank rolled by with only small printing on its side. For a moment the people were stumped until one lad leaned a little closer. Then the yelling broke out again. This time the cry was "Vive, Check The Oil Level!"



"We recommend this one before and this one after marriage."

Surplus Goods--Friend or Foe?

At the end of the war this country will be faced with the task of disposing of billions of dollars worth of surplus goods of all kinds. If these goods are dumped on the market indiscriminately—as they were after the last war—chaos can result. On the other hand if they are handled in an intelligent manner they can contribute materially to the welfare of the people. Which is it going to be?

★ ★ ★

IN PASSAGE of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, Congress definitely expressed its disapproval of the policies outlined by William Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator. First of all, it disapproved of putting the responsibility for disposal of some $100,000,000,000 worth of surplus property into the hands of one man free to make his own policies on its disposition. Secondly, it disapproved of Clayton's emphasis on speedy sales at the highest price obtainable, feeling that these two factors should be subordinated to a just and equitable distribution of the property to those citizens who needed it most and to those who would make the most use of the property for national economic well-being.

To implement these objectives, the act outlined a system of priority considerations for the disposal of property.

1. First, *other government* agencies were to be notified of all property declared surplus by the owning agencies, and their requirements met first and to the fullest possible extent out of the surplus property available.

2. The next priority went to *States and their political subdivisions and to non-profit and tax-supported institutions.* Any property with no commercial value or where the cost of its care, handling and disposition would exceed the estimated proceeds may be donated to such governmental subdivisions or non-profit organizations. Airports, harbors or port terminals must be offered for sale or lease to the State or political subdivision of their location. Any power transmission lines needed by or adaptable to the requirements of any public or cooperative power project cannot be sold or leased for more than a year except to a Government agency. States and subdivisions may repurchase the original rights-of-way on highways or streets.

3. *Veterans* will be given special preference and aided in the acquisition of surplus property to establish and maintain their own small businesses, professional or agricultural enterprises.

4. Surplus property is to be sold in such quantities in rural localities that *farmers* and farmers' cooperative associations will have equal opportunity with others to purchase. Where there are shortages of trucks and machinery impairing farm production an even more reasonable portion of the surplus supply should be made available.

5. Preference is to be given to

purchasers of smaller lots over prospective purchasers of larger amounts and the Board must see that there is no discrimination against ***small business***, principally by regulating the size of lots and areas of property. The Smaller War Plants Corporation is specifically charged with providing full information concerning the needs of small business enterprises for acquiring such property in order to preserve and strengthen the competitive position of small business.

In the disposal of surplus real property a similar priority system regulates sales. Ninety days' notice shall be given so that the (1) ***original owner*** will have the first opportunity to repurchase his original tract of land or a similar tract of land. After this time any (2) ***tenant*** who was a tenant at the time of acquisition may file his intention to purchase such property. If neither former owner nor tenant desire the land, it shall be subdivided into economic family-size units and priced after consideration of the current market value, the character of the property and the estimated earning capacity of it. (3) ***Veterans*** shall then be given preference for purchase of the units of land. Finally, if no qualified applicant makes application for the property within the time limit, the property will then be sold to ***(4) persons who expect to cultivate the land or to operate it for a livelihood.***

War Plants

A report to Congress on all Government plants costing over $5,000,000 must be made by the Board, outlining the economic problems that may be created by the disposition of it and setting forth a plan or program for the care and handling, disposition and use of the property consistent with the policies of the act.

The War Food Administrator, under supervision of the Board, will make policies to prevent the dumping of surplus agricultural commodities on the market in a disorderly manner, disrupting market prices for agriculutral goods. Farm goods may be exported only if there is no shortage of such food products in the United States.

All Government-owned accumulations of strategic minerals and metals shall be transferred by the owning agency, when determined to be surplus, to the Treasury Procurement Division and added to the stock pile. They may be transferred in any form in which they are held, or put into the forms best suited for storage and use for common defense. If the War Production Board determines that the supplies on hand are enough to meet the current requirements of industry, the owning agency may dispose of any further surplus at the market price of the respective minerals and metals.

In order that private plants can get back into private operation on civilian production as soon as possible, decisions are to be made in advance of the termination of contracts for the disposition and removal of these termination inventories without delay when termination occurs.

All property located outside the United States may be disposed of by the agencies owning it. Nothing in the act limits the authority of commanders in active theaters of operations to handle the property in their control. But any property sold outside the United States may not be brought back here except by members of the armed forces when their purchases are accompanied by a certificate stating that they are the original purchasers and are bringing back the goods for personal use only.

The Attorney General will advise whether the proposed disposition to private interests of any plant or property costing the government $1,000,000 or more would violate the anti-trust laws.

Each owning agency must continually survey the property in its control and determine which of such property is surplus, promptly making complete reports to the Board. Any negligence in reporting surplus property that comes to the attention of the Board must be reported to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Each disposal agency shall maintain records of its inventories of surplus property and of each disposal transaction negotiated by that office and these records shall be available at all reasonable times for public inspection.

The Board shall prescribe regulations necessary to provide for uniform and wide public notice concerning surplus property for sale and for uniform and adequate time intervals between notice and sale so that all interested purchasers may have a fair opportunity to buy.

Surplus property disposals may be made without regard to any provision in existing law for competitive bidding, unless the Board shall determine that disposal by competitive bid will in a given case better effectuate the policy of the Act.

Disposal Agencies

The Board must designate the fewest number of Government agencies practicable as disposal agencies and give each centralized responsibility for the disposal of all property of the same type or class. Those agencies now assigned are the Procurement Division of the Treasury for consumers' goods, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for capital and producers' goods, the U. S. Maritime Commission for ships and maritime property, the War Food Administration for food and agricultural commodities, the Foreign Economic Administration for surplus war property outside the United States, and the National Housing Agency (Federal housing sites) and Federal Works Agency for housing.

No government agency may destroy any property until thirty days after public notice of such proposed destruction has been given and a copy of such notice sent to the Board at the beginning of such thirty-day period.

The Board which this act sets up is composed of three members appointed by the President, Lt. Col. Edward Heller of California, Hon. Robert A. Hurley, former governor of Connecticut, and the Chairman, Guy Gillette, former Senator from Iowa. These officers will serve two-year terms at $12,000 per annum. As yet the Board has not been in existence long enough to have made any detailed policies within the framework of the act, nor to have submitted its first report (one is made every three months) to Congress.

Clayton's Administration

All policies and regulations issued by the Surplus War Property Administration set up by Executive Order February 19, 1944, continue in effect until superseded by the Surplus Property Act and the new Board. The first statement of policies by the Administration under Clayton came April 21, 1944. No formal regulations governing price policies had yet been issued. The emphasis in this statement was on speed to put the surplus property into current consumption where it was needed. Termination inventories were to be gotten out of the plants and sold in as large quantities as desirable as soon as possible. The statement pre-supposed a reasonable effort to ascertain the going market values, but where this was not possible, the contracting officer was not to be subjected to criticism if he took the best offer made regardless of how low it was. Usable property should be sold as soon as possible and to the manufacturing establishment holding it, if possible, to keep it in immediate use.

Three regulations issued from May 15 to August 15, 1944, designated disposal agencies, set up pricing policies, and established the basic principle of selling outright, as promptly as possible, and at current values, using leases only as temporary measures, selling in family-sized parcels, giving former owners an opportunity to repurchase their land at the current market value, and avoiding sales to speculators or persons planning to combine small tracts into large ones for speculative purposes. In commercial sales, however, brokers could be used if the RFC decided it would be to the better advantage of the government.

The third regulation specified that machine tools were to be included with the capital and producers' goods to be disposed of by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This regulation established a pricing policy for RFC to apply to the disposal of standard general-purpose machine tools, so that companies could begin to make current plans with reasonable certainty involving the purchase of surplus machine tools and to be able to count somewhat on their cost. Simply, the pricing policy would be the original price with a certain percentage for depreciation, that percentage depending upon whether the user purchased the government tools he had in his factory or whether they were sold outside and had to be removed.

Types of Surplus Property

The size of the surplus problem has been estimated at $100,000,000,000 with more than $400,000,000 having been disposed of by July 31, 1944, under the Clayton administration. These surpluses fall into seven categories: industrial facilities, merchant ships, military construction, war housing, finished goods, government stockpiles, and manufacturers' inventories.

1. *Industrial Facilities.* More than half the Government's expenditures on industrial expansion for war production has been on equipment rather than structures, according to WPB. Not all the structures have been new; $2,000,000,000 was expended on additions or improvements to existing facilities. Approximately one third of this expenditure has been in plants making explosives and ammunition, some part of which will be kept in a stand-by condition; one third has been for chemical, rubber, metals and facilities, and the remainder for aircraft and shipping.

Of the total government investment in industrial facilities of $15,000,000,000 approximately $9,600,000,000 can be put to peacetime use. Remote locations, unadaptability and other factors deterring sales will reduce the disposable plants to $6,000,000,000, half of which will require conversion for peacetime use, a substantial addition to the nation's peacetime production capacity, however.

2. *Merchant Ships.* Despite the fact that net additions to the merchant fleet have cost approximately $10,000,000,000 and that shipping tonnage produced in 1944 is at least five times as great as that produced in 1939, it is not anticipated that the country will face a surplus immediately after the European war ends. Most of the ships of the Allied Nations will be kept busy for a year providing relief and rehabilitation. Depreciation will reduce the value of the ships, based on cost, approximately thirty per cent, WPB has estimated. Law and post-war national policy will determine the disposition of merchant ships.

3. *Military Construction* The government has spent about $10,000,000,000 on military construction, including camps, navy yards, airfields, warehouses and installations of all kinds, according to WPB. The return on this, they estimate, may not exceed $1,000,000,000 since most military construction will not be feasible for post-war use. Some airfields may be abandoned, others will be sold to states or cities or to commercial airlines. Post-war national policy will determine how much of the construction will be kept by the military.

4. *War Housing.* (Includes living accommodations for war workers and community facilties such as hospitals and schools built as Federal projects.) More than half the homes built by the government for war workers are temporary structures; and under terms of the Lanham Act must be torn down within two years after the war, to prevent growth of future slums and blighted areas.

Permanent structures under control of the National Housing Agency cost less than $1,000,000,000 and will be put on the market. The NHA has acquired 55,000 acres of real estate for its developments. Permanent structures are on approximately one-fourth of this, leaving about 40,000 acres that will eventually become surplus.

The Federal Works Agency, responsible for disposing of schools, hospitals, sewers, health centers, fire stations, power plants, garbage disposal plants and other community facilities built as Federal projects, had expended $177,000,000 in Lanham Act funds on such projects by April 30, 1944.

5. *Finished Goods.* Stocks left in the hands of the military authorities at the end of the war are considered by WPB the hardest type of surplus to estimate in advance as to size and dollar value. Post Exchanges and Navy Ship's Service Stores can cut down and transfer their supplies gradually as camps and yards are reduced.

Regulations may prohibit declaring some items, such as jeeps, surplus until the end of the war. Airplanes, one of the giant disposal problems of the government, will constitute a vast surplus even before the war is over. There may be fewer surplus transport planes than is generally supposed, but more cargo (C-46 and C-47) planes. Training planes are already in surplus. Tactical planes are built for too high speeds to be economical or comfortable for civilian use. Many smaller planes and obsolete planes can only be scrapped, but in the dismantling will provide such military items as copper, aluminum, steel and other items.

Finished goods also include some materials and equipment readily adaptable to civilian or industrial use, such as railroad equipment, construction and communications equipment, shoes, petroleum products, and many other consumer articles.

When the war ends, depleted business inventories will need replenishing far beyond the point possible out of government surplus stocks of finished goods, WPB has estimated. The entire surplus in finished goods suitable for the domestic market will be less than the equivalent of two months' pre-war retail sales, as recorded by the Department of Commerce.

6. ***Government Stockpiles.*** Government stockpiles at the end of the war will include almost every raw material known to war. At present there are stockpiles of approximately 100 basic items such as tin and manganese, industrial diamonds, mica, quinine and kapok. Foreign wool has been added to domestic stores. Strategic materials that cannot be imported today have been stockpiled. In addition, necessary reserves of numerous American produced metals are included in the government stockpiles of raw materials.

It is expected that, aside from redistribution during the war, stockpiles may be released gradually to safeguard the market, protect prices, and assure a sufficient standby in case of emergency before the conclusion of the war. This is WPB policy. In addition, the Combined Raw Materials Board has urged continued caution against the rapid depletion of stocks of raw materials.

By pre-war standards some stockpiles may appear unwieldy, but the consensus appears to be that disposal problems will be minute in the post-war world as compared to the problem of utilizing the nation's new production capacity.

7. ***Manufacturers' Inventories.*** Inventories of munitions' manufacturers today are held to about $10,000,000,000 because of the tight controls exercised by WPB. Four-fifths of these inventories were in raw materials and goods in process last fall and have been slowly and steadily declining. Finished goods in the hands of war contractors make up the rest of the inventories. It has been estimated by industry and reported to WPB that not more than thirty per cent of the inventories on hand at the end of the war will serve a civilian purpose. As contracts are cancelled or cut back, inventories that cannot be sold or taken over by the contractors toward settlement of their claims against government may become surplus.

Post-war policies on the number of plants to be kept in a stand-by condition, dependent, in turn, upon national defense and international peace organization policies, international air trade agreements, etc., the amount of goods it will be found necessary to scrap, all will determine the size of the surplus to be thrown onto United States markets.

To regulate this disposal within the limits of the act so that it will not disrupt U. S. economy, to provide storage space until disposition, to assure an adequate testing of the market before pricing, and to decide whether geographically isolated war plants should be kept going by government operation or government-financed reconversion, are a few of the special problems that must be settled by the Board.

The most pressing problem of the last war's surplus property disposal —that of facing the situation before it reaches demobilization day proportions—is thus being eliminated today. There was no advance planning for the disposal of surpluses at the end of World War I, and on November 11, 1918, industry was almost totally unprepared for contract cancellations which came immediately, or in some cases, after requested delays of 30 days. Contractors stormed War Industries Board for aid, transportation facilities jammed, prices soared and surpluses piled higher and higher. Not until six months later did Congress pass legislation authorizing the President to dispose of surplus material.

Nothing like this situation should occur at the close of this war, with plans already in a more advanced state for the handling of surpluses than they ever were in 1919. The termination of the war in two phases will make possible the gradual sale of surpluses and the gradual cancellation of contracts as military requirements decrease, affecting a smoother reconversion to peace.—*Metal Trades Bulletin*

Suggestions Saved Navy $30,000,000

Employe suggestions for producing battle-needed equipment faster, cheaper and better saved the Navy an estimated $30,000,000 during 1944. This figure stemmed from over 8,000 ideas culled from 48,000 submitted during the year by civilian workers in Navy shipyards, ammunition depots, and a variety of other Naval shore establishments.

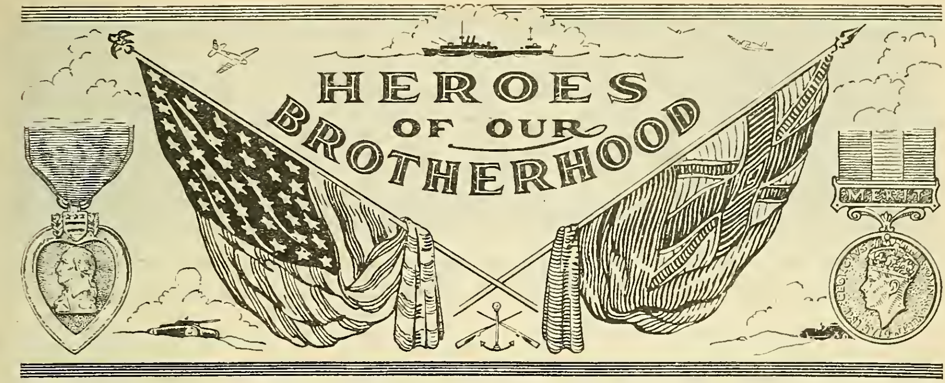
The new tips on production methods ranged from a suggested modification of elevation gear on an aircraft turret to better packing methods for Navy equipment going overseas. Eight civilian workers received a total of $5,500 for their ideas which, in addition to effecting substantial savings, have shortened production schedules and improved the striking power of the fleet.

January Strikes Establish New Low

Strikes and lockouts in January 1945, numbered 240, as compared to 280 the month before, and involved 44,000 workers against 85,000 in December, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. The man-days of idleness were 228,000, for a percentage of 3/100 of 1 per cent of available working time, against 380,000 man-days of idleness in December, a percentage of working time of 5/100 of 1 per cent.

There were fewer stoppages in January, 1945, than in any month in 1944, BLS says, and idleness during strikes and lockouts was less than in any January since 1932.

There was no stoppage in January that involved as many as 5,000 workers, BLS added. This includes all workers in any plant who were made idle because of a strike or lockout in that plant, regardless of whether they were directly involved in the dispute. All stoppages due to industrial disputes which involved at least six workers, and lasted as long as a full day or shift are included.



HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

* * *

Killed In Action

★

Brother *Max Blane,* Local No. 972, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brother *Virgil Gray,* Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Brother *J. T. Kuehl,* Local No. 622, Waco, Texas.

Brother *Karl Luechan,* Local No. 1649, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Brother *Alling Norman,* Local No. 1307, Evanston, Ill.

Brother *Donald W. Seal,* Local No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.

Brother *Paul Semenik,* Local No. 462, Greensburg, Pa.

Brother *W. C. Weil,* Local No. 1278, Gainesville, Fla.

* * *

Missing In Action

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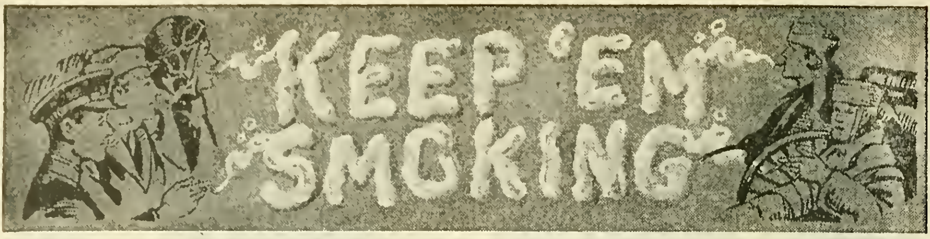
Brother *Paul E. Stone,* Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

March saw another million free, union-label cigarettes go to our fighting boys overseas through the medium of the Cigarette Fund. At the end of February there was only enough money left in the fund to buy one more lot of a million cigarettes. During the month of March, however, several thousand dollars in donations came into the Fund. Consequently the Fund was able to provide the usual monthly quota of a million smokes for March. March was the twentieth consecutive month during which the fund sent at least one million free cigarettes to soldiers, sailors and marines—a record that few organizations can match.

That the gift cigarettes are greatly appreciated is evident from the thousands of letters of thanks that have come into the General Office—some of them from high officials in the Army and Navy, some of them from chaplains and Red Cross workers, but the bulk of them from common, everyday guys who are out there bucking the cold, hunger and danger to preserve our liberties and our way of life. Over seven and a half million of our boys are now overseas fighting the enemy in foreign waters or on foreign soil. The need for cigarettes from home is twice as great now as it was a year ago and every carton that goes overseas is now doing twice as much good since cigarettes are as scarce overseas as they are at home.

No one can say how soon the war will be over, but until it is, it is sincerely to be hoped that the Cigarette Fund can continue supplying a million free cigarettes a month to the boys who are doing such a magnificent job. Any residue remaining in the fund at the end of the war will be used to provide cigarettes for our military hospitals which will be full of battle casualties for years to come. Particularly encouraging is the fact that more and more locals and councils are putting their contributions on a monthly basis for the duration. These fixed monthly contributions now form the backbone of the fund. The more locals that adopt this procedure, the better off the fund will be.

Typical of the thousands of letters of thanks recently received is the following from a lad who has given his last full measure of devotion to protect the land we love.

* * *

Dear Sirs:

I left my right leg in Germany near Auchen. After I got hit I lay out in a field for eighteen hours before help got to me. Believe me it was a tough show while it lasted. As soon as they got to me they began giving me first class care. In a few hours they got me back to a hospital and fixed me up.

At the hospital I got a carton of cigarettes donated by your organization. I can hardly express what they meant to me. I was sick and weak and pretty discouraged but when I got your gift of cigarettes it pepped me up a lot to know that us "dog-faces" are not forgotten. So I really want to thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Best wishes to all. Cpl. E.L.L.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received from February 22, to March 24, 1945.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
1	Chicago, Ill.	50 00
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	5 00
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
10	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
11	Cleveland, O.	10 00
13	Chicago, Ill.	50 00
21	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
46	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	25 00
53	White Plains N Y	5 00
55	Denver, Colo.	50 00
56	Boston, Mass.	25 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
74	Chattanooga, Tenn	25 00
78	Troy, N. Y.	10 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
81	Erie, Pa.	25 00
90	Evansville, Ind.	25 00
91	Racine, Wis.	5 00
94	Providence, R. I.	10 00
100	Muskegon, Mich.	25 00
106	Des Moines, Ia.	10 00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
129	Hazelton, Pa.	20 00
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	25 00
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	50 00
155	Plainfield, N. J.	10 00
174	Joliet, Ill.	10 00
181	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
182	Cleveland, O.	15 00
186	Steubenville, O.	10 00
189	Quincy, Ill.	9 00
197	Sherman, Tex.	10 00
203	Poughkeepsie N Y	25 00
206	Newcastle, Pa.	10 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 00
218	Boston, Mass.	25 00
228	Pottsville, Pa.	25 00
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	25 00
265	Hackensack, N. J.	10 00
266	Stockton, Cal.	25 00
268	Sharon, Pa.	10 00
272	Chicago Hgts., Ill.	10 00
275	Newton, Mass.	10 00
283	Augnsta, Ga.	25 00
284	Jamaica, N. Y.	10 00
286	Great Falls, Mont.	10 00
302	Huntington, W Va	10 00
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	10 00
309	Waukesha, Wis.	10 00
319	Roanoke, Va.	10 00
328	East Liverpool, O.	25 00
334	Saginaw, Mich.	19 75
345	Memphis, Tenn.	25 00
351	Northampton Mass	10 00
352	Anderson, Ind.	10 00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	20 00
361	Duluth, Minn.	10 00
363	Elgin, Ill.	50 00
366	New York, N. Y.	25 00
377	Alton, Ill.	10 00
391	Hoboken, N. J.	5 00
393	Camden, N. J.	10 00
411	San Angelo, Tex.	5 00
416	Chicago, Ill.	5 00
419	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
426	Payette, Ida.	5 00
431	Brazil, Ind.	10 00
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	25 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
487	Linton, Ind.	25 00
492	Reading, Pa.	25 00
499	Leavenworth, Kan.	25 00
507	Nashville, Tenn.	50 00
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	25 00
524	Eureka, Ill.	5 00
528	Washington, D. C.	25 00
532	Elmira, N. Y.	5 00
540	Waltham, Mass.	5 00
541	Washington, Pa.	10 00
548	Minneapolis, Minn	20 00
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	5 00
620	Vineland, N. J.	25 00
626	Wilmington, Del.	25 00
639	Akron, O.	25 00
641	Fort Dodge, Ia.	25 00
653	Chickasha, Okla.	10 00
660	Springfield, O.	10 00
665	Amarillo, Tex.	25 00
670	Polson, Mont.	10 00
671	Clovis, N. M.	25 00
695	Sterling, Ill.	20 00
696	Tampa, Fla.	100 00
715	Elizabeth, N. J.	25 00
742	Decatur, Ill.	5 00
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	5 00
764	Shreveport, La.	100 00
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	25 00
787	New York, N. Y.	25 00
842	Pleasantville N J	5 00
854	Cincinnati, O.	5 00
867	Milford, Mass.	10 00
885	Woburn, Mass.	5 00
910	Gloucester, Mass.	10 00
911	Kalispell, Mont.	5 00
918	Manhattan, Kan.	25 00
932	Peru, Ind.	15 00
952	Bristol, Conn.	5 00
958	Marquette, Mich.	10 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	2 00
985	Gary, Ind.	25 00
1008	Louisiana, Mo.	15 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	15 00
1032	Minot, N. D.	10 00
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	25 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	5 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	10 00
1111	Ironton, O.	25 00
1132	Alpena, Mich.	10 00
1155	Columbus, Ind.	6 00
1160	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 00
1187	Grand Island Neb	60 00
1199	Union City, Ind.	10 00
1201	Borger, Tex.	10 00
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	5 00
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	25 00
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	10 00
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	20 00
1279	King City, Cal.	10 00
1296	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
1307	Evanston, Ill.	25 00
1313	Mason City, Ia.	10 00
1328	DeLand, Fla.	25 00
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	20 00
1367	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	5 00
1404	Flora, Ill.	10 00
1416	New Bedford Mass	25 00
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	25 00
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	10 00
1434	Moberly, Mo.	10 00
1438	Warren, O.	25 00
1470	Conway, Ark.	10 00
1486	Auburn, Cal.	25 00
1521	Algoma, Wis.	25 00
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	10 00
1585	Lawton, Okla.	10 00
1587	Hutchinson, Kans.	25 00
1658	Grove City, Pa.	5 00
1665	Alexandria, Va.	10 00
1713	Huron, S. D.	5 00
1720	Athens, Ohio	5 00
1723	Columbus, Ga.	25 00
1745	Sandpoint, Ida.	10 00
1784	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	25 00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	9 80
1819	Elko, Nev.	5 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
1849	Pasco, Wash.	5 00
1865	Minneapolis, Minn	15 00
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	10 00
1890	Conroe, Tex.	25 00
1928	Revere, Mass.	10 00
1933	Claremore, Okla.	5 00
2020	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
2038	Antioch, Cal.	5 00
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	5 00
2061	Austin, Minn.	10 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2174	Chicago, Ill.	5 00
2078	Vista, Cal.	5 00
2159	Cleveland, O.	5 00
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	20 00
2279	Lawrence, Kans.	5 00
2324	Erwin, Tenn.	5 00
2356	Ludington, Mich.	5 00
2370	Dalhart, Tex.	25 00
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	10 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2664	Lewiston, Ida.	8 50
2735	New Meadows, Ida.	5 00
2796	Craigmont, Ida.	5 00
2890	New London, Wis.	10 00
2901	Memphis, Tenn.	10 00
3065	Alturas, Cal.	10 00
3076	Cairo, Ill.	25 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Boston D. C., Mass.	50 00
Chicago D. C., Ill.	25 00
Indianapolis D. C., Ind.	10 00
Lake Co. D. C., Michigan City, Ind.	25 00
Los Angeles Co. D. C., Cal.	5 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
Newton D. C., Mass.	10 00
Palm Beach Co., West Palm Beach, Fla.	25 00
Passaic County & Vic., Paterson, N. J.	10 00
Redwood D C, Napa Cal	5 00
Santa Clara D. C., San Jose, Cal.	25 00
Somerset, Morris & Vic., Bernardsville, N. J.	20 00
Springfield D. C., Mass.	25 00
Twin City D. C., St. Paul, Minn.	25 00
Wash. & Vic. D. C., Washington, D. C.	50 00
Will County D. C., Joliet, Ill.	10 00
Wyoming D. C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	20 00

Available Funds February 24, 1945	$3,335 70
Receipts	3,425 05
Total	$6,760 75
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	2,500 00
Total Available Funds March 24, 1945	$4,260 75

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE
THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

Private Forest Management vs. the Nation's Forest Needs

By L. F. KNEIPP, Assistant Chief
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

AROUND U. S. Forest Service proposals for increased public ownership of forest lands—one of the three integral parts of the Service forestry program currently being presented to its readers by THE CARPENTER—cling several public questions which sometimes confuse the issue. For one, the question of returns to local governments in lieu of taxes. For another, whether in the long run wise public ownership broadens or restricts opportunities for private enterprise. Such questions are important and deserve discussion, but not here, for in essence they are distant relatives to the basic considerations behind the public ownership program of the Forest Service. What these fundamentals boil down to is this:

Under what types of ownership and management will the various forestland areas in the United States best serve the nation's forest needs? And how can we bring the most desirable type of ownership and management—for the good of all of us—to these various types and areas?

Public aids to make the practice of forestry in general easier, more understandable and financially safer, such as were discussed in THE CARPENTER last month, and public control of cutting and other woods practices on private lands, which will be dealt with next month, are calculated eventually to bring our forest lands in private ownership to the point of greatest usefulness in our national economy. To the point where, under reasonable, long-time management, they can support so far as their varied natural capacities permit, such desirable things as permanent and prosperous communities, industries and jobs, while at the same time protecting vital watersheds and furnishing recreation for the tourist, fisherman and hunter.

As readers of THE CARPENTER who have followed the previous reports in this series—dealing as they did with the unhappy condition of much of our privately owned forest land in all major regions—will remember there are some 630 million acres of forest land. About 167 million acres is non-commercial, that is, alpine, semidesert, chaparral or otherwise not suited for growing timber of marketable quality or quantity. For these "protection forests," as these acres are sometimes called, it is generally recognized that maintenance of the forest cover is a public function, and there is little argument about it. It is concerning the 462 million acres of commercial forests—particularly the 340 million in private ownership— that the question rises as to what types of ownership and management of them will provide the greatest benefits for the people of the United States.

Today, throughout the forest regions, there is a great deal of privately-owned forest land on which commercial timber production can only be achieved after years of protection and management ***without return on the investment in the meantime***. Other areas grow timber, but are so deep in mountain country or otherwise so inaccessible that the cost of getting the logs to market would be so high as to preclude profitable operations. Still others suffer frequent fires, insect infestations, disease epidemics, cyclones or hurricanes that forestry there is not a good business risk. Also large areas of cut-over lands—even though they are near to market, soil is good and protection adequate—present difficult problems of finance where growing another stand of commercial timber, such as was stripped from them in the past, will require from 80 to 160 years.

Generally speaking, if their natural cover were protected from fires, bad cutting practices and other forest foes, and they were rightly managed, all these lands eventually would produce timber crops, timber such as spells jobs to sawmill workers and carpenters, and economic life to forest communities. They would also protect soils, sustain and regulate water flow, and house wildlife, while much would provide recreational opportunities.

But the truth is that vast areas are not being managed by their private owners so as to prevent their steady and uninterrupted deterioration. Or to check the growth of widening areas where soil is being washed down into streams and reservoirs, where streams are drying up and wildlife vanishing. Even today, much of this land is tax delinquent, and any forester can tell of localities, unsuitable for farming in the first place, which have broken farmer after farmer who tried to make a living on them.

Well, then, is private ownership the answer?

Some of us, sometimes, are inclined to blame private owners and operators for the condition of these lands—and even to feel that they should be ***made*** to take care of them in the public interest. But does that not discount and lose sight of long-held and honored American attitudes? The fact is, private enterprise from our national beginning has been based upon the ideal that private capital should be invested only where the capital shall be safe and the prospect of returns good, or where the prospect of big returns warrants correspondingly less safe investment. Where a proposition requiring investment offers but small return, if any, or where it means tying up capital for years with no returns for long periods, can a private enterpriser reasonably be expected to take it up? Or by the same traditional reasoning, can he be expected to practice good forestry, cropping his timber year after year, if he can see much greater profit in cutting it all off at once? We may believe strongly that every forest owner owes it as a duty to keep the public interest in mind—but at the same time most of us have scant sympathy for the fellow who impoverishes himself by poor business management.

So, as things stand today, most business owners and operators of forest land concentrate on the prospect that they can be sure only of the profits from the sale of their timber and forest products or from licenses and rents. They may be well aware of the public interest in their lands. They may recognize the desirability from the public standpoint of there being maintained on their property the best conditions of stream flow or soil stabilization, scenic beauty and good supplies of fish and game. They may see well what the maintenance of healthy economic conditions — permanent communities, industries and jobs— on their holdings would mean throughout their region. But, to use a term well known to all of us, can they afford it? Not long ago, I heard a well-known industrialist put this very well. He said, "I am a conservationist at heart, but an exploitationist of necessity."

Interestingly enough, when National Forests were set up federal policies of land reservation were motivated quite as much by these inescapable considerations as they were by the glaringly obvious and widespread misuse of forests. It was clearly evident that private forest lands were not being managed in the permanent public interest. But it was also evident that there were great areas which never would be so managed so long as they remained in private ownership. So National Forests were set up, with the land put under permanent management; and we all recognize now the wisdom of that accomplishment.

Let me illustrate this conflict between the public and private interest for you: There may be a body of mature timber containing 50 million board feet. Cut at the rate of three or four million feet a year, in accord with forestry principles, it could permanently maintain a small sawmill, woodworking shop and community. At the same time, by cutting all the timber, say, in three years, the timber owner could make a sizeable and immediate profit. ***Suppose you were the owner, and for some personal reason or other needed the money. . . .***

Again, there might be a public highway crossing a beautiful forest country that attracted thousands of tourists each year—tourists whose money supported a lot of local people—with the timber privately owned. Well, an offer is made for all the stumpage on the holding, including of course that on 200-foot strips on either side of the road for several miles. Now, the stumpage on these strips would bring, say, $12,000. The permanent worth of the forest on the strips to the community would be many, many times $12,000. ***But all the same the owner needs the money, he isn't getting any younger, and so forth. . . .***

Still again, say there's a basin of timber tributary to an important river system. The fine forest cover absorbs all but the heaviest rains and lets the water seep slowly down into the stream. Consequently, little soil is washed away. Remove the forest cover, expose the ground cover to light, heat and evaporation, and you start a whole series of land troubles. Soil is washed into the stream, and the down stream country and its people are subjected to floods such as they scarcely knew before. ***But to the private owner the forest is worth $5 per 1,000 board feet. . . .***

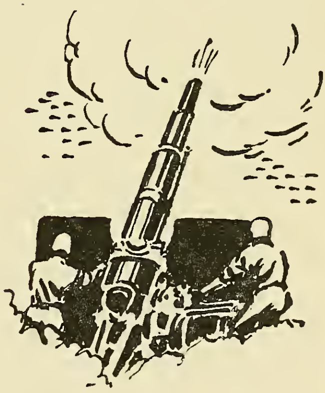
Now, the sum of all this is that there are types of forest land adapted to the practice of private forestry in our private enterprise economy, but there are other types where beyond reasonable doubt the highest measure of public benefits can be realized only through public ownership and management.

On good, well located sites intelligent private owners can, I think, be counted upon to handle their forests on a permanently productive basis and so protect the public interest as well as their own. Evidence mounts that the practice of forestry is practical and can be made to pay on such sites, and a growing number of industrialists and farmers are putting their forests and woods under long-time management plans. How long it will take for *all* owners of the better lands to see this light is a question. We hear much these days of ventures in so-called "tree farms," but perhaps half to two-thirds of the money spent on private programs for the rehabilitation of run-down forests otherwise would be payable as tax on income, and in frankness there is no assurance or guarantee that similar enterprises will follow in the future if the full cost is at private expense.

Private enterprise is and will continue to be motivated by profits, as it always has been. Generally speaking, private forest enterprise would have the public buy land it wants to sell, and none that it wants to buy. This is perhaps tough-minded, but from its own standpoint logical. Nonetheless, the vast privately owned acreages of which I have written are not being handled in the public interest. And because of limitations imposed in our economy on private enterprise it appears crystal clear that the public interest on these lands will not be protected until they are under public ownership and management. Present Forest Service estimates are that about 136 million acres of forest land should be acquired for public management—community, State and Federal. That's a lot of land. But it would still leave about 200 million acres—mostly the best and most productive in the United States— for private, and if intelligent, profitable operation.

NEXT MONTH: **Public control of cutting and other woods practices on private land in the Forest Service program.**

LET'S BACK THE ATTACK!



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Buy More

BONDS FOR VICTORY

Editorial

It Is Up to the Senate

Recently the House of Representatives made an appropriation for the specific purpose of helping state and local governments speed up their advance planning of post-war projects through temporary loans. The amount so appropriated is $5,000,000. Common sense indicates that this sum is far too small. It should be boosted to at least $75,0000,000 by the Senate.

Under the existing $5,000,000 House appropriation, some states would be eligible to receive not more than $24,000 in loans. This is hardly enough to enable them to do the kind of job needed. The average cost of planning being around five per cent of the total cost of construction, this limitation means that some states could develop not more than half a million dollars' worth of post-war projects.

Everyone seems to be pretty much agreed that construction will have to bear the brunt of providing jobs for discharged veterans and war workers in the first crucial post-war months. Everyone is also pretty much agreed that speed in getting projects started is going to be the important thing, since construction is one of the industries that will need no retooling and, therefore, will be able to provide jobs without the delay other industries will experience in changing over to civilian production. In view of these facts, it is important that as many projects as possible be whipped into such shape immediately that construction can get under way as soon as war factories and the armed forces start releasing men.

To get projects perfected to the point where work on them can be started as soon as the last shot is fired takes money. For one reason or another, many states and localities cannot get their hands on the necessary money immediately. That is why the House made the $5,000,000 appropriation. This money is to be loaned out to the states and localities for the specific purpose of helping them do their advance planning on post-war projects. All such loans are repayable out of local funds provided for the actual construction of the projects. The idea is a good one; our objection is that it is not comprehensive enough.

There is an almost unbelievable backlog of deferred construction existing in all sections of the nation. School buildings, city halls, hospitals, sewage disposal plants, and a host of other types of public buildings are needed in just about every town, city, hamlet and state from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Plans for all of them should be advanced to the stage where actual construction can begin as soon as the war boom collapses. The $5,000,000 allocated to this purpose by the House is insufficient. It should be raised to at least $75,000,000 as advocated by many people close to the construction picture.

The Federal government would actually be out nothing as the loans are all repayable out of funds allocated for actual construction. However, the money loaned to states and localities would help to greatly speed up development of projects. Some economists hold that one job provided in the first few crucial post-war months will help our economy more than three jobs a year or two later.

In any event, the Senate will do well to seriously consider upping the inadequate sum passed by the House for post-war planning loans. The suggested $75,000,000 amount seems like a reasonable one. The construction industry will be ready to do its part in bolstering our post-war economy. It is urgent that states and localities be equally ready when the time comes. The first step is to get all projects advanced to the stage where work on them can be actually started on a moment's notice. Federal loans can help states and localities do the job where restrictions and laws make immediate funds otherwise unavailable. It seems a little short-sighted to limit funds for such important work to a wholly inadequate $5,000,000 sum.

Buy Only Absolute Necessities

As a consumer of food, clothing and other essentials of life, you are probably aware of the fact that many items are getting scarcer. Experts predicted that 1945 was going to be the toughest year on the home front and their predictions seem to be coming true.

However, there is a phoney smell about the whole situation. You walk into a department store to try to buy a work shirt and the clerk tells you there aren't any. "Manpower shortages, you know" he informs you. But look over in the higher priced haberdashery department and you see a fine array of fancy sport shirts at five to ten dollars a throw. Not only do you see these five to ten dollar shirts, but you see thousands of expensive ties, many of them laboriously painted by hand and bearing price tags ranging as high as $125.00. There is a manpower "shortage" when it comes to turning out work shirts for a buck and a half but there is no shortage of manpower to turn out ten buck sport shirts that aren't worth a tenth of that amount or hand-painted ties that profiteers and black marketeers buy at a hundred bucks a throw.

Just take a stroll through the store. Showcases are bulging with shoddy costume jewelry, gee-gaws and knick-knacks, all selling at five times what they are worth or what they would bring before the war. How come there is no manpower shortage for turning out this kind of junk?

Nor is the clothing industry unique in this regard. The same kind of a situation pretty much exists in food, furniture, hardware, etc. There is a shortage of good, substantial, high value merchandise that the common folks always bought, but shelves, showcases, and showrooms are bulging with "fancy" items—items priced all out of line with value or even with common sense.

It takes no Einstein to figure the proposition out: the higher the price and the bigger the profit, the more plentiful the merchandise. And we were told in 1941 there were going to be no millionaires made during this war!

By contrast, there are practically no luxury items at all in England, if we can believe the correspondents. There only necessities are produced for civilian consumption; the rest of the economy being dedicated to the job of winning the war. It's about time we followed suit here. And the best way we, the common people, can help bring this about is by refusing to buy the "sucker" merchandise. Let it stay on the shelves until it rots and then perhaps the money-hungry merchants and manufacturers will get back down to earth.

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April 25 Can Be A Red-Letter Day

If there is any one outstanding, red-letter day in the history of the little man's march toward a place in the sun, that day is June 15, 1215. On that fateful date some 700 years ago, King John affixed his seal to the Magna Charta, and workers ceased being chattels and instead became human beings. They acquired their first samplings of liberty, security, and justice; and for the first time in history the ordinary little man became clothed with a modicum of human dignity. A man's neck became his own, and no Thirteenth Century Brass Hat could thereafter order it lopped off because the wearer thereof parted his hair the wrong way or chewed the wrong brand of tobacco.

In the centuries since the Magna Charta was signed, the little man has slowly struggled upward. The climb has been tedious and erratic. There have been reverses and regressions, but in the main the trend has always been upward. Hunger, misfortune, and old age still haunt him, but much of their terror has been eliminated by social legislation and the advent of independent and aggressive unions.

However, the greatest enemy of humanity is still unfettered. That enemy is War. Through the ages, every generation or two, the workers of the world have found themselves confronted with a bloody and costly conflict. Periodically tryanny and aggression have raised their ugly heads and the decent people of the world have had to beat them down at a terrific price of blood and tears. Before the little man can achieve his rightful place in the sun War must be eliminated once and for all.

This is why April 25, 1945, can conceivably take its place in human history alongside June 15, 1215. On that date the representatives of the United Nations will gather together in San Francisco to tackle the job of writing a just and lasting peace. Certainly their job will be no easy one. But, on the other hand, neither will it be an impossible one. People who believe in honesty, decency, and the dignity of man are in the majority in this world. By working together and developing mutual faith and mutual trust, they can permanently eliminate the scourge of war.

Better than anything we have so far read, the Carnegie Endowment's pamphlet, "A Commercial Policy For The United Nations," outlines the problems that will confront the San Francisco conference. Says the pamphlet:

> **"The disastrous aftermath of the First World War has taught us that if the victor nations after a great war fail to take concerted action with respect to exchange rates, capital investment, transport, and trade, each will be forced singly to protect its national interests by policies which injure others without bringing lasting benefits to its own people. Inevitably, such unilateral action leads to the restriction of trade and all its dependent and auxiliary activities, to unemployment and economic insecurity. A durable peace cannot be built on such insecure foundations but only on economic stability and prospects for rising standards of living. Such conditions can be brought about only by concerted economic action leading to the most effective use of the world's resources."**

The task of resolving conflicting self-interests and diametrically opposed nationalistic philosophies is going to be no simple matter. But it can be done: let us hope that the representatives to the San Francisco conference will prove equal to the task. Then April 25, 1945, can take its place beside June 15, 1215 as a truly red-letter day in the history of human progress and the march of the common man toward a place in the sun.

Drama on Capitol Hill

It's not very often these days that a working man and union member can find something to smile about in the grindings from the Congressional mill. Too much of the grindings is chaff—anti-union chaff at that. Too much is aimed at shifting growing burdens of these troublesome times from the backs of those best able to bear them to the backs of those least able to handle them because they are already carrying more than their proportionate share.

However, a few weeks ago a little drama developed in the House that afforded us at least a passing smile. Representative Cochran of Missouri had the floor. He was seeking to put across a resolution designed to increase the earnings of the over-worked and under-paid telephone operators in the Capitol Building. As he quoted facts and figures showing that the phone operators were laboring under a distinct injustice, he was interrupted by Representative Rich of Pennsylvania, a staunch pillar in the anti-labor Congressional Bloc.

"Are these employes compelled to join a union?" the Pennsylvanian demanded.

"No," replied Cochran, "if they belonged to a union it wouldn't be necessary for me to be advocating passage of this resolution, because the union would take care of them."

P.S. Mr. Rich closed his mouth, sat down, and the resolution passed comfortably.

1945 To Be Hardest Year of War

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EARLIER predictions that 1945 is going to be the toughest year of the war insofar as civilians are concerned are beginning to be borne out by facts. Today there is far less meat in butchers' showcases than there was two years ago or even six months ago. There is a smaller chance of the average man getting a certificate for a new tire, and clothing and shoes are getting scarcer and scarcer on store shelves. As the months roll by the situation will get worse.

In view of the fact that store shelves are crammed with shoddy costume jewelry, gee-gaws and knick-knacks selling at fantastic prices, it is a little difficult to understand the shortages of everyday necessities. However, advices from Washington indicate that shoes, clothes, meat, etc. are destined to hit new lows in the immediate months ahead.

Late in March a 12% cut in civilian supplies of meat was ordered by the powers-that-be in the nation's capital. Tighter distribution controls are contemplated to keep the meat supply more equitably distributed throughout the nation. Total meat supply for 1945 is expected to be some two billion pounds below the 1944 figure. This means that the average meat consumer will have to get by on a yearly average consumption of around 85 pounds as compared to 115 pounds last year.

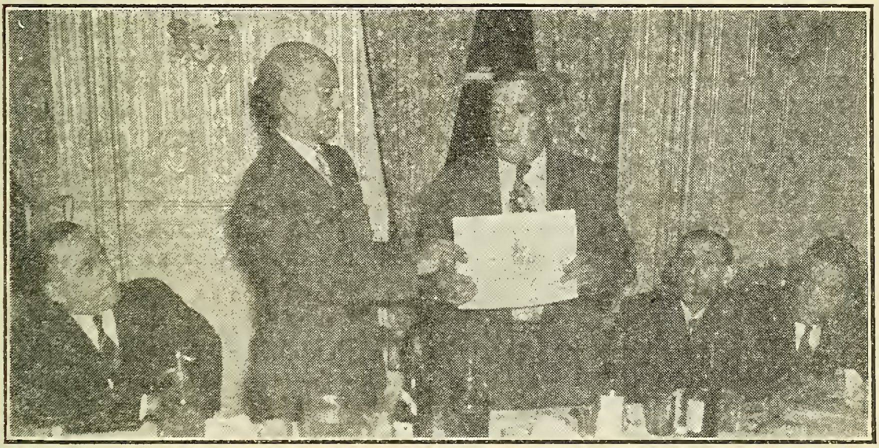
Even more disturbing than the meat situation is the tire situation. For the month of April, tire quotas for civilian cars have been set a full 37½ below the March quota; this despite the fact that after four years of war practically all tires are getting mighty thin. Chief cause for the critical tire situation is supposedly a shortage of carbon black, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of synthetic tires. According to the WPB additional carbon black facilities are being rushed to completion as quickly as possible. However, this does not mean that an increase in tire production can be expected within a year or more.

In another tightening program, WPB predicts that civilian supplies of leather for shoes will sink to the lowest point since the start of the war. The agency is about to undertake a program requiring the processing and treating of sole leather with special oils and waxes to increase its lasting qualities. Little relief from the critical leather situation can be expected for some time to come.

In the food line in general the picture is not very optimistic. For one thing, fish is going to be even more scarce than it has been, according to the Coordinator of Fisheries. Estimated production for 1945 will fall far below actual needs. Farm produce is not expected to decline as much as meat unless unfavorable weather intervenes. So, all in all, 1945 is going to be the toughest year of the war for the people on the home front.

Even if the war with Germany ends late this Spring or early this summer there is little prospect for immediate improvement in the supplies of the scarce articles enumerated above. In fact, Washington is looking for very little cut-back in munitions after the fall of Japan. According to one financial paper, the Army and Production Board have already filed a confidential forecast of contemplated munitions cut-backs after Germany capitulates. This forecast visualizes a drop of only about 10% in munitions in the first six months after the end of the war in Europe, gradually deepening to about 35% about a year later.

If these reports are correct, civilians can look for little relief from shortages until Japan is ground into the dust.



Pictured above is Wm. H. Kern, director labor relations, Pennsylvania War Finance Committee, presenting Julius Miller, president of Local 1073, with a special certificate of merit awarded to the local union for outstanding service in the sale of war bonds.

Reading from left to right are shown: Wm. Blaier, general representative; Wm. H. Kern; Julius Miller; Joseph Pavlow, vice president of Local Union 1073; and Louis Biller, recording secretary. (See story page 53)

War Bond Purchases Set New High In 1944

The American people as a whole added the record amount of $12,998 millions to their War Bond holding in 1944, bringing the total outstanding after redemptions to $40,361 millions at the end of the year, according to the Federal Reserve Bulletin. This gain compares with an increase of $12,313 millions in War Bond holdings in 1943 and with a gain of $8,910 millions in 1942.

IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

There is something that I'd like to get off my mind and although I am no longer a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. Local 214, I would appreciate it if the Carpenter Magazine could throw some light on the subject. First I think I should give an account of myself. I have about thirty years of working for others, plus about ten years in small business of my own, behind my outlook.

Up to about five years ago it seemed to me reasonable that if I by one means or another accumulated the capital necessary to operate any business which hired labor that this business was wholly my personal affair. Now I am no financial wizard and it took much personal sacrifice for me to accumulate the small amount of capital at my command. Well, months prior to Pearl Harbor I believed that war was likely to occur so I temporarily closed my shop and went back into the local shipyard.

After nearly four years of working for wages and keeping posted on the labor versus management controversy I came to have a different view on this capital and management vs. labor and production state.

Now it seems to me that there is in general a misconception due to the ancient prevalence of slavery in times past which colors our thinking in this connection. We tend to look on capital as personal property which seems wrong in one respect. Capital is in reality the product of labor; without labor it would not exist. So it follows that if labor had not for one reason or another utilized less than it produced no one could have accumulated any capital. Then it is also true that capital represents past or dead labor since it no longer is active.

Now if we insist that this past labor is entitled to a profit such as interest then would it not be also reasonable to say that since my Grand Father worked and so helped produce that capital I also am entitled to a profit or interest on that past labor?

Now it may be said that we do draw a profit through increased production caused by such use of capital, but I can see that no matter how much capital I may have I alone can produce but a limited quantity and therefore must hire additional labor to increase production. This being true then the labor so hired is not the thing I have thought it to be, but is in reality a limited partnership between me as the employer and the men as employes. This being so then it follows that such a partnership being limited is discriminatory and in my favor.

Well I am planning to build pleasure craft after this war and hope to eventually have room for quite a few workers, but they will no longer be just laborers in my mind but partners in production and, therefore, entitled to full knowledge of and a part in the management; plus, and I mean plus, a share in the profits over and above the figured wage upon which the price of the product is figured when and as we can cut the labor costs. Of course the ultimate consumers are also an interested party since they are the ones who will have to be satisfied with the product and are entitled to obtain it at a reasonable price.

Maybe I am wrong in thinking this way and if so will be glad to be set right. Although I have withdrawn from membership in the Carpenters Union I hope to remain friends with a grand group of men whom I saw under trying conditions do a topnotch job of production.

B. T. STEVENS, Sr., Prop. of
Stevens Machine Shop and Boat
Works, Antioch, Cal.

TEAMWORK PAYS OFF IN VICTORIES

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WHILE THE officers and men of our Navy are pounding Jap ships and shore installations almost at will, the seeds of their glorious victories were in reality laid in the shipyards of the nation where men and women in overalls set new production records only to break them again and again. This fact was revealed in the last annual report of Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal to the President. Just as American courage, resourcefulness and ingenuity on the firing line are writing glorious headlines, so, too, the skill and devotion of the workers in the shipyards are playing their vital part. The shipyard workers produce the the tools of war on schedule and the officers and men of the Navy use them with a skill and heroism that has already earned the admiration of the world.

The record-breaking production of ships, planes and major ordnance items delivered to the Navy in the fiscal year 1944 was a "a solid tribute to the power of industrial America," Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal stated in his report.

During this twelve month period, totals of these materials provided for the Fleet increased 87 per cent over the figures for the fiscal year 1943, soaring from $8,000,000,000 to $12,700,000,000.

"The Navy here reiterates its gratitude to the men and women whose genius, skill and devotion made this production possible," Mr. Forrestal added.

Keynoting the report with the observation, "The greater our strength, the sooner our victory," the Secretary emphasized that while by the end of 1944 the United States Navy was the largest in the world, it must continue to build more ships in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

"We must forearm ourselves against heavier losses as we approach Japan, fighting not only her navy but her air power," the Secretary declared. "But there is another and more profitable reason for continuing Naval construction. We must maintain and increase the tremendous margin which we now have, the margin which has enabled us to conduct almost simultaneous operations against the Japanese. The Navy's operations in this war resemble the use of multiple teams in football— one team on the field, another on the sidelines, a new, fresh one ready to go in and exploit weaknesses that become apparent. That requires surplus power. With a plentitude of power we are able to have at any given moment a multiple series of attacks under way and in the making."

Secretary Forrestal listed three special achievements of America's production lines during the 1944 fiscal year typifying the drive for peak munitions output:

When the 1944 fiscal year began, on July 1, 1943, only 56 of the 300 "urgent" DE's had been completed. *In the ensuing six months prior to the December 31 deadline, the Navy Yards and private shipyards of the* *nation produced—and our ordnance plants armed—the astonishing total of 250 additional destroyer escorts, thus slightly exceeding the goal of 300. This remarkable record, completing nearly three warships every two days, is without precedent in Naval construction.*

The second outstanding production accomplishment during the 1944 fiscal year was the completion of landing craft. The Navy was called upon to produce and arm between January 1 and June 30, 1944, almost double the tonnage of landing craft which had been produced in the immediately preceding six months. This goal was achieved with a margin to spare. A strategic deadline of May 31 had been set for the major part of the landing craft under construction. Once again the Navy Yards, shipyards, and ordnance plants performed an enormous task by turning out between the first of January and the end of June almost 20,000 landing craft of an aggregate tonnage in excess of 728,000. *An average of 107 new landing craft hit the water every day for six months. They made the subsequent invasions possible.*

The third outstanding production feat during the fiscal year 1944 was the output of Navy combat aircraft. *The 24,000 new combat aircraft accepted by the Navy in the 1944 fiscal year exceeded by 80 per cent the Navy combat planes accepted in the preceding three fiscal years combined.* The number of fighters and bombers accepted in the first six months of the fiscal year alone was greater than such acceptances in the whole preceding year. This outstanding acceleration of production more than met basic operational requirements for Naval aircraft during the fiscal year, and mass production of planes made possible the great Naval air battles over the Philippine Sea.

What It Takes to Supply Fleet

The American invasion fleet of 800 ships which successfully moved in on the Japs in Iwo Jima was made ready for the attack by what Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz calls "America's secret weapon"—the world's largest floating supply and repair base.

These gigantic mobile "depots," operating as far from the United States mainland as San Francisco is from London, are the last jumping-off place for fighting ships before the fleet makes a new strike against a Jap-held island. They supply the invasion fleet's needs for fuel, food, clothing, general stores and repair facilities.

What it will take in the way of war production to supply the fleet with essential material is illustrated by the supply problems involved in the Iwo invasion. Among other things, the mobile "depots" supplied these invading ships with:

1. Enough fuel oil to make a train of tank cars of 10,000 gallons each, extending 238 miles.
2. Enough gasoline to run 30,730 automobiles for a full year and enough lubricating oil for one complete oil change for 446,000 automobiles.
3. Enough ammunition—bombs, shells, rockets, torpedoes, and cartridges to fill 480 freight cars.
4. Enough food to feed a city the size of Columbus, Ohio, for 30 days.

National Building Council Urged

Architect suggests all phases of building industry get-together in nation-wide unit to attack problems

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ECONOMISTS, engineers, government officials and even ordinary citizens are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the construction industry will have to bear the brunt of providing post-war jobs and post-war prosperity. During the eight depression years before the war, construction lagged considerably. New homes and new buildings were not built as rapidly as they were needed. As a result, we entered the war with a big backlog of needed construction. After Pearl Harbor practically all but the most essential kinds of private construction ceased entirely, thereby greatly adding to the backlog of needed homes and commercial structures. This backlog is now figured in the billions of dollars.

The construction industry being one of the few that will require no retooling for civilian production, it must be in a position to start absorbing discharged veterans and war workers as soon as the shooting stops. Its transition from war building to peace building must be swift and orderly—something that will require teamwork on the part of all phases of the industry.

Daniel Paul Higgins, of Eggers & Higgins, architects, recently recommended the creation of a Building Council of America to help meet post-war problems of the building construction industry. He suggested that it comprise "all elements of free enterprise within the construction industry both public and private," including representatives of the architectural and engineering professions, labor, owners, producers and fabricators, and perhaps with government being invited to name representatives. He proposed that the Council have headquarters in Washington.

Mr. Higgins enumerated objectives and advantages of the Council as follows:

Research experts studying all phases of Government and private participation in the building industry to provide a sound basis of facts.

Authentic information to present to Congress and to State legislators not as a lobbyist, but objectively and non-politically in the interest of sound procedures and practices in the industry.

A channel for labor and management to exchange viewpoints and information about mutual problems, in the interest of diminishing strikes and losses resulting to both workers and employers.

Publication of a service bulletin

of pertinent information of common interest to the entire industry.

Mr. Higgins said that he did not attempt at this time to suggest an exact blueprint of the Council, but to offer the proposal for public discussion.

"We all realize," he said, "that the pattern of the future requires cooperation between free enterprise and government and large groups such as labor and agriculture. We face not a single job but a triple one—to win the war, to unwind the war economy, and to organize for greater production and a higher standard of living in the years of peace.

"Each of these jobs is larger than any which the country has ever faced, and the three of them together assume proportions of unparalleled importance. In my opinion America will continue to rely upon free enterprise, but free enterprise cannot carry the ball alone; it must cooperate with government, labor, owners, and others. We cannot build without labor, and strong labor organizations and government are involved in many aspects of the labor problems.

"We cannot build without materials, natural and fabricated, which come not only from all parts of this country but from many parts of the world. The Council which I propose, composed of representatives of the groups mentioned, could serve as a spokesman for the construction industry, with its position carefully determined in the light of the facts, and with local organizations having a close relationship to the National Council."

Mr. Higgins said that he believed the Council would make an important contribution to the expanding national economy, would help to meet the tremendous accumulated demand for construction, and would promote public confidence in the construction and building industry.

He asserted that the industry would not only have to deal with problems with which it had long been familiar but would have to face such new questions as the following:

Pre-fabricated houses and their impact on the country.

How the industry can most advantageosuly face expanding opportunities for American enterprise in other countries and avoid the dangers involved.

Effect on building as a result of scientific developments and new materials, processes and methods.

Assuring cooperation without government encroaching too far into the field of private enterprise.

Mr. Higgins envisaged a budget of at least a quarter of a million dollars a year for the operation of such a Council at the outset, but pointed out that "this is an infinitesmal part of the aggregate annual cost of construction." He believes that it could be financed by the building industry, labor organizations, architectural and engineering societies, manufacturers of equipment and owner organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers, Chambers of Commerce, and others.

"We build individual projects by cooperative effort of many interests," he concluded. "I believe that through a Building Council of America we can utilize the same formula and through its leadership help to usher in a new era of building progress of importance not only to the industry but to the nation."

The GREAT GOUGE

IF ANYONE in your family wears overalls, or has been trying in vain to obtain women's and girls' dresses at prices bearing some relation to those prevailing before 1943, or is worrying about the lack of cotton goods for diapers for the baby, you should read this article.

It is about the unbelievable greed of a group that may be called the Textile Trust.

Last year cotton textile manufacturers harvested profits more than 10 times the average of their peace-time profits.

In view of that fact, it might be imagined they would be disposed to be decent towards consumers and their employes, but that is not the case. Far from it.

Cotton mill moguls just now are turning heaven and earth to block efforts of the Office of Price Administration to increase supplies and hold down prices of low-cost goods; and to gum up a War Labor Board order raising minimum wages in the textile industry to 55 cents an hour.

A prominent Senator from the deep South said to this writer:

"The textile interests of the South are the most utterly selfish group in America today. They are 'gypping' the farmer, their employes and the consuming public. It is a waste of time to argue with them. They see nothing, think of nothing, but the Almighty Dollar, and they don't care how they get it.

For the time being, we'll confine this story to a bitter battle being waged on two fronts to give the consumer something like a "break."

On one side is Chester Bowles, director of the OPA, who is trying to get a resonable supply of low-cost textiles for people of modest income and to halt the upward spiral of prices.

On the other side are the textile interests, with an army of lobbyists and propagandists, including most of the country's daily newspapers.

Back of this outfit is one of the strong arms of the government, the War Production Board, which is supposed to look after the public welfare, but has not done so and is not doing so now.

During the past year working clothes, and other low-cost garments have virtually disappeared. Overalls, gloves, women's and children's dresses and similar items are unobtainable in some sections.

Between 1941 and 1943 the prices charged consumers for these articles steadily advanced. A survey made by organized labor disclosed that the price increase up to last summer was 75 per cent. The OPA accepts this figure as more nearly correct than the Department of Labor's cost-of-living index.

Five-sixths of the higher cost, the OPA declares, is due to the dropping of low-cost goods and the substitution of higher-priced lines, on which profit margins are greater.

Since 13 per cent of the income of the average worker's family goes for clothing, the OPA emphasizes, the increase is a terrific burden on millions of Americans whose wages have been frozen by the government.

The OPA has authority to fix prices, within bounds laid down by the Price Control Act, but it has no power to tell mill owners and manufacturers what kind of goods they must produce.

That can be done only by the War Production Board, which has complete control over the supply and allocation of raw materials. It can also—and does—nullify the OPA's efforts to control prices, as will be shown later.

Bowles contends that the profits of the textile industry are so large that a price reduction is justified, but cannot be ordered because of an obstacle placed in the way by Congress.

When the Price Control Act was extended last year, it contained the so-called Bankhead amendment, which directed the OPA to fix prices of cotton garments *on the assumption* that mill owners were paying farmers the parity price for cotton. *But they are not paying parity price.* The cotton farmers are being gypped.

According to the OPA, this amendment has been a $120,000,000 "windfall" for cotton mill owners, that figure representing the difference between parity price and the actual price paid by manufacturers to the man who raised the cotton.

Congress intended to help farmers, but its action has been misused to increase the profits of manufacturers while adding to the burdens of consumers.

Another hurdle faced by Bowles is a requirement of the Price Control Act that he cannot employ any person for a policy-making or price fixing job who has not had at least five years' experience as an executive in the business with which he is dealing. This restriction was written into the act through a "rider" offered in the House by Congressman August H. Andresen (Rep., Minn.).

The result is that the OPA is loaded to the rafters with men who think of industry rather than of consumers.

Since last July Bowles has been trying to work out with the War Production Board an arrangement under which more low-cost goods would be produced, quality maintained and prices kept in line.

Several weeks ago the WPB agreed with the OPA on a plan under which cotton mills would be compelled to sell a large part of their output to manufacturers of low-cost garments. A system of priorities was to be set up to prevent chiseling. Manufacturers who didn't "play ball" wouldn't get either cotton or labor.

Organized labor hailed the plan as probably the best solution that could be devised at this late date.

To carry out its part of the program, OPA granted higher prices to mill owners, with a provision that the increase should be absorbed by garment manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

Although consumers would pay prices higher than the OPA deemed justified, if the agreement were carried out, they at least would be able to obtain merchandise in larger volume and of assured quality.

Lobbyists for the textile industry greeted Bowles' order with a flood of propaganda. They gave out fantastic statements that "bureaucrats" in the OPA were trying to put over "National Socialism" and some members of Congress believed them.

All along the tactics of the industry have been to discredit every effort to make them be decent.

Its lobbyists don't discuss the merits of a case, but call harsh names and damn any suggestions designed to help consumers.

It may be said to the credit of Bowles that he stood firm in face of this bombardment. He struck back at the lobbyists and denounced their efforts to mislead members of Congress.

The lobbyists however, had more success with the WPB, and here is where the second part of the story starts.

After agreeing with the OPA on a program, the WPB backed down and sold consumers down the river. The explanation of the betrayal undoubtedly is that representatives of the textile industry hold key posts in that agency.

Instead of compelling manufacturers to turn out more low-cost goods, the WPB has agreed to facilitate even greater production of luxury items.

The absurdity of the WPB's latest program can best be demonstrated by pointing out that manufacturers are to be given priority assistance in the production of women's dresses to retail at $23, men's suits at $55, and men's work shirts at $7.50. *Those fantastic prices are regarded as "cheap" by the WPB.*

Under the OPA plan, manufacturers would have been required to restrict at least half of their production of dresses to retail at $12.

OPA officials make no bones about saying that under the WPB arrangement the situation, from the consumer's standpoint, has been made worse rather than better.

Furthermore, the WPB has refused to establish positive quality controls, leaving the door wide open for further degradation of merchandise. In order to maintain present inflated profits, the OPA contends, manufacturers need only cheapen the quality of their garments, which they can do without violating the WPB order.

Another complaint against the WPB is that it has made available to the manufacturer of higher-priced garments more material than he could claim under the agreement with the OPA. That means, of course, less low-priced goods for consumers and more high-priced stuff to boost textile profits.—*Labor*

Seventh War Loan Goal 14 Billions

The goal of the Seventh War Loan has been set at $14,000,000,000, of which $7,000,000,000 is to come from sales to individuals and the balance from other non-bank investors, the Treasury announced. The drive will extend from May 14 through June 30. However, an intensification of activities in the Series E Savings bonds will begin April 9, when millions of persons on payroll savings plans throughout the country will be asked to enlarge their participation as a part of the Seventh War Loan. All Series E,F, and G Savings Bonds and Series C Savings Notes processed through the Federal Reserve Banks between April 9 and July 7 will be credited to the drive.

You Can Be Your Own Banker

By FRANK X. HENKE

★ ★ ★

HAS YOUR LOCAL UNION a credit union? Is your local union planning for the important role credit unions will play in the post-war period? Now is the time to organize a credit union within your local, if you do not have one; and now is the time to plan ahead for the post-war period. For in this period the services of credit unions will be sought more than ever, especially by those now engaged in war work, since urgent credit needs will probably arise in the period after the close of the war. Workers will need the credit unions in this transition period. They will be anxious to avail themselves of the services of their credit unions. They will be glad that they have learned what the credit unions can do for them.

Primarily, a credit union is a co-operative savings and loan association which uses the savings of its members for loans in turn to its members. In other words, the members of a trade union local can get together and form a credit union and pool their resources, and from this pool they can borrow for provident or productive purposes. Such purposes might include the payment of taxes, insurance premiums, medical, dental and hopsital bills, bills for unexpected emergencies caused by accidents or losses of various kinds, repairs on homes, purchase of fuel or clothing, vacations, tuition, promising investments, or for retiring other loans requiring excessive interest payments.

The main purpose of a credit union is to promote thrift among its members. A credit union, therefore, endeavors to educate its members in the proper use and care of money and how best to serve their needs in helping them through financial crisis. Many make it a point to save something each pay day and build up their shares (savings) account in the credit union.

The credit union is no longer an experiment. Although the movement is barely three decades old, there are more than 10,000 credit unions in successful operation in the United States. By authority of an act of Congress, over 4,000 of this number have been set up under federal supervision during the past few years. Before that, there were only state-chartered credit unions in some of the states which had passed credit union acts. Now, credit unions can be organized in any of the forty-eight states, in the territories and in the District of Columbia. Total assets of all credit unions in the United States are over $500,000,000, with total membership more than 4,500,000.

Credit unions successfully weathered the depression of the Thirties when thousands of banks failed. Credit union losses during the depression were but a small fraction of one per cent of assets. Credit unions are considered very safe. They are strictly governed, examined and audited by federal or state officers. Their investments, being loans to members, are of high grade. Monies not out on loans are invested only in federal, state or municipal bonds, as prescribed by law. The officers and employes are adequately bonded, as is also required by law.

Credit union members can borrow from their own credit union at very low rates of interest. In many states the Small Loans Acts allow concerns dealing in personal loans to charge as much as 42 per cent or more per year in interest on small loans. As many banks do not deal in small personal loans, workers are driven to these loan concerns when in need of money. Here is where the credit union is of real benefit and help, as the interest charged is the lowest possible. Wherever a worker's credit union was organized, many of its members were taken out of the clutches of these loan concerns.

A member of a credit union is helped in various ways. Not only can he obtain credit almost immediately, but he can also build up an account for future use and earn money on his investment. Many credit unions have loan protection insurance which insures against death or permanent disability of the borrower. Many also have life savings insurance for the investor. In case of death, the insurance company pays to the estate a certain amount above the amount the member had invested. Members can withdraw from their shares (savings) accounts at any time to purchase some needed article or pay an unexpected bill.

Many cases showing how credit unions have helped individual members can be cited. A typical case is that of a member of a large teachers' credit union in Chicago who was stricken by a severe illness. This teacher was permanently disabled and could not go back to her teaching position. She had borrowed money from the credit union and now found herself unable to repay the loan. When told the loan would be paid by the insurance company she was greatly relieved.

Another case is that of a member who came to the office of his credit union one day greatly upset because his home was being foreclosed. However, if he could raise $1000 not only would the foreclosure be avoided but he could at the same time save $3000 on a mortgage renewal. With some savings withdrawn from his shares account and a loan from the credit union he was able to raise the $1000. Although repayment of the loan entailed a number of sacrifices on his part, the home was saved.

A certain member came rushing into the credit union office after bank-closing hours wishing to make a withdrawal from her account. She had a savings account at the bank, as well as at the credit union, but she was too late to get the money from the bank. A telegram just received stated that her mother was seriously ill and had asked for her. It was necessary for her to leave immediately in order to make rail and plane connections. What would she do? Because she was a member and had saved in the credit union, she was able to withdraw in just a few moments the necessary money for the trip.

In the post-war period many will want to improve their living conditions and to buy things which will add to their comfort and happiness. In achieving this America's credit unions can play an important part, stressing the idea of thrift and making it possible for workers to obtain credit when needed—*The Federationist*

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1945, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving many inquiries as to what papers are required in filing claim for funeral donation on the death of a member killed in action with the armed forces of our country. In such cases, instead of the usual death certificates, we require a PHOTOSTATIC COPY of the OFFICIAL NOTICE of death received from the War Department by relatives of the decedent.

REGULAR MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Lakeland, Fla., Carpenters' Home,
January 15, 1945.

The General Executive Board met in regular session at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla., on the above date.

All members present.

Report of the Delegate to the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress held in Toronto in October 1944 was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the January 1945 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in New Orleans, La., in November 1944 was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the January 1945 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-Fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in New Orleans, La., in November 1944 was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the January 1945 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

The General President appointed the following committees:

Inspection of rooms at Home:

Frank Duffy,
Arthur Martel,
S. P. Meadows.

Inspection of Stock and Supplies:

M. A. Hutcheson,
Harry Schwarzer,
R. E. Roberts.

Balance of the members of the Board to audit the books and accounts of the Home.

* * * * *

January 16, 1945.

The Board decided to increase the pension to $15.00 per member per month, beginning July 1, 1945, to all members qualifying under the provisions of Paragraph C, Section 54 of the General Laws.

As some Local Unions are not giving the information desired and asked for on the pension application the General President was directed to have a survey made of those now on the pension roll so that corrections can be made accordingly. A new questionnaire to be issued by the General President for that purpose. The questionnaire to be fully answered before the pension is allowed.

Appeal of Paul Eging, a delegate from Local Union 105, Cleveland, Ohio to the Cuyahoga County District Council, from the decision of the General President in the case of Paul Eging versus the said District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Farmington, Mo., Local Union 1795.—In the case of the ruling of the General President on the question of members going to work as per seniority list, he ruled that:

> The Constitution of the Brotherhood does not provide for a seniority list in a Local Union. All members are given the right of procuring their own employment if they are able to do so. However, if an employer agrees with the Local Union to procure carpenters through the Local Union and all members understand the procedure that is being followed then all should be given the same opportunity

for employment in accord with the arrangement made with the employer.

The Board approved the ruling of the General President.

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January 17, 1945.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home commenced.

January 18, 1945.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

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Appeal of Local Union 1036, Kelso, Wash., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Disability Claim of James E. Strader, a member of said Local Union, for the reason that the evidence submitted plainly shows he was not totally and permanently disabled as the laws provide. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 199, Chicago, Ill., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of Julius Tillman, a former member of said Local Union, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 279, Toronto, Ont., Can., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of William Fort, a former member of said Local Union, on the grounds that he was not in benefit standing at time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 824, Muskegon, Mich., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of Norman Herring, a former member of said Local Union, on the grounds that he went six months in arrears—was suspended—and never rejoined the organization afterwards. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1382, Rochester, Minn., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of John J. Flynn, a former member of said Local Union, on the grounds that the claim was not filed with the General Office within six months as the laws provide. While the decision of the General Treasurer is in accordance with the Law, the deceased Brother was killed in action while serving his country and the notices of his death were somehow delayed. Under these circumstances the General Executive Board ordered the claim paid.

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January 19, 1945.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 22, 1945.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

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Brothers Chas. Corry, James Murren, Geo. W. Campbell and John J. Walsack, representing the Essex County New Jersey District Council appeared before the General Executive Board relative to the agreement under which Local Union 1456, Dock Builders of New York City, was chartered in 1914.

Brother Charles Johnson, Jr. represented Local Union 1456, and Brother Charles Hanson represented the New York District Council.

Complaint was made that Local Union 1456 was encroaching on the jurisdiction of the Essex County District Council.

A lengthy hearing was held, during which the representatives of the Essex County District Council made it clear that they were not appealing from, or protesting against any ruling or decision already rendered by the General President or his representative in this controversy. They asked that some ways and means, or understanding be devised whereby Local Union 1456, New York City, and the

Essex County District Council can cooperate and work harmoniously with one another in the future.

In the hearing it developed that all District Councils in the vicinity of New York are working in harmony with Local Union 1456.

The Board therefore decided that conferences be continued between the Essex County District Council and Local Union 1456 so that a satisfactory working agreement be reached at the earliest possible date. In the meantime the decision rendered by the Board in 1938, and unanimously adopted by the Twenty-fourth General Convention held in December 1940 in Lakeland Fla., must be observed and adhered to in all instances

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January 23, 1945.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 24, 1945.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 25, 1945.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 26, 1945.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

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Baltimore, Md., Local Union 101, notified the General Executive Board that at a regular meeting of that Local Union, held October 23, 1944, they refused to accept the decision of the Board, rendered at its last meeting held in Indianapolis, Ind., on October 14, 1944, that when Local Union 101 complies with the findings of the General President it will be again in good standing with the Brotherhood.

The question of men in the Service of the United States or Canada over the age limit of apprentices, or those who have not completed their apprenticeship before entering the Service, was carefully considered, after which it was decided that these men on presentation of an Honorable Discharge be admitted to the Brotherhood as apprentices without the payment of an Initiation Fee subject to the acceptance by the Local Union of their applications.

There being no further business to be transacted the Board adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2744	Pine Grove, Cal.	1338	Seward, Nebr.
2747	Vida, Ore.	2771	Thomasville, N. C.
1152	Aurora, Ill.	2774	Yreka, Cal.
1171	Radford, Va.	2775	Canby, Cal.
2751	New York, N. Y.	2779	Ottawa, Ont., Can.
1294	Toronto, Ont., Can.	1349	Two Rivers, Wis.
1318	Gainesville, Ga.	1425	Houston, Tex.
2757	Tow Rivers, Wis.	1548	Tooele, Utah

VICTORY GARDENS OFF TO GOOD START

Victory gardens are off to a good start in the South and Pacific Coast States, according to reports from State Extension Service directors, War Food Administration reported. In two States the Governors issued proclamations calling attention to the need for home gardens this year and setting goals to be reached. Several States report increased interest among gardeners, as shown by increased sales of seed and inquiries to the colleges of agriculture for garden publications.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother THOMAS AITKIN, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.
Brother GEORGE BALLENTYNE, Local No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother FRANK L. BARROWS, Local No. 867, Milford, Mass.
Brother SYDNEY P. BUFORD, Local No. 953, Lake Charles, La.
Brother ROY E. BAUSERMAN, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother ALBERT BOCHMER, Local No. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Brother DAVID CALDWELL, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother JAMES E. CANTWELL, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother STEWART A. CASEY, Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.
Brother JAMES CHIAPPARDI, Local No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother WM. COCKS, Local No. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
Brother EDWARD DESMARAIS, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother EDWIN L. DITZLER, Local No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Brother WALTER DRISCO, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother FREDERICK B. ERRINGTON, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES G. EVANS, Local No. 119, Newark, N. J.
Brother ALEXANDER FORREST, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOSEPH GERMAIN, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother BARNEY GOWRAN, Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.
Brother W. B. HALE, Local No. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Brother MICHEL E. HAVERN, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother JAMES HESSION, Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.
Brother JAMES HOEY, Local No. 119, Newark, N. J.
Brother ARTHUR HOLMES, Local No. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
Brother MARCUS S. HURD, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother J. OSCAR JOHNSON, Local No. 792, Rockford, Ill.
Brother IRVIN H. KELLER, Local No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother JOHN M. KING, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother WM. H. KUEBLER, Local No. 119, Newark, N. J.
Brother CARL LACKER, Local No. 119, Newark, N. J.
Brother TRUMAN R. LANE, Local No. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Brother CARL LANGHEIN, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother DORIA LAPERLE, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother E. L. LEESON, Local No. 899, Pakersburg, W. Va.
Brother JAMES LINTON, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother SAMUEL LLOYD, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother FRANK McCALL, Local No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother CLYDE L. McDANIEL, Local No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Brother FRANK E. McGINCHY, Local No. 404, Lake County and Vic., O.
Brother GEORGE G. McNEIL, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother RALPH MEADE, Local No. 1392, Sayreville, N. J.
Brother MARTIN L. MILLER, Local No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Brother ANDREW MULLER, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother BERNHARD NURNBERGER, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother OSCAR PALONEN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother JAMES V. RIDER, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother F. W. RIGHTER, Local No. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Brother LEOPOLD ROTH, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES SCHMIDT, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother WM. SELFRIDGE, Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.
Brother HENRY SKALAK, Local No. 39, Cleveland, O.
Brother LEO STEIN, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother HERMAN WILDE, Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother E. M. YOST, Local No. 899, Pakersburg, W. Va.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Uncle Sam Honors Local Union 1073

January 6 marked one of the most unforgettable occasions in the forty-three year history of Local 1073 of Philadelphia. On that date the union tendered a dinner in honor of the members of the bond selling committee. This committee engineered the bond selling activities of the union. The job they did was a magnificent one. Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of Series E bonds were sold among the members of the Local—a record that is a real tribute to the members of the committee and the officers and members of the organization.

In recognition of the patriotic support given by the union to the bond drive, the Treasury Department assigned Mr. Wm. H. Kern, director of labor relations for the Pennsylvania War Finance Committee, to attend the dinner and extend the heartfelt thanks of the Department for the record achieved by the union. On behalf of the Treasury Department, he presented the local union and each member of the committee with a special certificate of appreciation. In a speech that will long be remembered, he commended the efforts of organized labor in general and Local 1073 in particular for the fine manner in which all patriotic endeavors are being supported.

Extending thanks to Uncle Sam in behalf of the local union and the bond selling committee were the following speakers: Julius Miller, Local president; Louis Biller, recording secretary; and Louis Sobel, business agent. All pledged themselves and the local union to continue bending every effort to helping to achieve an early victory.

Special guests included Wm. Blaier, general representative, who also acted as toastmaster, and John Cregan, secretary-treasurer of the Metropolitan District Council. (See picture page 37)

Mansfield Members Celebrate 44th Birthday

Marking the forty-fourth anniversary of its founding, Local Union 735 of Mansfield, Ohio, on February 24 commemorated the occasion with a fitting banquet. About 125 members and guests sat down to a first rate chicken dinner at the Scotty Supper Club. All of the oldest members of the local were present and the evening was devoted to good fellowship, good food, and an all-round good time. The Sunshine Band enlivened the occasion with plenty of first-class music.

Speakers of the evening were: John Monohan of the Industrial Commission of Safety and Hygiene and Ben Godfrey, a member of Local 200, Columbus, also a safety representative. Their talks were entertaining and informative and they were well received by the guests. N. J. Berry, an old-time member of Local 735 gave an interesting talk on labor and the old age pension. And last but not least, Elmer E. Amsbaugh, oldest member of Local 735, gave a vivid account of the past triumphs and struggles of the union down through the years.

All who attended declared the evening a huge success and a fitting tribute to forty-four years of steady progress by Local 735.

Tomas H. Geddes, Financial Secretary.

Sydney, N. S., Marks 39th Anniversary

Tributes, including a message from General President William L. Hutcheson in Indianapaolis, were paid to the Sydney, N. S., Local Union No. 1588, when the 39th anniversary of the founding of the branch was fittingly observed on the evening of Sept. 4th in the presence of upwards of 200 members, their wives, friends, and invited guests.

The affair was held in the Carpenters' Hall on Mitchell Place and presiding as chairman was Joseph Steele, former M.P.P. and a past President of the Local Union.

This Local Union was organized on Labor Day 1905, with ten Charter members. This Charter was issued over the signature of Wm. D. Huber, General President, and Frank Duffy, General Secretary.

Main table guests were J. H. Dwyer, of Halifax, Maritime field representative of the Brotherhood; Arthur Martel, of Montreal a member of the G. E. B. who officially represented General President Hutcheson; County Court Judge N. R. Arthur; Donald McDonald M. L. A., Provincial field Reprsentative for the Canadian Congress of Labor; Alderman Angus McDonald; and John Lamont, Business Agent for the Carpenters Local Union here.

An informative and highly interesting history of the organization as well as the founding of the International Brotherhood was prepared and delivered by Geo. W. Barrett, a veteran member and past President of the Local Union, in which he essayed into a detailed description of the trials and struggles of the members in the early years of the existence of the organization and subsequent successful achievements and accomplishments.

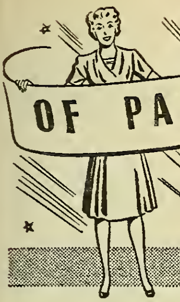
Telegrams of congratulations were read from two Halifax Locals by Maritime Representative J. H. Dwyer who also paid his personal respects to the Sydney Local. The telegrams were from Local Union 405 signed by Thomas A. Brown, and Local Union 83, signed by George A. Smith.

Unity was also the keynote of remarks of Arthur Martel member of the General Executive Board and who also delivered a personal message from the General President Wm. L. Hutcheson.

Compliments of the City Council were voiced by Alderman McDonald who spoke in the absence of Mayor J. McLean who was out of the city over the holiday weekend.

The hall was attractively decorated for the occasion, featured flags of the United Nations, also emblematic motifs of the 39th anniversary.

At the conclusion of the banquet, a social evening was enjoyed by the gathering when square dances were held during the remainder of the evening.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Toronto Ladies Have Many Activities

Auxiliary Union Local 303, has read with interest the various letters telling of the activities of Sister Organizations throughout the United States. Congratulations and best wishes to you all!

We here in Toronto, Canada, meet twice a month; the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month. The first Thursday is our business meeting, at which we have a draw for some small article, and the winner of the draw has to provide the article for the next draw. At our second meeting we try to hold some function by which we can raise more money, such as bingos, euchres, etc. Once a year we hold a bazaar (in November). Many of the articles displayed are made, embroidered or knitted by our own members. We also sell draw tickets on a quilt which we have made by the Red Cross. These quilts have been beautiful and have been the means of our raising quite a sum of money. The most of our money is used for boxes for the "Boys" overseas. We have been very fortunate with our boxes—we believe that they have all been delivered. Every meeting we have letters of thanks and appreciation.

During the past year we have had a great deal of pleasure in corresponding with one of the gentlemen of the Home in Lakeland, Fla. Sorry you are ill, Brother Goodhue and hope you are feeling better by now.

At a later date, if the Editor has space for us, I shall write and tell you about our Seventh Anniversary and the election of officers, also about some of our plans for 1945.

Greetings to other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

(Mrs.) Ida M. Taylor, Secretary,
381 St. Germain Ave., Toronto 12, Ont.

Kansas City Ladies Active

The Editor:

Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary No. 122 of Kansas City, Mo., with a membership of 152, celebrated their annual birthday with a dinner for the husbands and families of members in February.

The same evening we had our Secret Pal party and revealed our past pals and drew new ones for the coming year. A very enjoyable evening it was.

Here is something we think the other Auxiliaries might enjoy doing. During our Penny March, we have a Service Boys' Fund. This money goes to send one boy each meeting night a present of one dollar. This has been accepted with great appreciation from our members, husbands and sons.

Some of our ladies are active in Red Cross work and are always willing to help in all charity work.

Ladies of the Auxiliary and their friends meet each Wednesday for sewing circle. A fine lunch is served by the luncheon committee.

We hope that you out-of-town sisters will pay us a visit whenever you are in Kansas City. We will certainly enjoy having you and know you will enjoy our lively meetings conducted by our President Blanche Everiger.

With kindest wishes to all.

Fraternally yours,

Dorothy Lewis, The Scribe.

Why The Shoe Situation Pinches

The total number of military shoes produced for the armed forces last year contained enough leather to have made three times that number of civilian shoes, the U. S. Department of Commerce disclosed in a recent survey giving the facts of the current tight supply situation in civilian footwear.

"Men's heavy oxfords," the study states, "require about two and one-half square feet of upper leather per pair. Shoes customarily worn by women and children use about one and one-half square feet.

"The Army service shoe, on the other hand, takes four square feet of upper leather and a pair of combat boots takes almost twice that amount. The actual leather used in the approximately 50,000,000 pairs of military type shoes produced on Government contract in 1494 is equivalent to almost 150.000.000 civilian pairs."

These needs of the armed forces, the survey continues, explain why the number of leather shoes manufactured in 1944 was an estimated 11 per cent under 1939 whereas the total amount of leather tanned last year was 8 per cent above 1939.

Waste Paper Salvage Must Be Stepped Up

Because collections of waste paper in January declined 8 per cent from the 1944 monthly average, the WPB Salvage Division requested householders and commercial firms to step up their waste paper salvaging.

Waste paper collections for the entire United States in January totaled only 537,326 tons, while consumption for the same period was 579,308 tons, Hoyt reported. The inventory of waste paper is now only 272,589 tons. "It is far below a safe stockpile level," he added.

FIRST ANN ARBOR INDUCTEE HONORED

S/Sgt. Vernell D. Packard, first member of Local 512, Ann Arbor, Mich., to enter the armed forces, has been authorized to wear the Distinguished Unit Badge for distinguished service as an ordnance line chief with a B-24 Liberator squadron in the 15th Army Air Force in Italy.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ---------------------------------------19---

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Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 199

In many ways the gambrel roof is well suited for large barns, because it can be well braced without obstructing the space through the center, which is usually used for carrying hay back into the loft by means of a hay-fork hooked to a carrier that runs on a track installed just below the comb of the roof.

It is claimed by some builders that a gambrel roof can not be built so it will have a pleasing appearance. Of course, that is a matter of taste. We believe that the reason why so many gambrel roofs are lacking in good appearance is because the designers limit themselves to just a single design, or at best, to not more than just a few. The field for gambrel-roof designs is large and the resourceful designer can easily adjust his designs to suit almost any condition of taste that might exist. It is our purpose to present solutions to the problems of designing gambrel roofs, so as to bring about more nearly acceptable designs for this style of roofs.

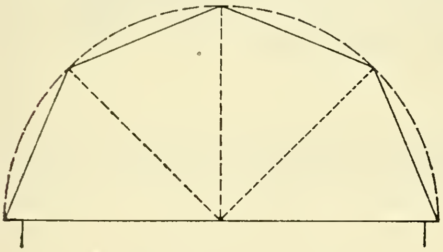

Fig. 1

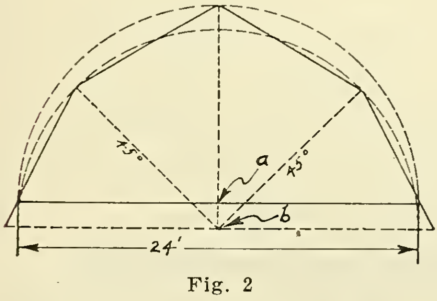

Fig. 2

We have met builders who contend that a gambrel roof must be designed on a true octagon pattern, such as we are showing by Fig. 1. A little study of this drawing will reveal the fact that the steep sides of this design are too steep, while the flat sides are too flat both for producing a pleasing appearance and for throwing off water.

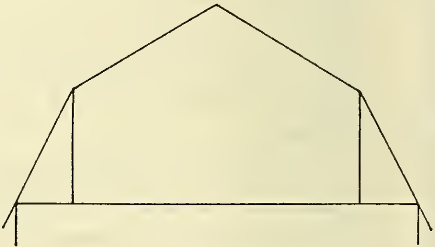

Fig. 3

Fig. 2 gives a different method for laying out a gambrel-roof design. Here two half circles are struck, one from point a and the other from point b. Three lines are struck from point b, a perpendicular line and two lines on a 45-degree angle, as shown. With these lines in, draw the continuous lines that give the design of the roof. It should be noted here, that point a is in line with the top of the plates, while point

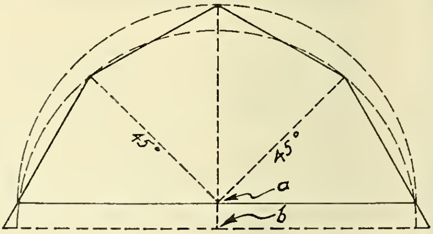

Fig. 4

b is in line with the bottom edge of the eaves. This design is shown, stripped of all unnecessary lines, by Fig. 3. Comparing this with Fig. 1, these improvements can be observed: The steep pitch has been reduced and the flat pitch has been increased, while the sides are all the same in length.

Fig. 4 has been designed practically on the same basis that Figs. 2 and 3 were, excepting that the perpendicular and two 45-degree lines were struck from point a, instead of point b. This change improves the design, making the steep sides longer and the flat sides shorter.

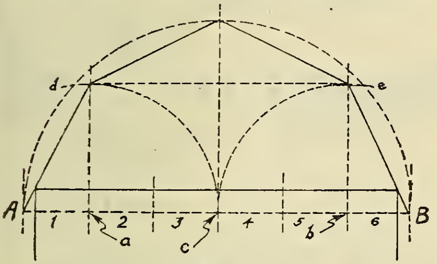

Fig. 5

Fig. 5 introduces another method of designing gambrel roofs. Here the distance between the bottom edges of the eaves, A and B, has been divided into six equal parts. This done, strike the half circle, A-B, from point c—then from a, b and c raise three perpendicular lines, as shown. From points a and b, strike c-d and c-e. Now lay off the roof design, by drawing the continuous lines, to the points shown. This design gives you a full pitch for the steep sides and a one-fourth pitch for the flat sides, as shown by Fig. 6.

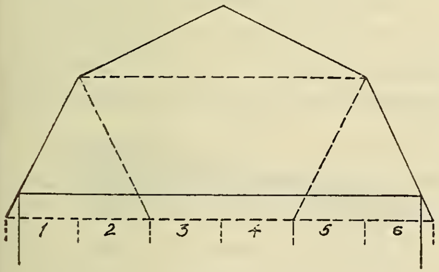

Fig. 6

Fig. 7 shows the same method that was used in Fig. 5, but applied somewhat differently. Here the span has been divided into six equal spaces, whereas in the other figure the distance between the bottom edges of the eaves was divided into six equal spaces. The points for laying off the design are obtained just as explained in Fig. 5. The steep sides are still full pitch, but a little longer than in the other case, and the flat sides are still one-fourth pitch, but a little shorter, which improves the design.

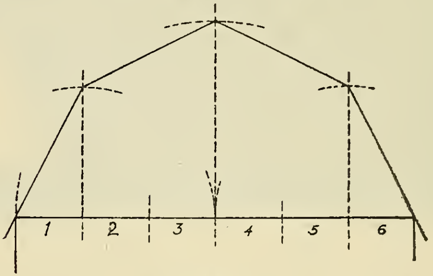

Fig 7

Fig. 8 shows the use of the same method with the span, A-B, divided into 5 equal spaces. The run of the

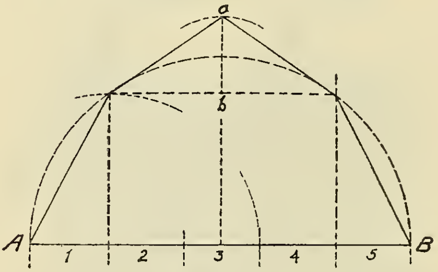

Fig. 8

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steep sides is one space and the rise is two spaces, just the same as shown in Figs. 5 and 7. But the run of the flat sides is only one and one-half spaces and the rise is one space. This gives the steep sides a full pitch and the flat sides a one-third pitch. The distance between a and b is made equal to one space. This design is more suitable for throwing off water than any we have shown previously, and the appearance is also satisfactory.

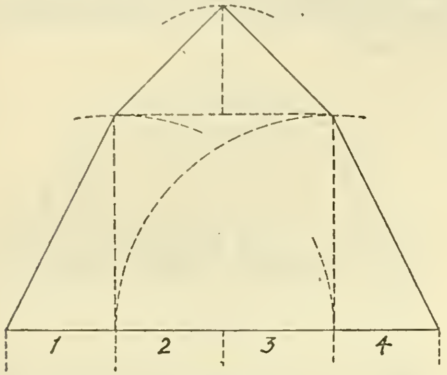

Fig. 9

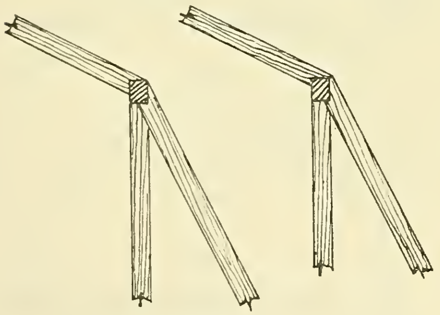

Fig. 10

Fig. 9 shows the method carried one step farther, where the span is divided into four equal parts. The steep sides have a one-space run and a two-space rise, while the flat sides have a one-space run and a one-space rise, making a one-half pitch. This design, while not so satisfactory from the standpoint of appearance, nevertheless, has its advantages under certain conditions.

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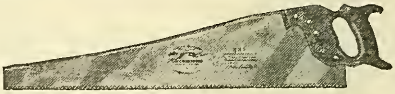

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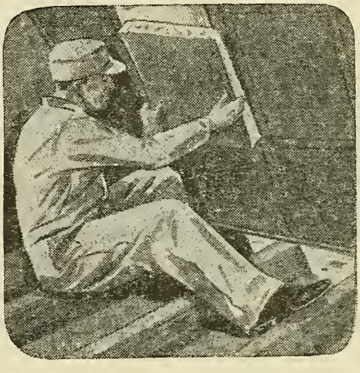

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Fig. 10 shows two good knuckle joints for gambrel roofs, when a purlin is used. They are both substantial, but the one to the right is perhaps the better joint.

Fig. 11 shows two good curb joints for light gambrel roofs when no purlin is used. The joints are shown naked, in practice they should be reinforced with cleats on one or on both sides, as conditions might require.

The top and the bottom cuts of the steep rafter shown at A, are obtained by using the figures on the square corresponding with the pitch of the steep sides, and the cuts for the rafters of the flat sides are obtained by using the figures giving the flat pitch. The cut pointed out at c is the same as the cuts of the steep pitch, but the square must be applied to line a-b.

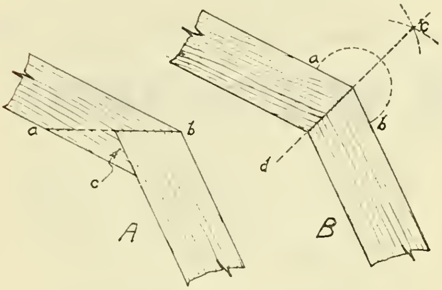

Fig. 11

The cut for the joint at B is what is called a member cut. To obtain this cut, strike the part-circle, a-b, and with a compass set at points a and b, respectively, establish point c. Now draw line c-d, and you have the member cut that will make the joint.

Forms and Hopper

When light frame buildings are enlarged, as for instance garages that have to be made longer to accommodate the newer cars, the upper foundation can be poured after the extension has been built. The part of the foundation that goes into the ground should be poured up to the ground level before the addition to the building is made. This is shown by an uneven dotted line in Fig. 1. To the right and to the left of the wood wall 2x4's are nailed to the building flat, as pointed out with indicators. The 2x4 to the right runs down to the ground, while the one to the left stops at the bottom of the plate. The board making the outside form is nailed to the outside 2x4, as shown, and the board for the inside form is nailed at the top to the inside 2x4. This board needs additional bracing to hold it in place—the amount and kind of bracing should be determined by the circumstances.

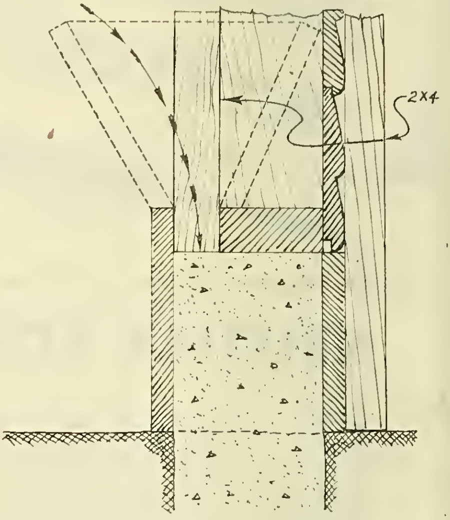

Fig. 1

A form of a hopper is shown by dotted lines at the upper part of this drawing. The arrows show how the concrete is run into the foundation. Fig. 2 shows two views of the hopper shown in Fig. 1. A shows a side view while B shows an end view. We are showing the hopper 13 inches long, which would be about right for a wall with the studding spaced 16 inches on center. When the studding are spaced 2 feet on center, then the hopper should be made about 21 inches long.—H. H. Siegele

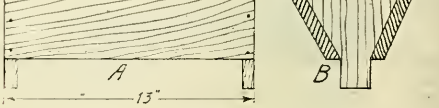

Fig. 2

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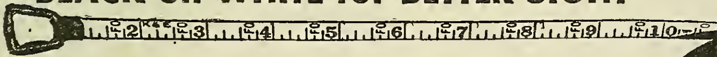

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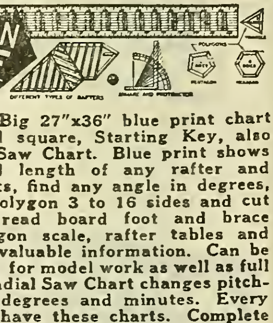

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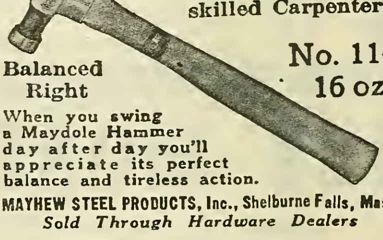

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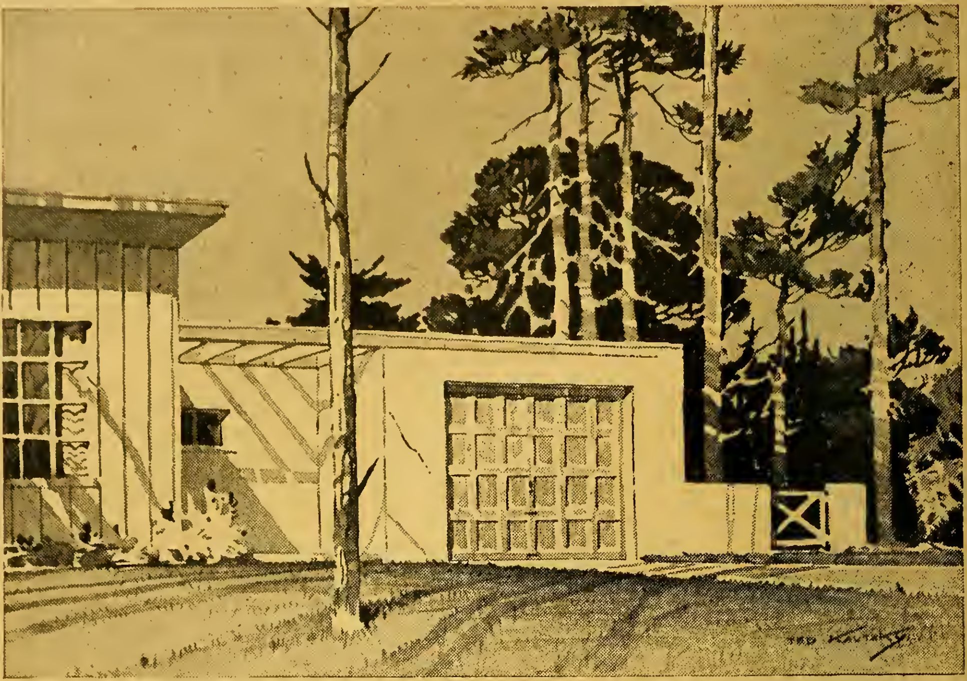COPYRIGHT, 1945, OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION

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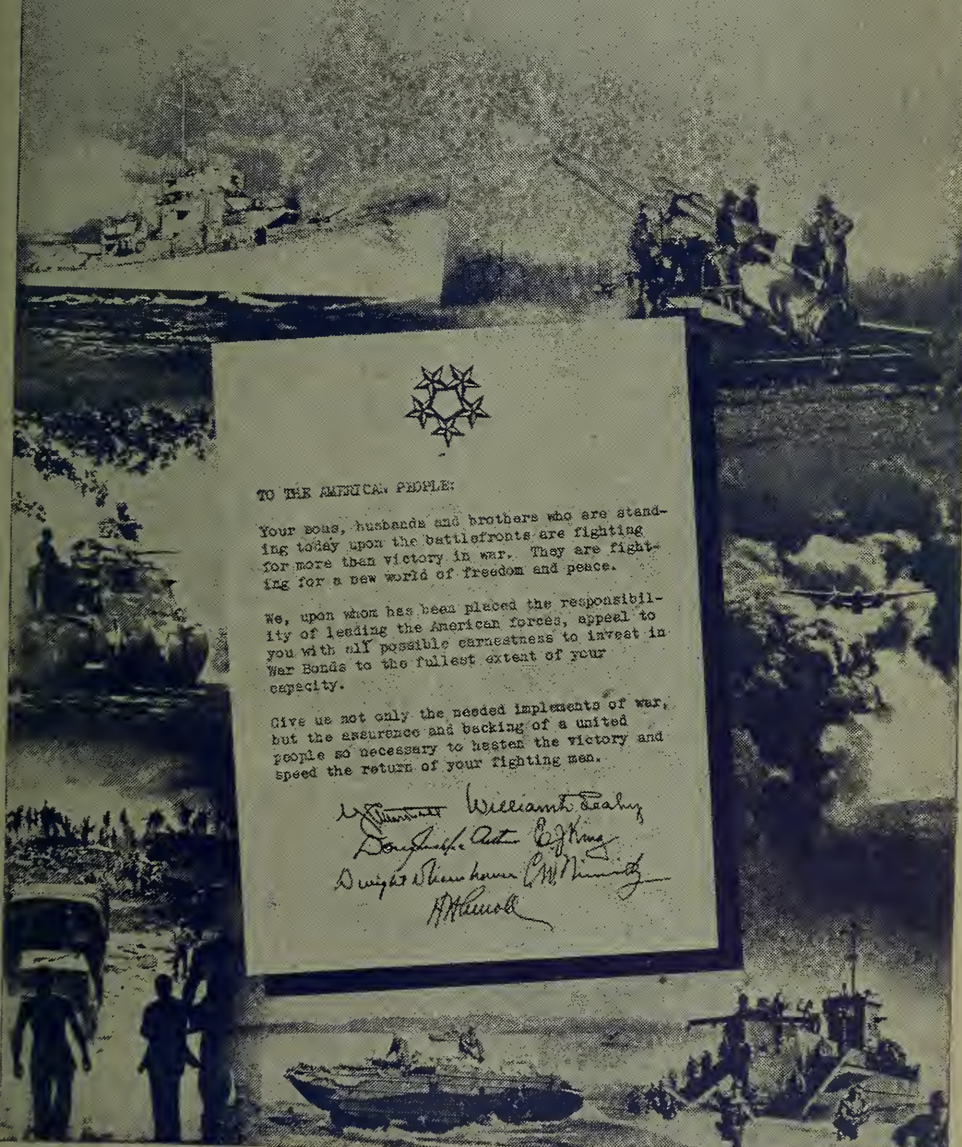
Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

MAY, 1945



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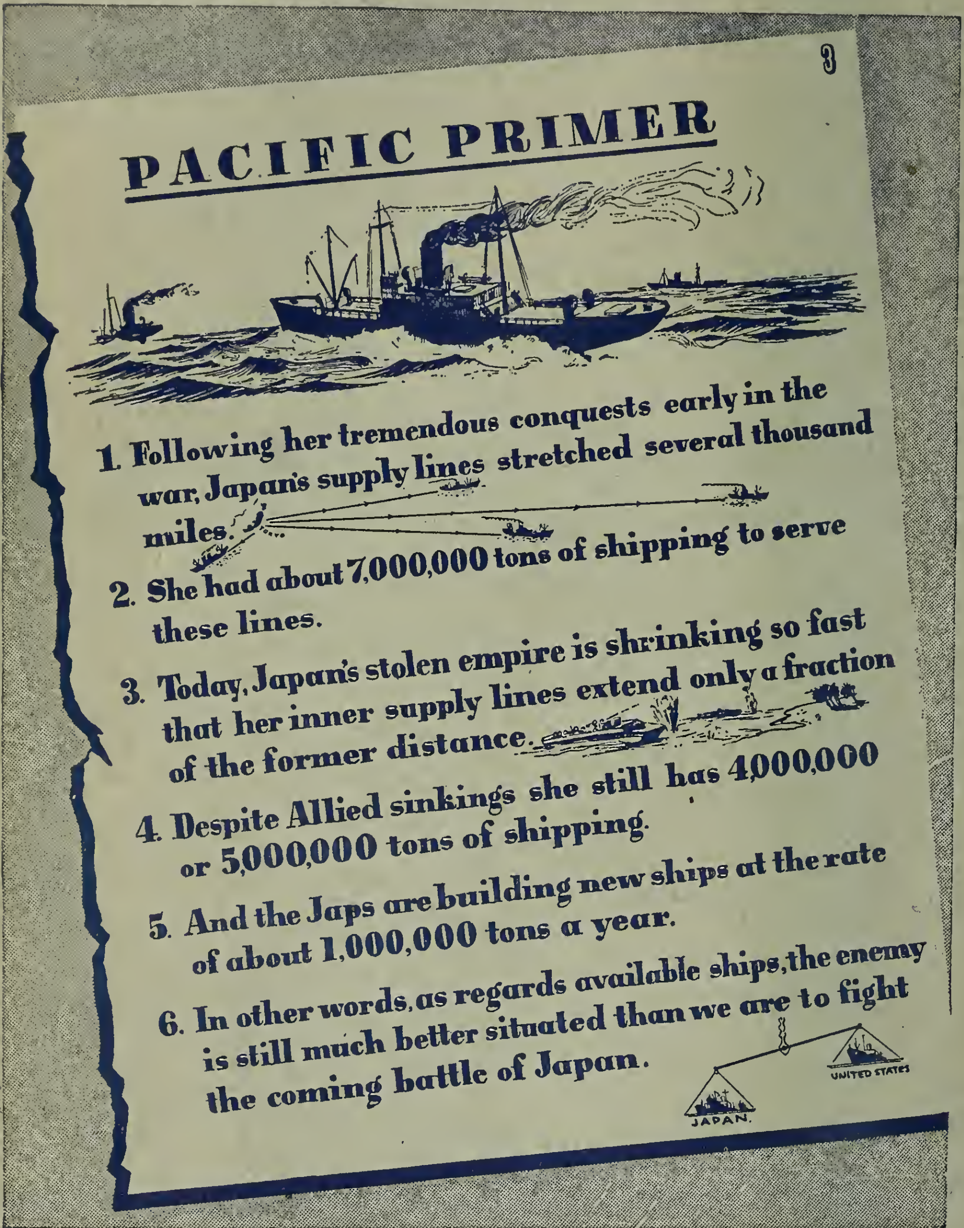

3

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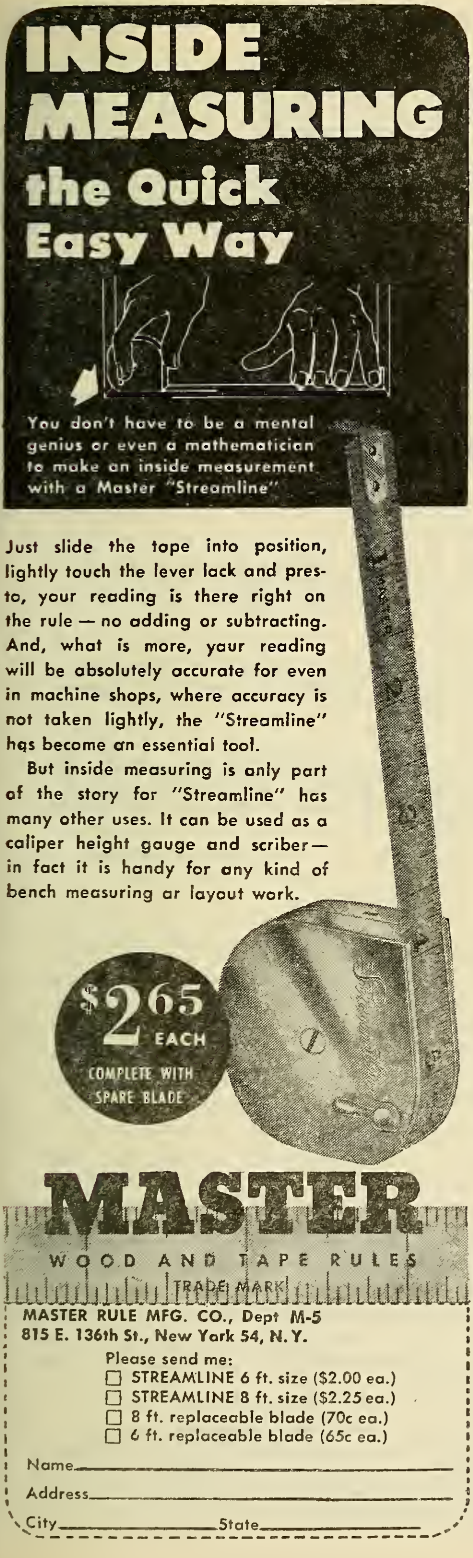

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4; Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXV—No. 5
INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1945
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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The Department of Labor issues a forecast of the building picture that will prevail in the post-war years. The forecast is based on the best and most complete data available—which should make it about as reliable as such conjectures can be.

The Forests and Our Future - - - - - - - - - - 8

In the final article of the series which has been running exclusively in The Carpenter for the past year, Chief Forester Watts summarizes his department's program for orderly rehabilitation of the nation's fast-depleting forest resources.

Many Strikes Are Provoked - - - - - - - - - - 14

Senator Wayne Morse, former member of the National War Labor Board, voices the opinion that employers and government agencies have been responsible for a sizeable percentage of wartime strikes because they took advantage of labor's no-strike pledge and often goaded workers beyond endurance.

★ ★ ★

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★ ★ ★

An additional cut in our paper quota has made it necessary for us to reduce the size of The Carpenter to thirty-two pages. Until such time as the paper situation improves all future issues will be limited to thirty-two pages. It is not our desire to reduce the size of the Journal but if it will help to end the war more quickly and bring our boys home sooner we are happy to make this additional contribution to speedy victory.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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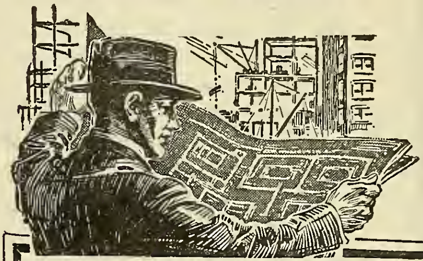

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Occupation --

Franklin D. Roosevelt

When death came to Franklin Delano Roosevelt in that little white bungalow situated atop a pine-clad Georgia hill the world lost one of its really courageous men. Only time will determine his true place in human history through the inexorable process of sifting, checking and balancing; but to those of us who have lived in his generation Franklin D. Roosevelt will long remain a symbol of faith, confidence, and, above all, courage.

In early middle life he contracted a crippling ailment that would have left a lesser man completely bed-ridden. By sheer determination and grit he vetoed such a fate for himself. Day after day he exercised muscles that had grown flaccid and atrophied through long disuse. In the end he learned to walk again —not with the swinging, masterful stride of his youth—but to walk nevertheless.

Then when the mandate came from the people that he should be President he again faced a situation that would have floored a lesser man. The nation was in the midst of the blackest depression in its history. Unemployment, misery and privation were rife in the land, and, worst of all, people were afraid.

With the same courage that enabled him to overcome permanent disability for himself he tackled the ills of the nation. One by one he attacked the evils and the shortcomings that held us back. Sometimes he succeeded and sometimes he failed; but he never stopped trying. "We have nothing to fear but fear itself" became his motto and slowly but surely his own courage and confidence began to trickle down to the people themselves. Then came the war, and his problems increased manyfold. But it served only to renew his courage. Through his dynamic personality he held together not only the United States but the United Nations as well. Boldly and confidently he planned the strategies that are bringing victory within our grasp—a victory he is destined never to see.

It has not always been possible to agree with his decisions, but whether we have considered them right or wrong it has never been possible to question the quality of his courage or the sincerity of his ideals.

Yes, the world has lost a great man—a man whose personal courage will shine like a guiding beacon over a troubled world for generations to come. In death may he enjoy Peace, little of which he enjoyed in life.

Department of Labor estimates probable volume of building that can be expected after peace

Construction After the War

★

UPPERMOST in the minds of all people connected with the building trades is the question, "what do the post-war years have in store for us?" There has been much conjecture on this score and dozens of "experts" have voiced their opinions in magazines, newspapers and over the air. Mostly these opinions were out-and-out guesses without very much in the way of a firm foundation rooted in facts and figures. Some of them were over-optimistic and some of them were probably over-pessimistic. Hence the picture has remained a little blurred and confused.

Now comes the Department of Labor with a comprehensive forecast of the probable volume of post-war construction. Compiled by the Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the forecast takes into consideration all foreseeable circumstances that will have any bearing on building. It also delves into the history of the construction industry for many years back. With all these measuring sticks and historical details, the Department still emphasizes that its forecast is still pretty much of a conjecture.

However, insofar as prognosticating the post-war construction picture is concerned, the Department's forecast is undoubtedly the most authentic document yet published on the subject, since it is based on such facts and figures as are available at the present time. Therefore, it is worth the close attention of all individuals connected with the construction industry. Herewith we reprint part of the general summary of the Department of Labor's forecast on post-war construction:

★ ★ ★

The forecast of post-war construction here presented is conjectural, as, although some basic conditions are now rather clearly apparent, others less so, and still others have yet to be established. Either turbulent economic conditions such as those immediately following the first World War, or a period of severe industrial conflict would produce construction activities quite different from those here predicted. Neither such development is expected, but neither is impossible. A period of boom psychology such as that of the later 1920's would increase the total volume greatly and shift the pattern markedly toward ambitious commercial projects. It is believed that this will not occur, but this, too, is not impossible. Similarly, public construction has been predicted on the basis of the public policy which seems likely, according to assumptions which are later stated. Policies either of drastic retrenchment in public construction or of expansion for the primary purpose of stimulating employment would obviously change the volume of this work greatly, with considerable influence on private work as well.

The average volume of work annually is expected to be about

10.9 billion dollars per year, at 1940 cost levels, in the 5-year period following the end of the war, for new construction, additions, modernization and alterations, and major repairs of the type for which building permits are usually issued. Such work will probably be started to the extent of about 4½ billion dollars during the final phase of the war—i. e., against Japan only—which is assumed as 1 year. From this figure it is expected to increase to almost 8 billion dollars in the first post-war year, and to about 12 billion dollars in the fifth post-war year. In addition, maintenance and routine minor repairs are expected to amount to about 3.7 billion dollars in the last year before defeat of Japan, and to average about 4.4 billion dollars annually in the following 5-year period.

The largest single element in this volume of work will be non-farm residential building, for which the expected average is about 900,000 new dwelling units per year with annual construction costs of 3.4 billion dollars. Privately financed units will probably constitute about 95 per cent of these. It is estimated that about 250,000 private units will be started during the final year of war against Japan only, although this number will be governed to a considerable degree by the time of year at which Germany is defeated. About 550,000 private units are expected to be started in the first year following defeat of Japan, and the number started will probably increase to about 1,040,000 in the fifth year.

Private industrial construction including alterations during this period will probably be almost 700 million dollars per year, which is somewhat under three-fourths of the previous peak, and commercial construction at 1.2 billion dollars per year will be within about 12 per cent of its 1929 peak. This will be quite unlike predepression commercial construction however, with new work over-shadowed by modernization and with few if any of the monumental commercial buildings for which the previous period of active commercial construction is best known. The significant although minor field of construction for non-profit and community organizations, such as churches and voluntary hospitals, will increase substantially, but probably not to its pre-1929 levels.

Utility construction will probably be almost 1.15 billion dollars with construction for railroads the largest single group, followed by that for communications companies and for light and power companies. Other utility work will be considerably smaller.

New public work, according to the assumptions later stated, will be somewhat over a third of private work. The principal type of work will be highways, roads, and streets, with related structures, for which preparations are well advanced and for which financing will be available irrespective of considerations of resulting employment. States and local government bodies have a great volume of other work which they would like to carry out, but actual working plans are completed or in preparation for a considerably smaller program than that which has been estimated, and grants or loans will be needed in many cases to permit this preparation. For the most part financial preparation is likewise somewhat poor, and there are numerous indications that Federal aid will be commonly expected. It is therefore of primary importance that a decision on public policy be reached at the earliest possible date, in order that programs may be adjusted as necessary and particularly, that a relatively dormant period while waiting for favorable Federal Legislation may be avoided.

It is assumed that the post-war period proper will be preceded by a period of war against Japan only. For the purposes of this forecast this is assumed to be a year, although there are indications that it may be longer. During this period some degree of reconversion is likely to occur in building-material establishments. There will probably be an early and extensive relaxation of restrictions on the use of metals, and establishments requiring no real physical reconversion will be able to build up depleted trade inventories if materials and manpower are available. Maintenance and repair work, using proportionately little new material, will be the first activity to get under way. New residential building will expand from its low wartime level, but the volume of such construction will depend on the time of year at which Germany is defeated, and may vary between 175,000 and 350,000 dwelling units started. Commercial construction, both new work and modernization, is likely to be little above its earlier level during this final stage of the war. There will be industrial alterations for reconversion purposes, but less than after the defeat of Japan, and probably little new industrial construction except that useful for war production.

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(To show how the expected 10.9 billion dollars worth of annual building forecast for the post-war years compares with annual building expenditures in pre-war years, here are a few comparative figures: 1936—5.9 billions; 1937—6.2 billions; 1938—5.8 billions; 1939— 7.0 billions; 1940—7.6 billions; 1941—10.6 billions; 1942—12.6 billions; 1943—7.2 billions).

E Bond Redemption Trend Rises

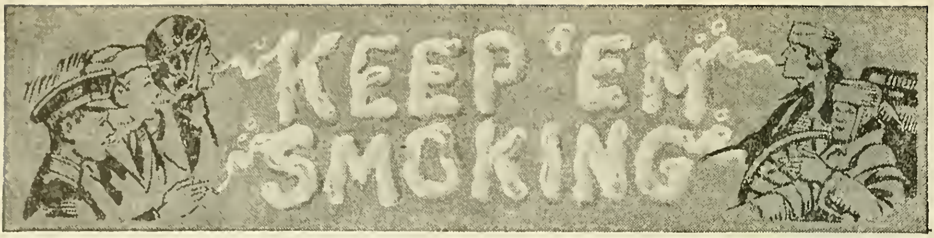
Nearly one out of every six Series E War Bonds sold, based on total maturity value, had been redeemed by the end of January this year, according to a study by the National Industrial Conference Board. Cumulative redemptions as of that date were 16 per cent of cumulative sales, marking a steady rise in this trend in the last year from a ratio of 9.5 per cent in January, 1944.

Redemptions were most marked in the bonds of $25 denomination—more than one out of four based on total maturity value. Cumulative redemptions of the $25 series were 27.7 per cent of the cumulative sales as of the end of January, the study finds, adding:

"Bonds of $25 denomination accounted for 33 per cent of all Series E bonds sold. Redemptions of $25 bonds, however, were 57 per cent of the total redeemed."

The higher the denomination of the bond, the smaller the percentage of redemption, according to the study.

Despite the increasing redemption trend, however, there were nearly $26 billions maturity value of all Series E bonds outstanding at the end of January, a gain of approximately $9 billions since the same month in 1944, representing a major addition to savings.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received from March 24, to April 19, 1945.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
14	San Antonio, Tex.	25 00
16	Springfield, Ill.	10 00
17	Bellaire, O.	25 00
22	San Francisco, Cal.	125 00
28	Missoula, Mont.	5 00
29	Cincinnati, O.	25 00
31	Trenton, N. J.	25 00
33	Boston, Mass.	10 00
35	San Rafael, Cal.	25 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
39	Cleveland, O.	10 00
43	Hartford, Conn.	50 06
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
63	Bloomington, Ill.	10 00
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	10 00
72	Rochester, N. Y.	25 00
79	New Haven, Conn.	10 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
87	St. Paul, Minn.	25 00
89	Mobile, Ala.	50 00
104	Dayton, O.	50 00
107	Worcester, Mass.	10 00
109	Sheffield, Ala.	20 00
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	25 00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
136	Newark, O.	5 00
137	Norwich, Conn.	5 00
139	Jersey City, N. J.	5 00
141	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	25 00
154	Kewanee, Ill.	5 00
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	6 00
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25 00
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	75 00
171	Youngstown, O.	25 00
175	Dillon, Mont.	5 00
182	Cleveland, Ohio	10 00
187	Geneva, N. Y.	25 00
191	York, Pa.	25 00
207	Chester, Pa.	10 00
210	Stanford, Conn.	12 25
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 00
213	Houston, Tex.	6 14
214	Moline, Ill.	10 00
220	Wallace, Ida.	5 00
225	Atlanta, Ga.	200 00
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25 00
231	Rochester, N. Y.	15 00
232	Fort Wayne, Ind.	10 00
239	Easton, Pa.	5 00
240	East Rochester, N. Y.	5 00
245	Cambridge, O.	25 00
251	Kingston, N. Y.	5 00
253	Omaha, Neb.	25 00
259	Jackson, Tenn.	25 00
260	Waterbury, Conn.	25 00
261	Scranton, Pa.	10 00
262	San Jose, Cal.	25 00
283	Augusta, Ga.	10 00
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	25 00
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	10 00
310	Norwich, N. Y.	10 00
318	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	5 00
325	Paterson, N. J.	10 00
333	New Kensington, Pa.	10 00
365	Marion, Ind.	5 00
367	Centralia, Ill.	10 00
370	Lenox, Mass.	10 00
372	Lima, O.	10 00
377	Alton, Ill.	10 00
385	New York, N. Y.	25 00
393	Camden, N. J.	10 00
396	Newport News, Va.	25 00
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	10 00
405	Miami, Fla.	20 00
411	San Angelo, Tex.	5 00
418	Greeley, Colo.	5 00
433	Belleville, Ill.	5 00
450	Ogden, Utah	9 66
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
455	Somerville, N. J.	5 00
461	Highland Park, Ill.	25 00
483	San Francisco, Cal.	25 00
490	Passaic, N. J.	5 00
504	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	25 00
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	20 00
554	San Francisco, Cal.	10 00
557	Bozeman, Mont.	10 00
562	Everett, Wash.	10 00
574	Middletown, N. Y.	5 00
582	Beaumont, Tex.	20 00
599	Hammond, Ind.	25 00
605	Golconda, Ill.	25 00
607	Hannibal, Mo.	5 00
698	Newport, Ky.	5 00
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	5 00
623	Danielson, Conn.	17 00
624	Brockton, Mass.	10 00
630	Neenah and Menasha, Wis.	10 00
637	Hamilton, O.	25 00

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
638	Morristown, N. J.	5 00
642	Richmond, Cal.	25 00
643	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
648	Pana, Ill.	10 00
680	Newton Center, Mass.	10 00
683	Burlington, Vt.	10 00
691	Williamsport, Pa.	10 00
705	Lorain, O.	25 00
723	Dana, Ky.	5 00
716	Zanesville, O.	5 00
741	Beardstown, Ill.	5 00
746	Norwalk, Conn.	25 00
748	Taylorville, Ill.	10 00
764	Shreveport, La.	25 00
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	25 00
773	Braddock, Pa.	10 00
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	10 00
780	Astoria, Ore.	25 00
788	Rock Island, Ill.	10 00
794	Leominster, Mass.	25 00
803	Metropolis, Ill.	25 00
807	Paden City, W. Va.	10 00
810	Wakefield, R. I.	10 00
811	New Bethlehem, Pa.	5 00
812	Cairo, Ill.	5 00
813	Carbondale, Pa.	5 00
822	Findlay, O.	5 00
825	Willimantic, Conn.	10 00
827	Closter, N. J.	5 00
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	5 00
851	Anoka, Minn.	10 00
856	Orange, Tex.	35 00
860	Framingham, Mass.	10 00
866	Norwood, Mass.	5 00
868	Cincinnati, O.	10 00
879	Elmira, N. Y.	5 00
882	Louisville, Colo.	5 00
898	Benton Harbor, Mich.	10 00
908	Ramsey, N. J.	5 00
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	25 00
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	25 00
951	Brainerd, Minn.	10 00
964	Rockland County, N. Y.	5 00
971	Reno, Nev.	25 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	12 00
976	Marion, O.	31 00
993	Miami, Fla.	25 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	10 00
1016	Rome, N. Y.	15 40
1023	Alliance, O.	11 00
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	10 00
1029	Johnson City, Ill.	5 00
1033	Niles, Mich.	25 00
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	5 00
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	10 00
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	25 00
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	15 00
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	25 00
1065	Salem, Ore.	10 00
1068	Vallejo, Cal.	10 00
1080	South Haven, Mich.	9 55
1101	Hamilton, Mont.	5 00
1102	Detroit, Mich.	10 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	10 00
1137	Jackson, Miss.	10 50
1158	Berkeley, Cal.	15 00
1162	College Point, N. Y.	10 00
1166	Fremont, O.	5 00
1176	Fargo, N. Dak.	10 00
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	5 00
1185	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	33 60
1201	Borger, Tex.	10 00
1212	Coffeyville, Kans.	10 00
1239	Mojave, Cal.	10 00
1246	Marinette, Wis.	5 00
1255	Chillicothe, O.	15 00
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	5 00
1289	Seattle, Wash.	50 00
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	15 00
1296	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
1298	Nampa, Ida.	10 00
1300	San Diego, Cal.	35 00
1316	Brownsville, Tex.	10 00
1324	Rochester, N. H.	30 00
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	12 50
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	15 00
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	25 00
1397	Mineola, N. Y.	15 00
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	5 00
1443	Englewood, N. J.	5 00
1444	Gallup, N. Mex.	20 00
1452	Detroit, Mich.	25 00
1464	Mankato, Minn.	10 00
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	25 00
1476	West Palm Beach, Fla.	5 00
1478	Redondo Beach, Cal.	25 00
1485	LaPorte, Ind.	25 00
1496	Fresno, Cal.	50 00
1509	Miami, Fla.	16 50
1526	Denton, Tex.	5 00
1531	Rockland, Mass.	10 00
1538	Miami, Ariz.	50 00
1542	Dodge City, Kans.	10 00
1550	Weymouth, Mass.	10 00
1556	Huntsville, Ala.	25 00
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	10 00
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	5 00
1577	Buffalo, N. Y.	10 00
1590	Washington, D. C.	25 00
1593	Concord, Mass.	10 00
1594	Wausau, Wis.	25 00
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	10 00
1611	Minerva, O.	5 00
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	50 00
1637	La Junta, Colo.	5 00
1643	Chagrin Falls, O.	5 00
1651	Merrill, Wis.	5 00
1672	Hastings, Neb.	15 00
1683	El Dorado, Ark.	100 00
1692	Galesburg, Ill.	5 00
1693	Chicago, Ill.	15 00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	9 40
1709	Ashland, Wis.	5 00
1729	Charlottesville, Va.	25 00
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	25 00
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	10 00
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	10 00
1764	San Antonio, Tex.	10 00
1816	Plymouth, Ind.	10 00
1818	Clarksville, Tenn.	10 00
1824	Bellingham, Wash.	10 00

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
1826	Wausau, Wis.	10 00
1844	Cloquet, Minn.	5 00
1852	Laurium, Mich.	5 00
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
1900	Kewaunee, Wis.	10 00
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	10 00
1934	Bemidji, Minn.	10 00
1941	Hartford, Conn.	5 00
1991	Bedford, O.	5 00
2020	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
2033	Fort Royal, Va.	77 00
2035	Crystal Bay, Nev.	10 00
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	10 00
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	10 00
2067	Medford, Ore.	20 00
2071	Bellingham, Wash.	5 00
2078	Vista, Cal.	5 00
2094	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2151	Charleston, S. C.	45 00
2160	Evans City, Pa.	5 00
2162	Kodiak, Alaska	20 00
2177	Pleasant Hill, Ill.	10 00
2181	Corvallis, Ore.	25 00
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	5 00
2255	Uhrichsville, O.	5 00
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	10 00
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25 00
2278	El Dorado, Kans.	5 00
2280	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	11 00
2322	Marion, Va.	75 00
2337	Milwaukee, Wis.	10 00
2342	Hobbs, N. Mex.	25 00
2375	Wilmington, Cal.	25 00
2383	Winfield, Kans.	10 00
2505	Crescent City, Cal.	10 00
2510	Nallen, W. Va.	50 00
2514	St. Bernard, O.	10 00
2526	Mineral, Wash.	33 00
2530	Gilchrist, Ore.	11 45
2536	Port Gamble, Wash.	20 00
2540	Chicago, Ill.	22 15
2563	Greenville Junction, Me.	10 00
2573	Marshfield, Ore.	10 00
2580	Everett, Wash.	10 00
2586	Anacortes, Wash.	10 00
2609	Tillamook, Ore.	25 00
2610	Fort Bragg, Cal.	25 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2624	Reedsport, Ore.	20 00
2648	Everett, Wash.	10 00
2669	Tacoma, Wash.	50 00
2686	Montesano, Wash.	5 00
2701	Lakeview, Ore.	10 00
2716	Glendale, Ore.	10 00

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
2766	Potlatch, Ida.	10 00
2776	Racine, Wis.	5 00
2781	Everett, Wash.	20 00
2791	Sweet Home, Ore.	50 00
2794	Mattoon, Wis.	10 00
2805	Klickitat, Wash.	15 00
2810	Tuolumne, Cal.	50 00
2824	Canby, Cal.	30 00
2825	Nashville, Tenn.	10 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	20 00
2834	Whites, Wash.	25 00
2843	Everett, Wash.	25 00
2852	Goshen, Ind.	10 00
2883	Wells, Mich.	23 00
2920	Pine Bluff, Ark.	5 00
2933	Hamilton, Mont.	5 00
2962	Marysville, Wash.	5 00
2974	Caspar, Cal.	5 00
3065	Alturas, Cal.	5 00
3091	Vaughn, Ore.	10 00
3098	Kinzua, Ore.	10 00
3102	San Jose, Cal.	10 00
3112	Wilmington, Vt.	25 00
3113	Spokane, Wash.	25 00
3152	Andrews, Ind.	25 00
3157	Wausau, Wis.	10 00
3165	Munising, Mich.	10 00
3169	Marion, Va.	50 00
3187	Watertown, Wis.	5 00
3190	Marquette, Mich.	5 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Bergen County D. C., Hackensack, N. J.	10 00
Buffalo D. C., N. Y.	25 00
Illinois Valley D. C., Ottawa, Ill.	25 00
Indianapolis D. C., Ind.	10 00
Metropolitan D .C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
Miami D. C., Fla.	25 00
Miami Valley D. C., Dayton, O.	25 00
New Orleans & Vic., D. C., La.	25 00
Omaha D. C., Neb.	25 00
Pittsburgh & Vic. D. C., Pa.	50 00
San Diego County D. C., San Diego, Cal.	25 00
Somerset, Morris & Vic. Gladstone, N. J.	10 00
St. Louis D. C., Mo.	200 00

STATE COUNCIL

Ohio State Council, Cincinnati, Ohio	100 00

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Available Funds March 24, 1945	$ 4,260 75
Receipts	5,880 10
Total	$10,140 85
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	2,500 00
Total Available Funds April 24, 1945	$ 7,640 85

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE
THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

Public Control of Private Cutting and Other Forest Practices

By LYLE F. WATTS, Chief,
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE MOST controversial part of the U. S. Forest Service program—public regulation of cutting and other woods practices on privately owned forest land—is the subject of this twelfth and final article in the series on our forest situation which has been presented by THE CARPENTER.

Public control of cutting practices is only one leg of a three-point program. The other "legs of the tripod" are more public aid to private forest owners and increased public purchase of forest land where the public interest outweighs that of any private owner.

Readers of THE CARPENTER who have followed the story of our dwindling forest resources from month to month must realize that opposition to the Forest Service program has come largely from sources that wanted either to maintain a maximum area of freedom from Government interference or to block what they interpret as Federal encroachment on States' rights. The future productivity of our forests must not be left to chance. I think you will agree to this because so many jobs, industries, and communities depend upon the forests.

The story from the regions, as the reader will recall, showed how from 1909 to 1938 we reduced the Nation's total stand of sawtimber by about 40 per cent. It showed how wartime demands have increased the amount of sawtimber cut or destroyed each year to almost double what the forests are growing. It told of big mills closing in many regions because they are running out of operable timber, and of young timber that should be left to mature being cut without consideration for future crops.

These facts stand out in contrast to statements repeatedly made in publicity from the organized forest products industries that we have plenty of timber and that industry "tree farms" will grow all the timber we need for the future without further government action.

Such statements obviously aim to create the impression that public regulation of forest practices is not needed. They lead people to question the sincerity of industry's professed intent to work for regulation by the States. The prevalent attitude of the forest industries is doubtless revealed in a number of States where industry influence has blocked legislation for control of forest practices after groups representing various forest interests, including private owners, operators, foresters, educators, legislators and others, had worked out bills that seemed to be generally acceptable.

Yet the public control that has been advocated by the Forest Service would do no more than promote on all commercial forest lands the essentials of timber growing that the more progressive timberland owners and operators have already found to be profitable. Although estimates made a few years ago showed that forestry measures of one kind or another, in addition to fire protection, were being applied on only about 20 per cent of the private forest land, a substantial number of commercial timber operators are proving that timber growing is *a sound and attractive field for private enterprise.*

Besides that, I am convinced that a sincere and wise group of industrialists and other owners have come to believe that some form of public control or forest regulation is good and necessary. So it may well be that those who have been crying "plenty of timber" to combat public control of cutting and other woods practices, are losing their strength. And by the same token the number of those who realize that the time has come for all concerned— private owners, labor unions, State and Federal governments and others— to foster measures designed for keeping our remaining forests productive, and for restoring growing stock on our mounting acreage of depleted forest lands, is on the increase.

Let us consider then, briefly and against the background of this new development, the actual regulatory proposals of the Forest Service, always remembering that these are but part of the full program that has been outlined in this series of articles in THE CARPENTER. Let us remember, too, that these proposed private cutting controls are as American in concept and administration as is our national regulation of railroads, public utilities, mining, shipping or food and drugs; and that no one is more aware than the Forest Service that arbitrary application of any regulatory program would no doubt doom it to failure. Or that when all is said and done its greatest worth may be its value as an educational force for better forest management throughout the country.

Forest owners and operators have for years accepted public regulation to prevent destruction of forests by fire. Yet the condition of the resource today clearly shows that control to prevent destruction by improper cutting and other harmful practices is equally essential. This was recognized by a Joint Congressional Committee that studied the forest situation a few years ago. Public regulation was recommended to this committee by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Forest Service holds that to assure satisfactory standards of forest control and nation-wide application, basic Federal legislation is essential. This proposed legislation would set up broad standards of forest practice, such as prohibiting the stripping of land of every usuable tree, except under special circumstances; prohibiting premature or wasteful cutting in young stands; providing for protection against fire, insects and disease; regulating grazing to prevent damage to trees and watersheds; and providing for the reservation of sufficient growing stock of desirable trees to keep the land reasonably productive.

The various States would have full opportunity to undertake forest regulation along these lines. The Forest Service believes that Federal financial aid should be available for this purpose. Only where a State failed to enact and carry out measures putting satisfactory requirements into effect within a reasonable time would the Federal Government be empowered to undertake the job. Specific rules of forest practice would be drawn up with the help of local advisory boards so as to meet varying local conditions and situations. And the Secretary of Agriculture would establish a representative advisory council for the Nation through which the groups most directly concerned in the application of the law could express their views on any phase of its administration.

Standards of forest practice would generally be somewhat below those attained on National Forests or on the most intensively managed private land. Sustained yield would not be required. The main objectives would be to stop further destruction and deterioration of the forests and to keep them reasonably productive. Rightly handled, the forests of the United States can ultimately grow all the timber we shall need; but unless action is soon taken to keep all forest lands productive and promote better forest management, the time must inevitably come when we shall be unable to sustain our output of forest products at a reasonable level. This will endanger the welfare of many workers, industries and communities throughout the country. It means the curtailment of one basic and vital source of employment.

Look back, readers of THE CARPENTER, to the facts and figures which have appeared in your magazine. Consider carefully all phases of the three-point Forest Service program. Judge "the opposition" whose misleading claims have been exposed in these articles. Think also what the steady dwindling of our forests must mean to your sons and daughters, and to their sons and daughters. Then ask yourself which is more important. Whether we take steps as a Nation to make sure that we have ample timber supplies for America's future. Or whether in this day and time, when the spirit of cooperation among nations and people is rising to new heights, we continue to tolerate the threat of forest depletion because we lack faith in our own government?

Not long ago, on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Forest Service, I said:

"Forty years hence, the Nation will be over the hump in the challenging task of growing timber in sufficient quantities to assure a host of industries an abundant supply of wood. Destructive cutting will be as rare as selective cutting was in the days of Gifford Pinchot. Our successors in those days will look back with amusement at our fight for public control of cutting and other forest practices on private lands. Such controls over the use of natural resources long since will have been accepted as an essential part of the American way to insure security for both the individual and the Nation. Even the lumber industry will recognize such control as a safeguard for private industry."

I look forward with confidence to the realization of that prediction, because it is eternally right that this should be so. But I know also that we are a long way from the goal, and that we still have a fight on our hands. Surely, readers of

THE CARPENTER can be counted upon to check the facts the Forest Service has placed before them, and to join with renewed conviction the gathering upsurge of public demand that will finally bring order and stability in the handling of the Nation's forest resource. We must not fail, because what we get from the forests is so intimately tied to the future progress and security of our country.

MANY STRIKES ARE PROVOKED

MANY WARTIME strikes have been provoked by employers and by government agencies, Senator Wayne L. Morse, of Oregon, former member of the National War Labor Board, declared in a nationwide radio address.

"During this war the public, at least in the headlines, has been fed strike news, but little news about the unworthy conduct of employers which too frequently has been provocative of labor unrest," he continued.

"Too often employers have taken advantage of labor's pledge not to strike by refusing to settle shop grievances quickly and fairly. Some employers have attempted to break a union by such well-known tactics as refusing to bargain or by stalling bargaining or by supporting a rival union or by showing various forms of favoritism designed to stir up dissension, jealousy and dissatisfaction between workers and union officials."

Propagandists have blamed labor for "loafing" in war plants, but the fact is, Morse said, workers have struck in protest against being forced to loaf. Time and again, with little success, he declared, union officials have pleaded with management and government agencies to give plants more contracts, to "permit the men to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay," or else transfer them to other plants where they could be fully utilized.

Morse charged, too, that "the government must take its share of responsibility for wartime strikes" because it has not always "kept faith with its obligations" to settle disputes quickly and fairly.

He condemned particularly the administration's action in super-imposing the Office of Economic Stabilization, and the Office of War Mobilization on top of existing dispute adjustment agencies.

Few men in the nation are better qualified to comment on the labor situation than Senator Morse. As a long-time member of the National War Labor Board he was in a position to know from first-hand experience what was going on in the nation's industrial scene. Time and again he criticized policies of the Board which he felt were unworkable or unfair to labor. Often he voted against the other public members while serving on the Board.

When Senator Morse says that employers and government agencies are responsible for a sizeable percentage of the strikes since Pearl Harbor he speaks from experience.

Morse resigned from the Board last summer to run for the Senate from Oregon. His race was successful, thanks in no small measure to solid backing from organized labor in Oregon.

HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

★ ★ ★

Killed In Action

★

Brother *Antillo Boff,* Local No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother *V. H. Calvert,* Local No. 526, Galveston, Tex.
Brother *John Carman,* Local No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother *Bartley Cox,* Local No. 1570, Marysville, Cal.
Brother *George A. Dupre,* Local No. 1372, Easthampton, Mass.
Brother *John F. Garrett, Jr.,* Local No. 1822, Fort Worth, Tex.
Brother *Milton Hass,* Local No. 195, Peru, Ill.
Brother *Rupert P. Helms,* Local No. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
Brother *Everett L. Hizer,* Local No. 290, Columbus, Ohio
Brother *Stacey Matthews, Jr.,* Local No. 2250, Red Bank, N. J.
Brother *Wesley Nesbitt,* Local No. 452, Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Brother *C. A. Pettinger,* Local No. 1570, Marysville, Cal.
Brother *Webster Reitz,* Local No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother *Milton Sell,* Local No. 1382, Rochester, Minn.
Brother *Daniel Stolfi,* Local No. 210, Stamford, Conn.
Brother *Leonard Tew,* Local No. 526, Galveston, Tex.
Brother *Rudy Wilson,* Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.

★ ★ ★

Missing In Action

★

Brother *Bernabe B. Gutierrez,* Local No. 2867, Albuquerque, N. M.

Editorial

Greece Shows We Must Be Cautious

Recently there came to our desk a copy of the report on Greece made by members of the British Trades Union Congress who, at the invitation of Mr. Churchill, visited that country following its liberation. As you will remember, a critical situation developed in Greece following the expulsion of the Nazis. Before it was ironed out, a small-scale war broke out between British liberation forces and certain of the armed left-wing elements that composed part of the guerilla forces of that nation during its occupation by the Nazis. When the world learned that British soldiers were firing on Greek guerillas indignation ran high. Condemnation was heaped on the British government.

Among the groups most critical of the British government's Greek policy was British labor. Labor members in Parliament were vociferous in their denunciations of those Foreign Office officials responsible for the Greek situation. It was this criticism of Foreign Office officials that prompted Churchill to invite a group of labor leaders to go to Greece as a labor committee to study conditions for themselves. The invitation was accepted. A delegation headed by Sir Walter Citrine flew to Greece and spent several weeks there talking to industrialists, labor leaders, politicians and just plain Greek citizens. On February 8th the committee released a report on what it found in Greece. Let us quote short parts of it:

> **"We found great and universal resentment among British troops at what they considered the inadequate and unfair manner in which the recent events in Greece had been presented to the British public through newspapers and by certain members of Parliament."**
>
> **"We found a widespread dread among all kinds of people that the British government might throw overboard its responsibility by a premature withdrawal of British troops, and leave the Greeks to settle their immediate problems themselves."**
>
> **"On the 10th of January, 1945, a delegation claiming to represent Greek trade unions called at the British Embassy and made a statement . . . it appeared to be clear that these delegates were connected with the Confederation of Labor, and accordingly we endeavored to ascertain the status of that body . . . they asserted that their difficulties had been increased by the loss of some 114 trade union officers who, they asserted, had been killed by the 'Red Fascists.' The latter had taken possession by force of arms of certain trade union offices after the Germans had withdrawn from Athens. They gave us a list of the names of forty-one of these men whose bodies had been identified, and on the 26th of January, 1945, we took evidence from the widows of some of them."**

Certainly this report of the trade union officials who visited Greece paints a different picture of the Greek situation from that most people automatically built up in their minds when they heard British troops were warring with Greek guerillas. The newspaper accounts made no mention of the fact that Communists murdered 114 trade union officials and seized numerous union offices by force of arms; although those of us who have had first hand experience with the way Communists operate in countries outside of Russia can hardly be surprised by such a report.

The point in all this thing is that nothing is more dangerous than forming conclusions without having all the facts. We, the common people, are going to have a greater influence in the formulation of the new peace than we ever had in history. Let us not fumble the ball by jumping at conclusions without knowing all the facts. Sitting thousands of miles away and knowing only superficial details, it is easy to say "Russia should do so and so" or "Britain shouldn't do such and such" when, in truth, the course that seems so simple to us may be actually foolhardy or next to impossible. We owe it to ourselves and to the world to keep as informed as possible on world events; but we also owe it to ourselves and the world not to form hasty conclusions based on superficial facts. To do so might be to jeopardize world security and prostitute our first opportunity to make our collective weight felt in world affairs.

Great Truths Can Be Platitudes

Late last month the country was electrified by the announcement that top-flight leaders in labor and industry had worked out and signed a "post-war charter" for industrial peace following the cessation of hostilities. The charter listed seven points on which labor and mangement were agreed; the most important two of which were that industry would recognize labor's right to organize without interference and that labor would recognize management's right to manage without interference.

Mixed reactions greeted the announcement of the charter's signing. Praise was forthcoming from many quarters and criticism from a few. Some individuals claimed the charter was ambiguous and composed almost entirely of a mess of cliches and platitudes. Others felt that consumers were afforded no protection in the charter.

Both of these criticisms hardly seem valid. Terms of the charter may sound like platitudes, but what great humanitarian documents do not? The same criticism could probably be directed toward the Declaration of Independence and the Lord's Prayer, for great truths, oft repeated, tend to become regarded as platitudes. "Forgive our debts as we forgive our debtors" may be deemed by some smart alecks to be a platitude, but it is something far more than that—it is a formula for achieving peace on earth and goodwill among men.

So, too, with the labor-management-charter; some wise guys may consider it a mess of platitudes. But it is much more than that; it is a vehicle for implementing lasting prosperity and industrial peace. Like the Declaration of Independence and the Lord's Prayer it needs only mutual understanding, cooperation and trust to make it effective.

As to the criticism that no protection is afforded the consumer, we have only to refer anyone holding that opinion to the myriad of anti-trust laws on the nation's statute books. Furthermore the consumer has fully as much as anyone else to gain from a prosperous, strife-free post-war era.

Like any world peace plan, the labor-management charter will work only if all concerned enter into it in a forthright, aboveboard manner founded on mutual faith. The charter will become a mess of platitudes only if one side or the other decides to make it such.

And from indications it appears that some of the employers, party to the charter, entered into it with a tongue-in-cheek attitude. The April 10th issue of the Wall Street Journal contained the following enlightening little squib on Page1:

> **Legislative proposals for outlawing strikes are being drawn up by a joint committee of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, B. E. Hutchinson, a director of the N.A.M., revealed. He said the existence of the committee was the principal reason why the N.A.M. did not join in the labor-management charter for post-war industrial peace signed by heads of the A.F.L., the C.I.O. and the U. S. Chamber last month.**

If what the Wall Street Journal says is true, then employers who signed the charter signed it with a crossed-fingers attitude. Under such conditions the Lord himself couldn't devise a charter that would work.

Let's hope the employers who affixed their names to the charter believed what they signed, for the charter can be made an effective one if mutual trust and understanding prevail.

A Life Well Spent

Several weeks ago, as it must to all people, death came to Margaret Drier Robins. Perhaps the name doesn't mean much to you, but to the thousands upon thousands of immigrant women who sweated in the needle trades during the early years of this century, the name Margaret Drier Robins was synonymous with hope, charity and social justice. It was she who lead the fight against the greed and lust that gripped the needle trades of that period, the greed that drove thousands of women from the tenement districts to the T.B. sanatoria, that blighted the lives of untold thousands of youngsters, that introduced peonage and the coolie system to the American scene.

Margaret Drier Robins was not born poor. Neither did she marry a poor man. At no time in her life could she be considered rich—as far as material wealth is concerned—but, on the other hand, neither did she ever know the gnawing pangs of out and out poverty. Like millions of her sisters she might have contented herself with the routine and hum-drum matters that seem to be the accepted lot of most middle-class women. She might have spent her time attending teas, playing bridge, or joining clubs. Instead something inside of her drove her on to take up the cause of the expolited and down-trodden. Teas and bridge seemed immoral to her while thousands upon thousands of less fortunate women spent long hours in ill-lighted, poorly ventilated hovels bending over needles and machines for a few cents a day.

Instead of merely bemoaning the fate of these less fortunate sisters, she did something about it. She soon realized that the answer to most of the problems plaguing the women workers in the needle trades lay in organization. Consequently she began preaching the cause of organization. She was the moving force behind the establishment of the National Women's Trade Union League of America. For many years she served as its president.

Wherever and whenever the fight for decent working conditions and a living wage was the hottest, there Margaret Drier Robins could be found lending support, giving advice, and generally helping in the fight. She also was one of the first people in the nation to recognize that working women should have legislative protection to bulwark the protection they got from their unions. She led the fight that ultimately culminated in the establishment of a women's department in the Department of Labor.

Mrs. Robins' philosophy was simple. Perhaps it is best chrystalized by the following excerpt from one of her many articles:

> **"Every product of modern industry has beside and above its cost price in money a social price in humanity. Some articles that we seem to be getting very cheap will be found to be costing us very dear. The glory and strength of motherhood, the dream and music of childhood, are many times sold at the bargain counters . . . Products that are made for wages less than living and by hours longer than health endurance are anti-social and immoral products and express a ruinous social cost, no matter what the selling price may be. . . ."**

Like most people of action, Mrs. Robins made her mistakes; but they were always mistakes of the head and not the heart. Her heart never for a moment foresook the exploited and the down-trodden.

Somehow or other it is hard to write about a woman like Mrs. Robins without comparing her to another type of woman. We are thinking particularly now of a woman who inherited one of the greatest fortunes in America. Her grandfather made it in the Five-and-Ten business. It was builded from the sweat and misery of thousands of girls who worked for him early in the century. How many of them ended up in hospitals or houses of prostitution—driven there by abject poverty—no one will ever know.

And how did this heiress, possessing one of the world's great fortunes, disport herself? Did she use her millions to alleviate human suffering, to make the world a better place for little children, to bring a little sweetness and light into spots where there had been none? No. She took her millions and departed for Europe. She married a title and renounced her American citizenship, preferring (until the war came) the companionship of moth-eaten and decadent European aristocracy to that of simple, honest, straightforward Americans.

It is this kind of comparison that makes Margaret Drier Robins stand out as a humanitarian, a noblewoman and a great American.

PLANE GOSSIP

ONE HORSE, ONE RABBIT

It's a great life. Congress has passed legislation granting corporations tax relief if their post-war profits fail to hold up somewhere close to wartime averages. Congress has also passed legislation guaranteeing farmers something like parity prices for several years after the war. But to date Congress has done very little about guaranteeing the workers of the nation anything but unemployment.

It all sort of reminds us of what Sydney Smith, the noted English preacher said. Considered the outstanding wit of his day, the Rev. Smith once opined:

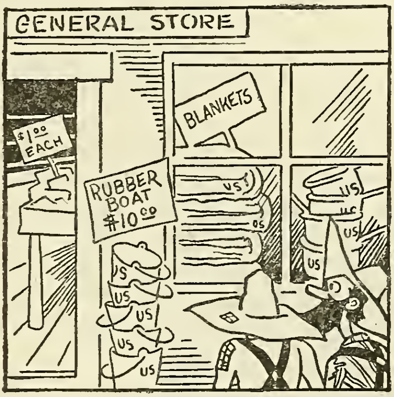
"The observances of the church concerning feasts and fasts are tolerably well kept on the whole, since the rich keep the feasts and the poor keep the fasts."

★ ★ ★

THAT'S WHAT THEY DO HERE

About now Hitler is realizing that he made a big mistake in abolishing the German unions.

Just think, he could have taken a cue from some of our leading columnists and industrialists and blamed the whole thing on labor.



"I heered Zeke's eight boys is all back from the army!"

SECOND LOVE

Wars are certainly anything but amusing—especially this one which has dealt the world more death, destruction and misery than any ten previous wars combined. However, if there is any amusing aspect to it, it is the way the neutral countries that started out by being pro-Axis suddenly began developing a great love for democracy when military defeat for Germany became a foregone conclusion. One by one they coyly began making sheep's eyes at the United Nations and sticking out their tongues at the nasty, nasty Nazis who were only annoying them anyway.

About all we can think of in this connection is the three young girls at the party. A conversation between two of them went something like this.

First Girl: "See that man over there annoying Dorothy?"

Second Girl: "Why he isn't even looking at her."

First Girl: "I know. That is what is annoying her."

☆ ☆ ☆

HE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS

Out in Omaha, Nebraska, the Farm Credit Bureau included in its highly scientific intelligence tests for candidates a couple of trick questions to which they fondly believed there were no answers, and to which they expected none. Imagine their embarrassment one day when a bright young college student proceeded to answer them.

"How long," ran the question, "is a piece of string?"

To which the applicant replied: "A piece of string is twice as long as the distance between its center and either end."

"How far," pleaded the second query, "can a dog run into the woods?"

"A dog can run only half way into the woods," said the bright boy from college. "After that he's running out of the woods."

When the next questionnaire was handed out, the two trick questions were strangely missing.

BUM INVESTMENT

The Smith-Connally Act is now many months old. Even the guys that wrote it and pushed it through Congress against all opposition must realize by now that they sold themselves and the nation a first-class Gold Brick.

About now they must feel something like the western gentleman who one day rushed into the local assay office. Quickly pulling down the shades, he threw a small sack on the counter.

What do you call that?" he asked of the assayer.

After carefully looking over the contents of the sack, the assayer replied, "Why I call it iron pyrites, or fools' gold."

"You mean it's not worth anything?"

"That's right," replied the assayer.

"Lordy," moaned the visitor, "I'm a ruined man."

"Heavy investment, eh?" said the assayer sympathetically.

"I'll say," rejoined the other, "I married the widder woman that owned the property."

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LET'S SIGN A LIFETIME LEASE

The world leaders who carry on their shoulders responsibility for building a broad, smooth highway of enduring peace are running into many boulders and quicksand bogs. Most of their troubles stem from the fact that some of their number cannot get away from the old power politics game. They still insist on entering into secret treaties made behind closed doors.

In view of the sad results that accrued from that sort of thing in the past, it is no happy augury for the coming generations that some leaders are still trying to play the game the same way. It's about time they woke up. A lasting peace will be achieved only when all nations lay all their cards on the table face up and start from there.

A diplomatic coup is not the kind of a home on which the dove of peace will sign a long-term lease.

★ ★ ★

LEARNING THE HARD WAY

The Illinois farmer who sold a cowhide for four dollars then went into town and paid ten dollars—plus a ration stamp—for a pair of shoes really found out what a skin game is.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Signs from Washington indicate that a "floor" for post-war wages is getting some serious consideration among bigwigs there. Already WLB has handed down some decisions that can more or less be construed as placing a floor under wage rates. At least one bill has already been introduced in Congress to make sixty-five cents the statutory allowable minimum wage. Oftener and oftener the phrase "living wage" is resounding through the halls of Congress.

What the end result will be, we are in no position to know. The job of establishing a 'living wage" is undoubtedly going to be a tough one because experience has taught us that a man's definition of a "living wage" depends a lot on whether he is going to give it or get it.

★ ★ ★

A SAFE BET

Our old friend Joe Paup, Sage of Railroad Avenue and modern counterpart of Confucius, opines as follows:

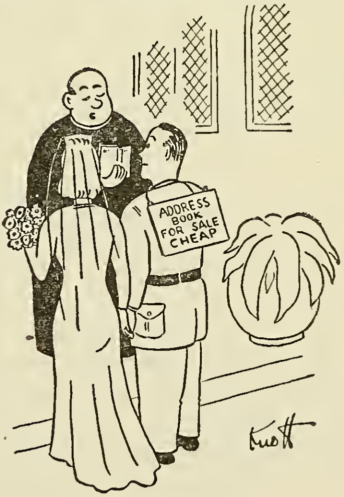
"If your wife laughs at your jokes you can be sure of one thing: either you have some darn good jokes or a darn good wife."

★ ★ ★

SIGN OF THE TIMES

An Indianapolis cigar store displays a sign reading:

"Remember the good old days when you only had to walk a mile for a Camel?"


ADDRESS BOOK FOR SALE CHEAP

Labor Fights For Vets

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THE ONLY SURE way of establishing job protection for veterans after the war is to bring about full employment, organized labor told the Government.

In a joint report to Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans Administration, labor leaders declared:

"Only full employment can assure to the veteran the security and opportunity he has earned at the risk of his life. Failure to maintain reasonably full employment will give rise to social tensions threatening our country with the rise of a tyrannical dictatorship similar to those the veteran has fought to destroy in other lands.

"A depressed economy would jeopardize the employed veteran's wage scale and force him to share his earnings, through taxation and otherwise, with his unemployed fellow citizens. His job would be endangered by the lack of a market for the products of his labor and by willingness of others to do his work for lower wages.

"No form of veterans' preference could long withstand such economic pressures. Our first obligation to the veteran, therefore, is to plan as a nation for an expanding economy in which there are jobs at decent wages for all able and willing to work."

With or without full employment, the three labor groups made it clear they are determined to fight to get a square deal for the returning soldiers. They pledged all possible efforts, not only to restore veterans to their former jobs with accumulated rights and privileges, but also to help place those who never held jobs before and to find new work for disabled "vets" who cannot perform their former tasks.

They called for a liberal interpretation of reinstatement provisions of the Selective Service law so as to plug loopholes under which many "vets" can now be barred from restoration to their old jobs.

For example, the law now only protects "regular" employes, not "temporary" ones. The labor organizations urged that this limitation be applied so that any veteran, even if he had held a "temporary" position prior to induction, shall be deemed "regular" if he had acquired seniority rights or if his former or a similar position still exists on his return.

Also, the law now practically closes the doors to employment of "disabled" veterans, since an employer need not rehire a service man who is no longer "qualified" to perform the duties of his old job.

The labor groups insisted that the law be interpreted to permit the disabled "vet" to exercise a seniority claim to any job in his former plant that he can do—or, if no seniority system exists, he should be given preference in such job over any workers hired after he had gone into service.

The same kind of preference was advocated for any veteran whose former job or one of "like seniority, status and pay" no longer exists. In many other ways, the program of the labor organizations called for protection to service men beyond the narrow limits of the law.

Official Information

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Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving numerous requests for information as to the procedure in filing claims for funeral donations on members killed in action.

In such cases, a claim must be filled out in the usual manner, but instead of the usual death certificate, we require a photostatic copy of the official notice of death received by the next of kin from the War Department or branch of service with which the decedent was connected.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2780	Elgin, Ore.
2787	Springfield, Ore.
2789	New Toronto, Ont., Can.
1592	Artesia, N. M.
1653	West Chicago, Ill.
2800	New Orleans, La.

◆

PHILADELPHIA BROTHER WINS BRONZE STAR

John P. Cole, a member of Local No. 454, Philadelphia, has been awarded the Bronze Star medal for bravery. His citation states that Corporal Cole's outfit of the 105th Engineers Combat Battalion was pinned down by heavy machine-gun fire. Circling the enemy position Corporal Cole wiped out the machine-gun nest with grenades, permitting a platoon to move into position to stop a counter-attack. The action took place last August in the Battle of France.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother PERCY AMOS, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother J. L. BERNICKER, Local No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother LOUIS BREITHAUPT, Local No. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
Brother JOHN BURG, Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother CHAS. CHAUVET, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOSEPH CLARKE, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother PATRICK J. COLLINS, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother CHARLES W. COOK, Local No. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Brother WILLIAM A DANIELS, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother ED. ERNST, Local No. 416, Chicago, Ill.
Brother HARRY FARLEY, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother WILLIAM FINLY, Local No. 1656, Oneonta, N. Y.
Brother FRED W. GOSS, Local No. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
Brother WILLIAM HAHN, Local No. 853, Bound Brook, N. J.
Brother JAMES T. HEAD, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother THOMAS E. HOWENSTINE, Local No. 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Brother AUG. JEUDE, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother OTTO KOERNKE, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother JOSEPH KOVACH, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother VALENTINE KULLMAN, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother RICHARD LARSON, Local No. 808, New York, N. Y.
Brother ANTHONY LASOCKI, Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother WILLIAM E. LATTIN, Local No. 1529, Kansas City, Kan.
Brother WILLIAM M. LAUGHLIN, Local No. 94, Providence, R. I.
Brother PHEDIME LAVOIE, Local No. 1210, Salem, Mass.
Brother ERNEST MARCHAND, Local No. 1210, Salem, Mass.
Brother JAMES A McCAFFREY, Local No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother FRANK McCOY, Local No. 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Brother FRANK MIHESKA, Local No. 1160, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother CHANCY MILLER, Local No. 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Brother SYLVESTER MILLER, Local No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother ROBERT MOORE, Local No. 268, Sharon, Pa.
Brother JOSEPH PECK, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother ALFRED J. PELLETIER, Local No. 1210, Salem, Mass.
Brother FELICE PICONE, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother WALTER C. PHIFER, Local No. 305, Millville, N. J.
Brother CHARLES REINER, Local No. 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Brother OTIS F. ROWELL, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother FRANK SCHMOTZER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother RICHARD SCRAGG, Local No. 268, Sharon, Pa.
Brother RUDOLPH SKARECKY, Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
Brother STEPHEN SMARK, Local No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother JOHN STACH, Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
Brother SAM STORK, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother WALTER STUK, Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother HARRY STRANG, Local No. 3138, Nappanee, Ind.
Brother GEDEON TREMBLAY, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother CARLES UTZ, Local No. 195, Peru, Ill.
Brother HERBERT WARD, Local No. 740, Booklyn, N. Y.
Brother HERMAN WILDE, Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother LUTHER J. WILSON, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.

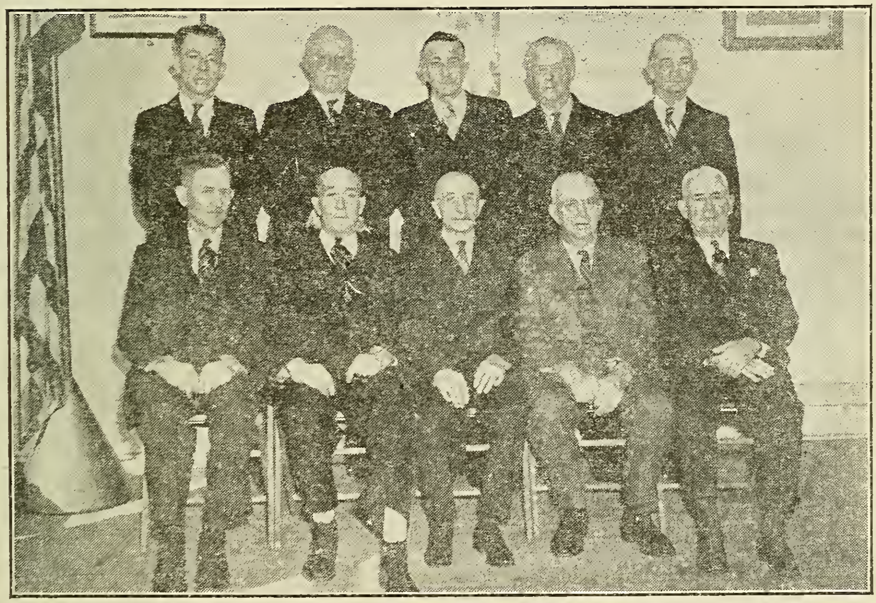
Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

L. U. 1022, Parsons, Kan., Marks 43rd Anniversary

Local Union No. 1022, Parsons, Kansas, on March 6 celebrated its forty-third anniversary with a fitting banquet.

Places were laid at V-tables for 100 members and their wives. The tables were attractively decorated in keeping with St. Patricks. An honored guest was W. S. Sehrt, only remaining active charter member living in Parsons.



OFFICERS OF LOCAL UNION 1022

Front row, left to right: B. J. O'Hara, vice president and trustee; M. O. Schneickert, president and business representative; W. C. Sehrt, only remaining active charter member living in Parsons; W. R. Lynd, treasurer; J. R. Haverfield, trustee.

Back row, left to right: A. D. Anderson, recording secretary; W. A. Hucke, conductor; George Schneickert, financial secretary; A. E. Blaker, member of executive board; V. D. Wheat, trustee and member of executive board.

M. O. Schneickert, president of the union introduced Mrs. C. C. Chase, president of the auxiliary who gave a short talk. The rest of the evening was spent in playing games and in dancing.

The committee in charge included Mrs. M. O. Schneickert, Mrs. George Schneickert and Mrs. Jack Snyder. The program committee was composed of Mrs. R. Haverfield, Mrs. Millard Frame and Mrs. Kenneth McElwee and the decoration committee included Mrs. A. E. Blaker and Mrs. B. J. O'Hara. Mrs. Oscar Wright presided at the guest book.

It was on March 6, 1902, that a progressive group of Carpenters in Parsons received Charter No. 1022 from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Ever since that time the local has functioned actively. Furthermore, it has achieved something of a unique record holding a weekly meeting without a single break during all these years despite storms and floods and depressions and prosperity. The local has grown from thirty-six original members to almost ten times that number today. In fact, Local 1022 has almost twice as many members now serving in the armed forces as there were original members. Some sixty members are now serving their country in the various branches of the armed forces.

Wages were thirty cents an hour at the time Local 1022 was organized. The nine-hour day also prevailed; the workday being from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Since then the union has made consistent progress in raising wages and improving working conditions.

◆

Knoxville Brother Sets Unique Record

Although 44 years of age when he first became a member of the Brotherhood Brother S. H. Nichols of Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn., has nevertheless piled up a record of 51 years of continuous membership—all of it in the same local. Recently he celebrated his 95th birthday. Born in the year 1850, it was in January, 1894, that Brother Nichols joined the Brotherhood. Recently Local No. 50 received the following letter from Brother Nichols who is now living in Texas:

March 17, 1945.

Dear Friends and Brothers:

I just want you to know that I am 95 years old and past now. I had a fine birthday February 4, 1945. I am glad to tell you that I am feeling fairly well. I am writing this without glasses. I hope all of you in Local No. 50 will live to be as old as I am or older. I am thankful that I have lived this long and if the Lord is willing I want to live to see the end of this awful war. With love and best wishes for all my friends everywhere.

Your friend till death,

S. H. Nichols.

◆

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A more interesting subject for a Carpenter to take up could not be found than the building of roof models. It is easy pleasant, profitable and actually interesting according to Brother H. W. Bleam of Seattle, who started in several years ago, and today is the owner of one of the few schools of its kind in America. Builders' Topics not only teaches the building of Roof Models but furnishes the materials sized to the proper dimensions states Mr. Bleam. Carpenters are learning that they may depend on Builders' Topics for information concerning their trade which is most beneficial to a sound, steady increase in good building ideas. For the past year Builders' Topics has been a steady and consistent advertiser in the Carpenter, and the response has been very satisfactory. Write for free information to Builders' Topics, 1117 2nd Ave., Seattle 1, Wash.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 200

Flat roof framing is something that every carpenter must do sooner or later in his career as a carpenter. This branch of roof framing is no less important than pitch roof framing, for insofar as the relative amount of carpenter work involved is concerned it is a close second. Most business houses, large and small, have some sort of flat roof, the same is true of many factory buildings, while practically all shop buildings have flat roofs.

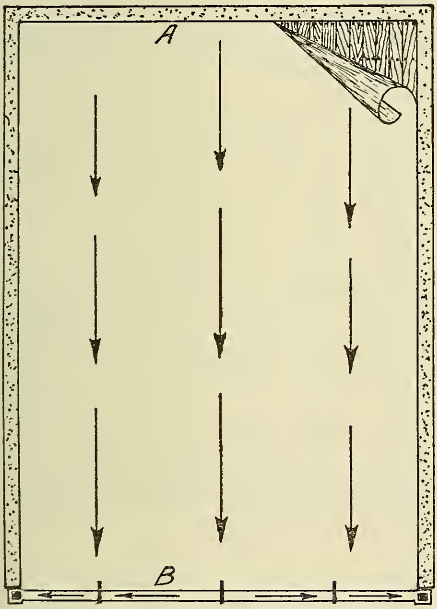

Fig. 1

Fig 1 is a simple plan of a small flat roof. The high point is indicated at A and the low point at B, which ncessarily would make the roof fall in the direction of the arrows. To the upper right we show a roll-back of the roofing, which reveals the decking of the roof. The gutter is shown at the bottom, where a two-way fall is indicated by the arrows.

One method of trussing a roof like the one shown by Fig. 1 is shown in Fig. 2. Here A again represents the high point and B the low point. The dotted lines show the construction of the highest truss, while the lowest truss is shown by continuous lines and shaded. In this construction each roof joist is trussed as shown, which means that each truss from A down to B must be just a little lower than the truss that comes before it. In this construction the braces are in compression, but in the truss construction shown in Fig. 3 the braces are in tension, which is the only difference between the two constructions, excepting that the roof joists shown in Fig. 2 are not supported by the wall, while in Fig. 3 they are shown supported by the wall just as the ceiling joists are. The dotted lines at the right and left show how the ceiling joists can be supported by means of shores. Either of these two constructions are good, but where the roof joists are supported at the ends by the wall they should be anchored to the wall (which adds some

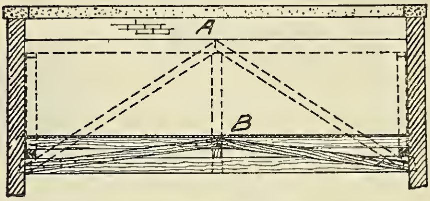

Fig. 2

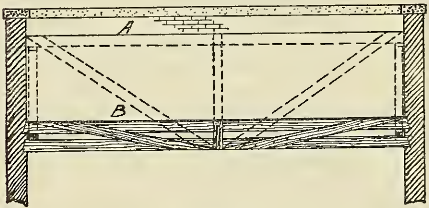

Fig. 3

bracing to the firewall, should it be needed.

Fig. 4 shows a longitudinal section of the roof plan shown in Fig. 1 and the truss construction shown in Fig. 2. The slightly-curved dotted lines shown to the right indicate where this roof construction is weak. This is true of both truss constructions just explained. The closer the truss is to the low point, B, the weaker it becomes, because the bracing value is reduced just as the rise of the trusses is reduced. On the other hand, the closer the truss is to the high point, A, the stronger the truss becomes, because the bracing value increases just as the rise of the trusses increases.

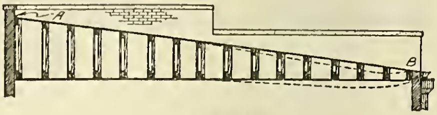

Fig. 4

There are several ways to reinforce flat roofs toward the low point, where in time a sag will form and pool the water. When the floor space is divided into rooms, usually at the rear of the building, a supporting partition or two run-

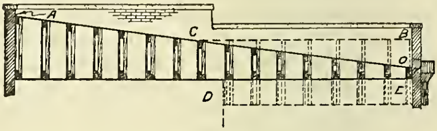

Fig. 5

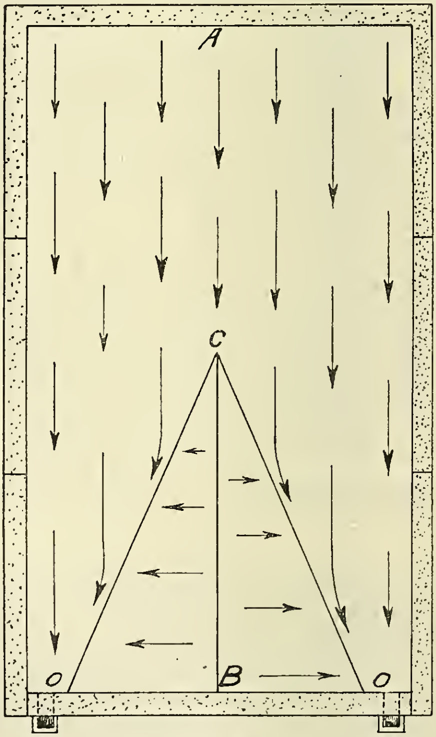

Fig. 6

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ning at a right-angle with the trusses will support this part of the roof and prevent sagging. But where the floor space is not divided into small rooms at the rear, some other means must be used to reinforce the weak part of this roof.

Fig. 5 gives two remedies for reinforcing flat roofs. From point A to point C, the trusses are strong enough to prevent sagging of the roof, but from C to O they are not. When the room is divided by a partition at about point D, then the remedy would be to lower the ceiling joists from D to E, as indicated by dotted lines, which would increase the rise of the trusses and relatively their strength. When a dropped ceiling is impracticable, then the trusses from C to B should all be made with the same rise. This would make the roof in plan like the one shown by Fig. 6. Compare Figs. 5 and 6 with reference to the reference letters, which indicate the same points in both figures. The arrows in Fig. 6 show the fall of the roof.

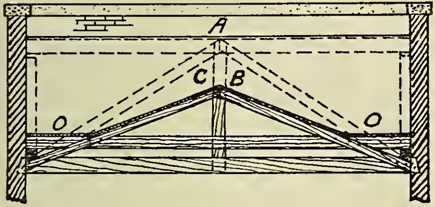

Fig. 7

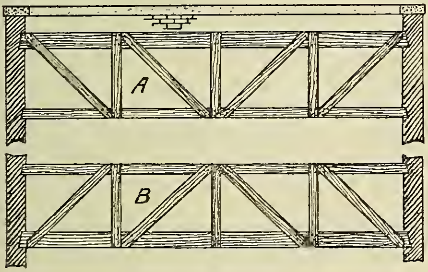

Fig. 8

Fig. 7 shows the construction of the roof shown in plan in Fig. 6. Here the rise of the trusses is gradually reduced from A to C, and from C to B it is kept the same. Points O, O, in both Figs. 6 and 7, indicate the outlet for the water through the firewall. This construction will prevent sagging at the low point of a flat roof, and is the best way to reinforce such roofs that we know of.

Fig. 8 shows two methods of trussing for flat roofs. At A the braces are in tension, while at B they are in compression. In both of these instances the ends of both the roof joists and the ceiling joists are supported by the wall, which should be anchored to the wall at regular intervals.

Fig. 9, A, shows a truss that is a combination of the two trusses shown in

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Fig. 8; half of the braces are in tension, while the other half are in compression. The truss shown at B is also

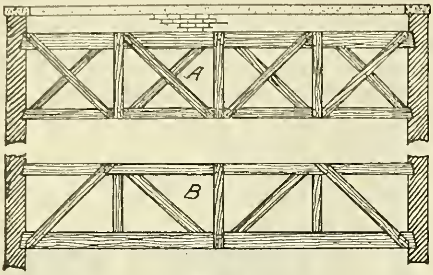

Fig. 9

a combination of the two trusses shown in Fig. 8, but of a lighter construction.

There are two ways that sometimes are used for reinforcing flat roofs to prevent sagging, but we do not like either of them. One is to use a beam at the center of the last six or eight roof trusses, supported at one end by the rear wall and on the other end by a column. The other is to build a truss above the roof and hang, as it were, the roof to it at the center between the walls.

◆

Pockets in Forms

The wise form builder always provides pockets for his forms at points where chips and other particles are likely to accumulate before the concrete is poured. This is particularly true when the reinforcing rods make it almost impossible to remove such accumulations in any other way. Forms for rather long columns should always be provided with pockets at the base.

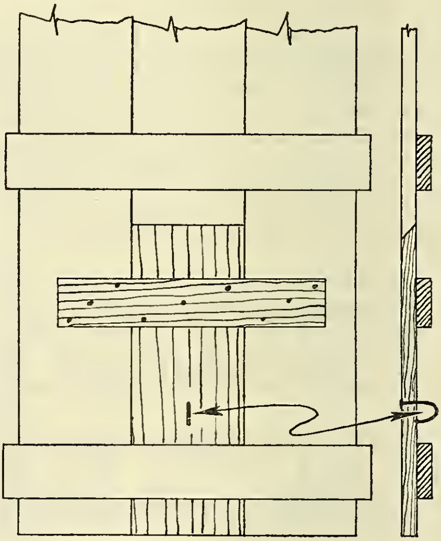

Fig. 1

In Fig. 1 we are showing, shaded, two views of a pocket at the base of a column form. The cross piece toward

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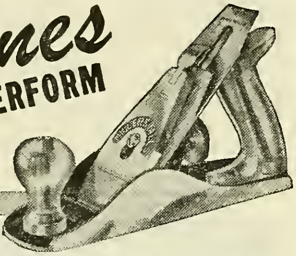

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the top of the pocket holds the pocket in place, which is nailed to the form as indicated by the heavy dots. The arrows indicate two views of a finger hold made by driving a spike from the inside out and bending it into a loop. With this loop the door of the pocket is pulled into place, after the form has been cleaned out, and nailed to the form.

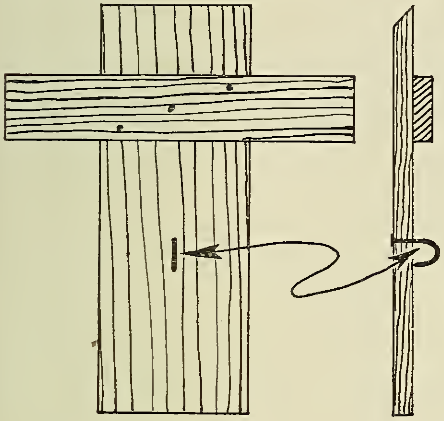

Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows the same two views of the door with the cross piece toward the top and the finger hold below center, again pointed out with arrows.

The pockets and the doors for them should be made when the forms are made and the doors should be tacked in place. Care must be taken not to make the doors too large— they should have enough play so that in case the forms are soaked by rain, the doors will not stick. We have seen such doors stuck so tight, by reason of swelling, that they could be removed and replaced only with much difficulty.

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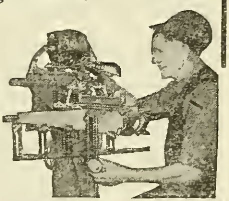

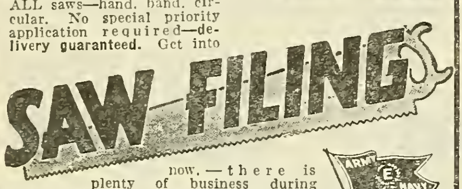

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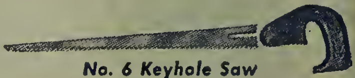
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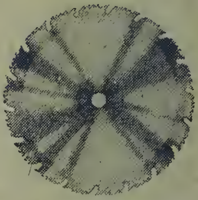
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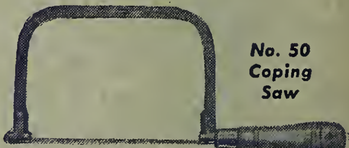
No. 3 Back Saw

ATKINS
Silver Steel
SAWS
"Silver Steel" Blade


No. 50 Coping Saw

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MANUFACTURERS OF BETTER SAWS FOR EVERY CUTTING JOB

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

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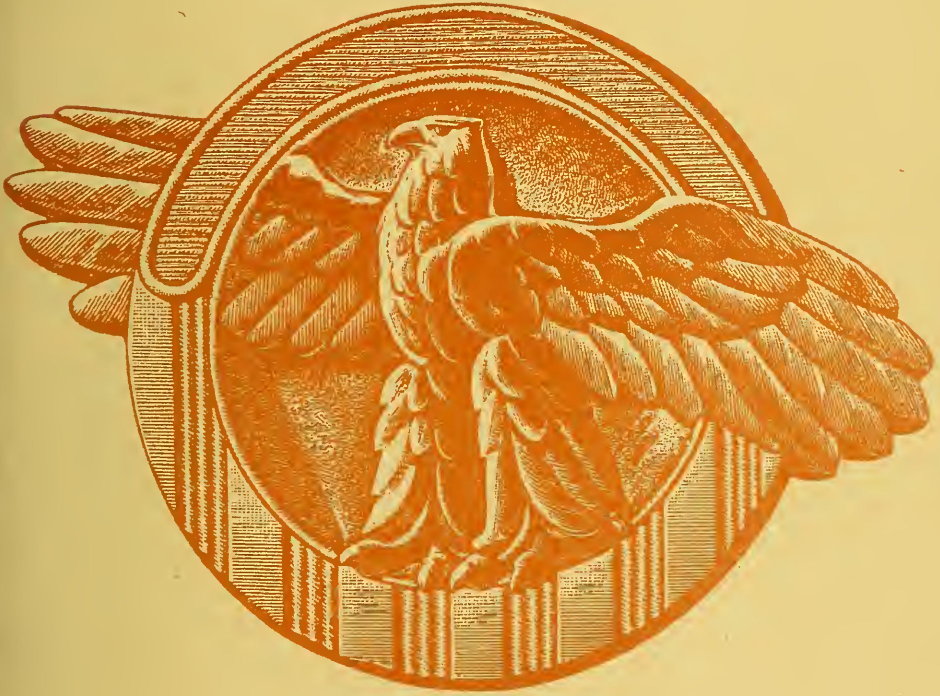

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JUNE 1945

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1944
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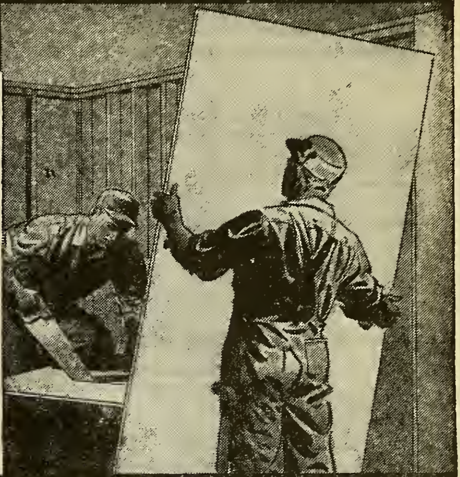

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXV—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1945

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Looks Good for Wood - - - - - - - - - - 10

The fine job wood has done as a steel substitute during the war augurs well for its future. Under all sorts of adverse conditions brought on by the pressures of war, wood has proved itself the most versatile and dependable construction material we have; a fact that will make wider use of timber construction after the war a foregone conclusion.

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The Carpenters Union in the land down under is this year celebrating its hundredth anniversary; one hundred years of good times and bad, fortune and misfortune, failure and success.

Famous New York Member Dies in Action - - - 19

Torger Tokle, member of Local 1456, who came to this country from Norway less than ten years ago and in a short time became to skiing what Babe Ruth was to baseball dies in action on German front, gallant to the end.

* * *

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An additional cut in our paper quota has made it necessary for us to reduce the size of The Carpenter to thirty-two pages. Until such time as the paper situation improves all future issues will be limited to thirty-two pages. It is not our desire to reduce the size of the Journal but if it will help to end the war more quickly and bring our boys home sooner we are happy to make this additional contribution to speedy victory.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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Let this popular, easy-reading GREENLEE HANDY CALCULATOR swiftly solve your woodworking problems. Just set the dial . . . convert linear feet to board feet . . . get slope per foot in degrees . . . compare hardness, weights, shrinkage, warping, working ease of various woods.

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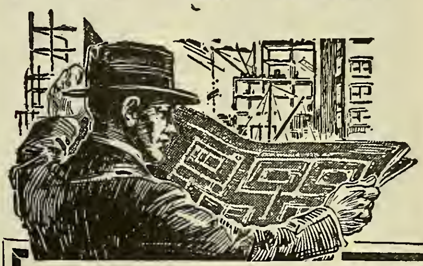

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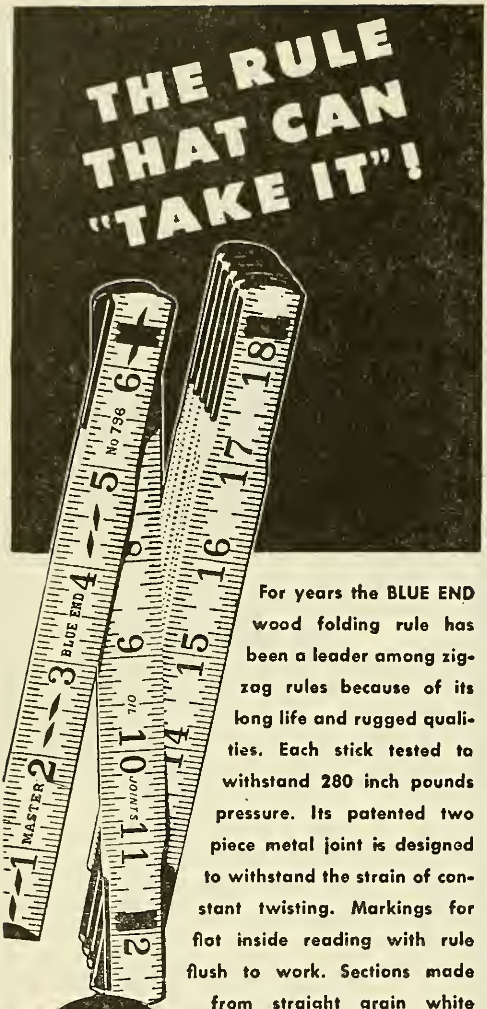
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For years the BLUE END wood folding rule has been a leader among zigzag rules because of its long life and rugged qualities. Each stick tested to withstand 280 inch pounds pressure. Its patented two piece metal joint is designed to withstand the strain of constant twisting. Markings for flat inside reading with rule flush to work. Sections made from straight grain white northern maple. Finished in a glass hard white gloss enamel with jet black figures and graduations.

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Please send me______Blue End folding rules.
Enclosed please find $______.
Name________________
Address________________
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The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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KEEP THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

Executive Committee draws up six-point program capable of protecting us while helping Europe

AFL Views Road Ahead

★

FULLY COGNIZANT of the fact that the United States must immediately draw up a sound, practical post-war formula capable of giving our own citizens an expanding standard of living while at the same time rendering all possible assistance to devastated foreign nations, the American Federation of Labor Executive Committee, meeting last month in Washington, D. C., drew up a six-point program embodying its recommendations on the matter. In its program, the AFL Committee recommended elimination of government controls as soon as possible commensurate with national safety; all possible help to foreign nations without endangering or disrupting our own economy; a vast program of urban and rural development; maintenance of an ever-expanding avenue of self-betterment for the workers of the nation; and the broadening and expanding of our traditional way of life. Because the Committee's recommendations represent just about the soundest document we have yet read on the subject, we are herewith reprinting it in full:

The deep-grounded determination of the American people that total war, with its horrors, shall not again return, justifies the fullest exploration by our nation of the possibilities of an international organization of nations which shall underwrite an enduring peace.

The outlines of such an organization were tentatively sketched at Dumbarton Oaks. At San Francisco, the United Nations will address themselves to the task of filling out the scaffolding of the Dumbarton Oaks decisions, and of embodying them with a workable and acceptable permanent structure of peace.

Upon their success hinges much of the future hope of mankind.

Industry, labor and agriculture should full-heartedly support the objectives of the San Francisco meeting.

We are deeply interested and greatly concerned in the attainment and maintenance of a future and permanent world peace. However if we are to discharge our full obligation as a major factor in post-war international affairs, to do this we must maintain and safeguard the economic and political well-being of the American people here at home.

Great as are our resources, they are not inexhaustible. There are limitations and restrictions upon our abilities to contribute which, if disregarded, will place an undue strain upon our domestic economy and which, if unheeded, will reflect injury not alone upon ourselves but as well upon those whom we would benefit.

We are, therefore, faced with the prime necessity and requirement of conserving and safeguarding and of advancing the economic and social interests of all our people and particularly those of America's wage earners. To this end we hold imperative and essential the following programs and procedure:

1. Maintenance of a high and ever progressively increasing American standard of living, measured in real purchasing power. This is a basic consideration. It should govern all our domestic and foreign policy relations and decisions.

2. The planning and financing of a vast program of urban and rural housing, of road renovation and rebuilding, of rural electrification and of long overdue public works is of utmost importance. Such a program will provide the broad economic basis for a successful transition of our national economy from war to peacetime production. It is essential that this program have precedence over any other national objective. The implementing of such a program guaranteeing, as it does, a continued period of full employment and of sustained high living standards to the American people, is an obligation we owe to millions of men and women in uniform as well as those returning from factories converting from war to peacetime production, who will return to seek employment after the war.

3. Safeguarding the foundation of our American way of life and of well-being by the maintenance of unclosed economic opportunities for our citizens under a system of free enterprise is imperative to the perpetuity of our constitutional social and political order. This policy must continue to guide the American people in the after-war period. The channels of opportunity must be kept open for our returning service men and women and for the youths who are to follow us.

International cartels and international trade controls which tend to limit or restrict the free and full scope of the economic opportunities of our people must be discouraged.

4. Government controls and direction of our life and relations made imperative by war requirements and necessities must not continue after the emergencies of war have passed. We must insist upon an orderly but speedy end of the economic regimentation, direction and control made necessary and accepted as an essential expedient during the war period.

5. We will continue to contribute our proportionate share together with other nations in organizing the conditions and providing for world reconstruction and in rendering full-hearted support to policies that will facilitate self-sustaining economic recovery of all nations and thus contribute toward a healthy world economy. We must nevertheless avoid the errors of the 20's in exporting both goods and money to defaulting foreign customers and in extending help to other nations we should predicate such help upon a self-liquidating basis.

6. Ideological infiltration into our American political and economic life by propagandists of foreign nations or directed, subsidized or controlled by foreign sources, must not be permitted. The American people have no intent or desire to interfere with the internal political arrangements of other nations. We must insist that other nations be equally scrupulous in discouraging divisive political intervention by those acting in their behalf in our country. Ideological activities must stop at the nation's boundaries.

KEEP The BONDS YOU Buy!

VICTORY

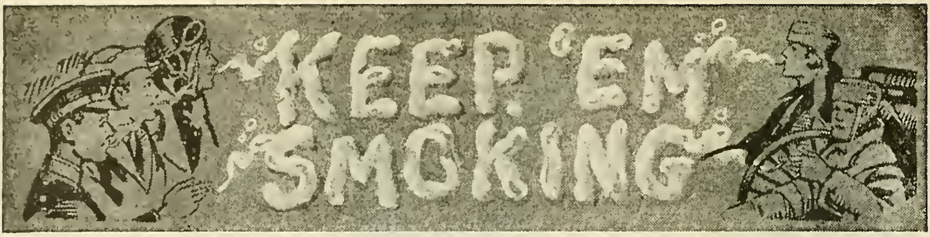
May 8 closed one of the most glorious chapters in American History. On that day the once proud German army humbly lay down its arms in unconditional surrender. And surely the spirits of George Washington, Patrick Henry, Nathan Hale, and the untold millions of Americans of former days who stood ready to give their all that freedom and justice might live looked on with approbation and pride.

Once more the unquenchable American zeal for freedom, liberty and justice emerged triumphant against all obstacles. American boys, recruited from farms and factories and office buildings, traditionally versed only in the arts of peace, ground into defeat a mighty German army composed of men trained, indoctrinated and inspired to war from infancy. Never since George Washington's raggle-taggle and bobtail army, armed with little save a desire to achieve liberty or die, bested the mighty British legions has liberty's cause emerged victorious against greater odds. The GI Joes of our generation take their place in history beside Washington's "contemptibles" and the Minute Men of 1776.

But the price of victory has been high. American blood stains the fields of Belgium, Germany and France. American maimed and wounded fill our hospitals and rest homes. We can never fully repay the debt we owe these who bought the victory at such terrific cost to themselves. But we can start by unwaveringly backing their brothers who fight on in the Pacific where the road is perhaps even harder.

Throughout the vast expanses of the Pacific, American boys fight on in strange and lonely places. They fight a foe equally raised and nurtured on glorification of war. They pay an equally high price for success. They will win a complete victory just as surely as did their brothers in Germany.

But we must back them as no army has ever been backed before. We must give them more equipment than any army has ever had before because equipment saves lives. Equipment also costs work and money—which means we must continue to work and buy bonds until the last Jap lays down his arms in complete surrender. We owe it to our fighting boys, to our ancestors who fought other wars of freedom, and to ourselves. Let each of us work harder than ever before and buy more bonds than ever before that complete and lasting victory may be achieved faster than ever before.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

Although Germany is now knocked out of the war, the war is not over. Neither has the necessity for keeping our fighting boys supplied with cigarettes from home diminished. Thousands of our boys are finding the going in the Pacific tougher than ever before. As we approach closer to their home islands, the fighting determination of the Japanese increases apace. The Okinawa campaign has proved to be by far the costliest yet, and from now on each attack will find the Japanese defense a little more determined, a little more fanatical.

In addition, millions of our boys in Europe have little hope of getting home for many, many months. Some will have to stay to do police duties; others will have to wait months and months for transportation home; still others will merely get a ticket to the Asiatic theater.

Wherever our boys may be, they appreciate nothing more than smokes from home. Witness the following letter recently received from a Navy chaplain:

★ ★ ★

April 27, 1945

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, Pres.
United Brotherhood of
Carpenters,
Gentlemen:

I just noticed the motto on the crest of your card which is in hundreds of cartons of Raleigh cigarettes. The men who are smoking them also must believe that "labor conquers all."

You will be interested to know that at least two cases (eighty cartons) of the cigarettes you sent to service men are going to men wounded in action. When these men leave the beaches they don't carry much, and to have all the cigarettes they want means a great deal to them.

If you could see their smiles of appreciation when they take a pack—or two or three—you would feel well rewarded for your gift.

On behalf of these men I wish to thank you for your generosity.

Cordially yours,
Fred W. Marsh, Chaplain, USNR

★ ★ ★

To date our Brotherhood has maintained a proud record insofar as providing free smokes for the boys in the armed services is concerned. Millions upon millions of union label cigarettes have been sent to all theaters of action during the past two years. Thousands upon thousands of new friends have been thereby made for our Brotherhood among the men in uniform. And even more important, thousands upon thousands of American boys doing a grim but glorious job efficiently have enjoyed the comfort and satisfaction that only cigarettes from home can bring. With the main part of the job still left to do, it is important that we do not let the boys down.

Should the war end suddenly (though such a prospect appears virtually impossible) any residue remaining in the fund will be devoted to providing smokes for the wounded boys who will be filling our military hospitals and convalescent homes for years to come.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received from April 24, to May 24, 1945.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
11	Cleveland, O.	20 00
14	San Antonio, Tex.	10 00
16	Springfield, Ill.	20 00
22	San Francisco, Cal	25 00
28	Missoula, Mont.	5 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
46	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	5 00
53	White Plains, N Y	10 00
59	Lancaster, Pa.	5 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	5 00
109	Sheffield, Ala.	10 00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
137	Norwich, Conn.	5 00
153	Helena, Mont.	20 00
177	Springfield, Mass.	25 00
182	Cleveland, O.	10 00
183	Peoria, Ill.	10 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 00
227	Adrian, Mich.	15 00
283	Augusta, Ga.	10 00
338	Seattle, Wash.	50 00
365	Marion, Ind.	5 00
377	Alton, Ill.	10 00
393	Camden, N. J.	10 00
400	Hudson, Mass.	10 00
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	25 00
411	San Angelo, Tex.	5 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
455	Somerville, N. J.	5 00
490	Passaic, N. J.	5 00
660	Springfield, O.	10 00
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	10 00
691	Williamsport, Pa.	10 00
737	Carlinville, Ill.	5 00
742	Decatur, Ill.	5 00
764	Shreveport, La.	25 00
779	Waycross, Ga.	10 00
808	Brooklyn, N. Y.	25 00
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	10 00
830	Oil City, Pa.	10 00
831	Arlington, Mass.	10 00
833	Berwyn, Pa.	10 00
927	Danbury, Conn.	10 00
943	Tulsa, Okla.	50 00
945	Westport, Conn.	10 00
959	Lake Worth, Fla.	25 00
964	Haverstown, N. Y.	5 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	2 00
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	10 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	10 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	20 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
1065	Salem, Ore.	20 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	10 00
1124	Newton, N. J.	10 00
1204	Brooklyn, N. Y.	25 00
1235	Modesto, Cal.	25 00
1296	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
1382	Rochester, Minn.	10 00
1502	Seaside, Ore.	14 83
1506	Bellingham, Wash.	5 00
1693	Chicago, Ill.	15 00
1750	Cleveland, O.	10 00
1764	San Antonio, Tex.	40 00
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	10 00
1819	Elko, Nev.	5 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	20 00
1849	Pasco, Wash.	10 00
1876	Salisbury, Md.	10 00
1883	Macomb, Ill.	15 00
1908	Holland, Mich.	10 00
1954	Chicago, Ill.	20 00
1991	Cleveland, O.	5 00
1992	Placerville, Cal.	10 00
2010	Anna, Ill.	25 00
2020	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
2024	Coconut Grove Fla	10 00
2037	Adrian, Mich.	20 00
2078	Vista, Cal.	5 00
2096	Douglas, Ariz.	10 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2155	New York, N. Y.	25 00
2163	New York, N. Y.	20 00
2178	Jersey City, N. J.	14 00
2202	Price, Utah	25 00
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	5 00
2304	Seward, Alaska	10 00
2305	Brooklyn, N. Y.	25 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2624	Reedsport, Ore.	10 00
2627	Cottage Grove, Ore	5 00
2659	Everett, Wash.	25 00
2712	Corvallis, Ore.	25 00
2735	New Meadows, Ida.	10 00
2739	Yakima, Wash.	50 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00
2856	Baker, Ore.	25 00
2901	Memphis, Tenn.	10 00
3016	Tennant, Cal.	10 00
3098	Kinzua, Ore.	5 00
3128	New York, N. Y.	5 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Chicago D. C., Ill.	25 00
Cuyahoga Co. D. C. Cleveland, Ohio.	100 00
Detroit, Wayne & Oakland Co. & Vic., D. C., Detroit, Mich.	100 00
Indianapolis D. C., Ind.	10 00
Metropolitan D.C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00

STATE COUNCILS

Ill. State Council, Peoria, Ill.	100 00
Louisiana S. C., New Orleans, La.	25 00
New York S. C., Buffalo, N. Y.	100 00
Penn. S. C., Phila., Pa.	100 00

MISCELLANEOUS

Members of the Mendocino Exec. Board, Ft. Bragg, Cal.	8 00

* * *

Available Funds April 24, 1945	$7,640 85
Receipts	2,043 83
Total	$9,684 68
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	2,500 00
Total	$7,184 68
Credited in error L. U. 334	19 75
Total Available Funds May 24,1945	$7,164 93

* * *

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

★ BACK THE SEVENTH WAR LOAN DRIVE ★

Wood Looks Good

A-1 wartime job fulfilled by wood construction augurs well for its future following the peace

ALTHOUGH TIMBER engineering was coming into its own prior to the war, it took Pearl Harbor (with its subsequent demands on speedy construction) to bring it to its apex. In the four years of the war timber engineering has made the greatest strides in its history. Steel became urgently needed for tanks and ships and guns. Industry and government naturally turned to wood as the logical substitute for precious steel. Thousands of factories, cantonments, docks, hangars and other war buildings began springing up all over the nation. Virtually all of them called for all-wood construction. By the beginning of this year, there was something like a billion and a half square feet of war-inspired new construction dotting the land—the bulk of it all-wood construction..

Fortunately the timber engineers were ready for the emergency. For years they had been developing and improving and perfecting new designs, new applications, and new uses for wood. When the emergency placed the construction burden on them, they were prepared to open the throttle wide.

Plans for new Army and Navy buildings began pouring in. Some of them specified unsupported roof spans as long as 125, 150, and even 200 feet. Here was a real test for timber engineering. One by one the buildings went up and one by one they turned out to be successful. Wood trusses began holding up clear spans that even first class steel construction would have difficulty in matching. Architects, contractors and construction engineers began to learn the kind of job wood can really do. They found out that all-wood construction can compete with any other kind, regardless of whether economy, speed of construction, or durability is the yardstick.

If the war brought impetus to the development of all-wood construction, however, it also brought some drawbacks. Improperly seasoned lumber went into places where it would not usually be used in normal times; non-structural grades were used in spots where only structural grades would be used under normal conditions; of necessity contractors were forced to rely on semi-skilled help to do jobs that really required highly-skilled help. All these things combined to handicap the quality of all-wood construction in some instances. In a speech before the Illinois Society of Architects, F. J. Hanrahan, structural engineer, recently in part outlined the situation as follows:

Prior to Pearl Harbor we were vaguely conscious that a war was on and that we might be drawn into it. Orders for foreign shipment of many types of supplies resulted in considerable building expansion, particularly in the industrial field, but the quantity of construction was minor compared with that which followed our declaration of war. Most of the pre-Pearl Harbor construction in wood was planned and built very much in accordance with normal peacetime procedures; i.e. designed by technical men experienced in wood construction, built of suitable lumber and fabricated and constructed by experienced workmen.

As the momentum of our war effort increased, conditions changed. Facilities for multiplying many times our military forces and the production of all the implements and equipment for war called for very rapid and enormous expansion in buildings. Great quantities of all types of materials were needed for both production and construction. Before building got well under way the use of metals was restricted largely to machines and wood was called upon to do the lion's share of the war building. At the same time wood was being demanded in great quantities for thousands of items of wartime supplies and equipment. At present nearly half our lumber is going into boxing and crating alone. Eventually the use of wood, the most plentiful and available of construction materials, also had to be controlled and conserved to render the maximum possible service in our war effort.

One government source estimated that, during 1941, 1942, and 1943, 75 billion board feet of lumber were used in this country for military and civilian building alone. The normal annual production is about 30 to 35 billion board feet. In spite of every effort on the part of lumbermen, loss of skilled and able-bodied personnel, and lack of tractors, trucks, and other equipment prevented increasing the production in proportion to the increasing demand. However, all essential requirements were met.

Government agencies concerned with use of materials took what we would consider in normal times, very drastic action to accomplish national objectives. In October, 1942, at a Joint Meeting of American & Canadian Civil Engineers, I heard a responsible government engineer plead with his audience to reduce safety factors as far as conscience would permit, to avoid use of stress-grade lumber unless absolutely needed, and to strip designs of every possible pound of steel. He also stated that although one pound of steel in the form of timber connectors in lumber construction saved eleven or twelve pounds over steel construction, even the one pound was begrudged. To give meaning to "reducing safety factors as far as conscience would permit," he said it would be far better to get the needed facilities built even though an occasional building fell down than to lose a whole division or army at the front for lack of trained men and supplies.

Although probably an extreme case, a large number of the war buildings in wood were designed and built as follows:

Designs were made on the basis of a roof load of 15 pounds per square foot. These buildings were built in the same areas where building codes require that designs be based on roof loads of 20, 30 or more pounds per square foot; i.e. they were constructed throughout the country.

Designs were based on the assumption that a 1,200-pound stress-grade of lumber would be used. However, the design stresses used for this grade were increased from 1,200 to 1,800 pounds per square inch.

Lumber was purchased by auction and certain quantities of lumber had to be purchased to satisfy requirements. All of the 1,200-pound stress grade material offered was purchased but this was but a fraction of the requirements, so lumber of other grades was purchased until the desired quantity was obtained. This included a considerable quantity of No. 1, No. 2, and even No. 3 grades of non-structural lumber; i.e. yard lumber not graded for strength. As you know, only stress-grade (structural) lumber is graded for strength whereas yard lumber, the bulk of the material in a retail lumber yard which is used for housing and similar purposes where appearance rather than strength is the major consideration, is graded on the basis of appearance. Some pieces in the grades substituted may have had only a small fraction of the strength of lumber of the stress grade upon which the designs were based, but the designs were not revised.

These factors combined with unusually heavy snowfall in some regions would indicate that the roof systems of many of these buildings were called on to support roof loads greatly in excess of those considered safe for the design by peacetime standards.

The size and speed of the war program made necessary the use of large quantities of unseasoned lumber. There were instances where lumber was incorporated in the structure within three days from the time it was part of a standing tree.

After the amazing performance of wartime structures under adverse conditions, with the even greater efficiencies and economies to be realized from developments now in sight, and with the availability of reliable design specifications and standards, wood construction should play an even greater part in postwar building than it did in pre-war building.

We have been deafened by a din of predictions that nothing used yesterday will be of use in tomorrow's building. Therefore presumably, anyone who in the future uses wood or lumber, an old familiar material, is antisocial and a nit-wit.

As an educational experiment during the next twenty-four hours, please note every application of wood that meets your eye and note how well and how frequently it serves. At the end of the day, imagine that this material, with which Mother Nature has so abundantly endowed us, had never been used or heard of before; that you discovered for the first time all its magical properties, qualities, merits and uses; and that you suddenly released the information to the press. Then ask yourself:

"What kind of a furore would wood make?"

LOCAL 1456 MEMBERS WINS BRONZE MEDAL

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Cpl. Edward J. Allen, member of Local 1456, New York, was recently awarded the Bronze Medal for gallantry in helping rescue wounded men from a ship disabled by a Jap suicide attack in the Leyte campaign.

Thanks For A Job Well Done

MAY 9, 1945

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, PRES.

EVERY AMERICAN WAR WORKER HAD A PART IN OUR GREAT VICTORY OVER GERMANY. MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL OF YOU. LET US NOT FORGET, HOWEVER, EVEN ON THIS JOYOUS OCCASION, THAT WE STILL HAVE AN ENORMOUS JOB TO DO. THE NATION IS COUNTING ON AMERICAN LABOR AND INDUSTRY TO PROVIDE THE WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO CRUSH JAPAN. I AM CONFIDENT THAT THIS GREAT PRODUCTION TEAM WILL DO WHATEVER IS NECESSARY TO SEE TO IT THAT MILITARY SCHEDULES ARE MET FULL AND ON TIME.

ROBERT PATTERSON, UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MAY 11, 1945

HON. ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, I JOIN IN EXTENDING CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAD A PART IN SUCCESSFULLY CARRYING OUT OUR PROGRAM WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY. I AM SURE WE ALL REALIZE THAT WE STILL HAVE A JOB TO DO IN DEFEATING JAPAN AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AND WE OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD WILL CONTINUE TO COOPERATE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT UNTIL THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED.

WM. L. HUTCHESON
GENERAL PRESIDENT,
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

PLANE GOSSIP

FABLE WITH A MORAL

Once upon a time there was a papa pig who grew very tired of hanging around his sty with nothing to do but put on weight. So he wandered down to the neighboring village. There, behind a brewery, he found a puddle of sour beer that had been dumped out. He began guzzling the stuff and pretty soon he had quite a load on. By the time he got home he was staggering badly and grunting loudly.

Mama pig immediately shunted him around the back of the barn to a spot where the baby pigs couldn't hear; then she opened up on him.

"What do you mean," she demanded angrily, "making such a human being of yourself before the children?"

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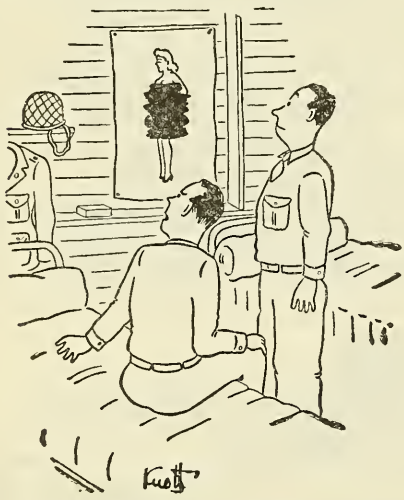
VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

"Tight clothes," warned the health lecturer at a war plant meeting, "are one of the great menaces of society. Tight clothes always tend to stop circulation."

"Not with a woman they don't, Bub," cried a masculine voice from the gallery. "The tighter the clothes, the more she circulates."



"That was the Censor's work."

RUDE AWAKENING

Along about in the ninth inning of every game he works, one of the nation's best baseball broadcasters always says "Remember, folks, the game is never over until the last man is out." That certainly seems applicable to the war situation at present. Eisenhower and Zhukov have tagged Hitler out on the old squeeze play, but Hirohito is still on third. Until he is tagged out the game isn't won.

It will still take plenty of blood, backache and bonds to do the job. The way sales are lagging in the current bond drive makes it obvious that plenty of people think otherwise.

The guy who thinks we can let up just because Germany is beaten reminds us of a certain up-and-at-'em attorney. In court one day he ran into a rude awakening.

"I understand," said the brow-beating lawyer to the witness, "that you called on the defendant. Is that so?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"What did he say?" continued the lawyer.

At this point, the counsel for the other side objected that evidence as to a conversation was not admissible. After an hour's argument, the Court retired to consider the point and returned after a considerable time to announce the question a proper one.

"Well, what did the defendant say?" repeated the lawyer with a confident smile on his face.

"He wasn't at home, sir," said the witness.

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WISE BOY

"What is the difference," asked the teacher, "between caution and cowardice?"

Johnny, who observed things carefully for so youthful a person, answered:

"Caution is when you're afraid, and cowardice is when the other fellow's afraid."

LOOSE TALK CAN SINK SHORTS

Civilian fliers, just like their brothers in the Army and Navy, have developed a lingo all their own. For example, a passenger who boards a plane without a priority is called a "short." He is subject to being deprived of his seat whenever a passenger with a priority wants to board the plane at one of the designated stops. However, the air line often gives such a passenger "protection"—that is, it usually provides him with transportation to his destination by train, bus, or perhaps even a later plane.

Recently a young air line stewardess flying her first trip, being unfamiliar with air line lingo, was very unhappy for awhile when she received by radio the following instructions: "Prepare to remove shorts at Chicago. No protection." However, the message was translated into English for her before the plane reached Chicago and a crisis was averted.

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THERE'S A REASON

Pooh Poohing charges that the clothing situation is getting serious due to the failure of manufacturers to continue turning out low-price, high-quality merchandise (on which the profit margin is smaller), a spokesman for the textile trades recently said:

"Look at people. They are all well-dressed. You see very few of them wearing old clothes."

Good reason why. The kind of clothes being sold today wear out long before they have time to get old.

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MAIN ASSET

With an odd assortment of youngsters, oldsters and 4-F-er's big league baseball is doing a good job of keeping things normal. The games may not be as fast or as highly polished as they used to be, but they are darn near as entertaining. The crowds that attend games despite long hours of war work and the many worries that wars inevitably bring conclusively prove that baseball remains the great American game.

Before the war, big league scouts, in sizing up a prospect, used to ask: How's his arm? How's his batting eye? How are his legs?

Now about all a scout asks is, has he got a punctured ear-drum?

SECONDARY CROP

Recently a New York editor, thinking that a place in the country would be a good place to write, bought an upstate farm. While he was moving his stuff into his new country home, a neighbor strolled up casually.

"What are you planning to raise here?" inquired the visitor.

Momentarily at a loss but eventually remembering that his wife once said the city was no place to raise children, "Why I'm going to raise children," the editor replied.

The farmer spat meditatively. "I guess you know what you are doing," he finally said, "but around here we sort of look on that as a side line."

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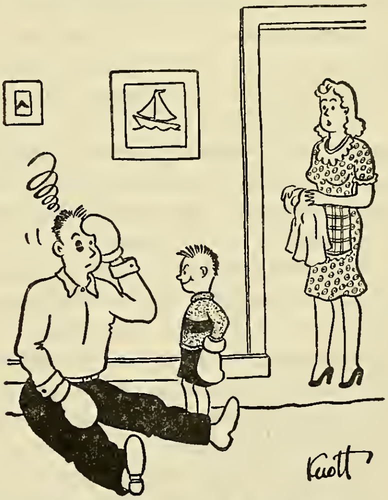
WHAT A DIFFERENCE A YEAR MAKES

Several weeks have passed since the Nazis finally called "Uncle" but only now are the details coming out regarding the absurd lengths the Hitlerites went to in their efforts to stave off defeat. At Auchen the Americans captured an eleven year old corporal. Taken before the commanding American colonel, the youngster proved to be a rather sullen prisoner. After a good deal of coaxing, however, he consented to talk.

"How did a young lad like you ever get into the army?" the colonel asked.

"I lied about my age," replied the lad. "I told them I was twelve."



"Oh! I forgot to tell you—Junior ate a whole box of your Vitamin Tablets today."

Editorial

We Need Action, Not Double-talk

With Germany knocked out of the war for good, it seems high time for Washington to get down to serious business on the matter of post-war problems. Men are being released from war plants by the thousands every week, orders are being cut back, and unemployment is about to stalk the land once more. However, Washington continues to indulge in the double-talk of which we have heard plenty since December 7, 1941.

Latest of the Washington Big-Wigs to turn to double-talk is William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization. In a statement released to the public late last month, he vociferously advocated a thirty to forty per cent increase in the real income of workers. On the surface it looked like something sensational. Labor has long known that if post-war depression is to be avoided the purchasing power of the masses must be maintained at a very high level. Offhand it looked as if Davis agreed with this fundamental proposition. However, a little study of Davis' statement showed that he was just mastering the glib Washington double-talk technique.

The catch in Davis' statement was that he opposed any increases in wages at present. Increases must come, he stated, when civilian production reaches high levels.

Few radio artists can give a better double-talk performance. How can civilian production reach "high levels" if the masses don't have sufficient purchasing power? Furthermore it has never been possible to raise wages appreciably during glutted labor markets. Already men are being released by the thousands. Once the war with Japan is over, millions will be unemployed and it will take more than double-talk and directives from Washington to raise wages to the necessary levels.

It's all right for Davis to say, *"We must convert a fifty to sixty billion dollar war economy into civilian goods and services of an equivalent amount. That means we will have to raise standards of living thirty to forty per cent. We must have an increase in real income of that amount. If we don't, we are sunk."* All of this is perfectly true. But to say that such increases must wait until civilian production has reached a high peak is to nullify the whole thing. Now is the time action must be taken on wages. If wages are raised now, post-war purchasing power will be high enough to keep our post-war economy at a high peak. Talk of raising wages when that high peak is reached is a little visionary because there will never be a "high peak" following the war unless wages are increased right now.

The fact that Davis admits we must have a thirty to forty per cent increase in workers' real incomes following the war is proof that he realizes adequate purchasing power is the only real antidote for post-war depression. Certainly he is also wise enough to realize that purchasing power can be maintained only by increasing wages enough now to take care of the decline that will come when factories are down and men are out of work.

They Can Do Much Better

Nothing sticks to us more tenaciously or grows upon us more insidiously than bad habits. We indulge in a bad habit only once in awhile and before we know it the thing becomes habit-forming and we become more or less permanent victims of what started out to be only an occasional indulgence.

Maybe that's how it turned out with the nation's newspapers. A few years ago they began indulging in an occasional piece of sloppy reporting to give labor a black eye. Apparently the habit of stretching newspaper ethics by featuring uncorroborated stories about labor to put labor in the worst possible light became habit-forming. Anyway that is about the only way we can justify the particularly bad job the newspapers of the nation have been doing during these momentus times.

In the first place there is the case of the false peace rumor. A press wire service, hiding behind that moth-eaten chestnut "a high official says," started the nation off on a premature bit of celebrating. Even a C-grade student in a high school journalism class knows that that kind of reporting is sloppy, to say the least. However, the wire service indulged in it and the nation was sent into a frenzy of rejoicing many days before the European war was over.

Then when the war was really over the same wire service jumped the gun, breaking the story before authorization was official, thereby endangering the existing cordial relations among our Allies. Even General Eisenhower had to censure the news gathering agency for the poor job done.

However, we believe the coverage given the San Francisco Conference offers the smelliest type of journalism. Every keyhole peeper in the business, every Hollywood gossip columnist who records the involved and ever-changing matrimonial meanderings of the stars was there "covering" the most important meeting mankind has held for many generations. Why these sisters and brothers of the fraternity (who consider advance notice of the impending visit of the stork to some couple in the public eye a momentous scoop) were there is beyond our understanding. Certainly they added nothing to a solemn event which can and must have a profound influence on civilization for years to come.

Even the radio displayed questionable taste at intervals. During the time the false peace rumor was floating around, commentators covering the Conference indulged in some unpalatable horseplay. While a South American diplomat was making a long and serious speech on world affairs, the commentators referred to him as "long-winded," etc. While they may not have actually ridiculed him, neither did they give him the respect due an accredited delegate to the conference. Their attitude added nothing to the harmony of the conference

It is no fun to take raps at American newspapers and radio. They are the best in the world, up to a certain point. But when they stoop to sloppy journalism such as they have long displayed in treating labor news and currently are displaying in treating important world events they earn criticism. Let's hope we have seen the end of it.

The People Have A Right to Know

Since the fall of Germany the once arrogant Nazi big shots are falling into American hands one by one. With the exception of Adolph himself all the Nazi arch criminals are now accounted for.

With most of the Nazi big-wigs now in Allied hands, attention naturally turns to what disposition is going to be made of them. There is much pressure from some sources in this country for secret trials for all Nazi criminals. A few big names were probably more closely allied with the Hitler gang in the 1930's than they would like to have the American people find out.

It would seem that common sense vetoes anything but public trials for all Nazi criminals. If some people were playing a short-sighted game in Hitler's earlier days, let's find out so that future mistakes can be avoided. There is no greater bulwark against war than an informed public opinion. The more the common peoples of the world know about world affairs, the smaller the possibility of another war. So let's have as little "secret" stuff as possible connected with the punishing of Nazis or the writing of the peace.

The Seventh Is the Most Important

There is still plenty of war left to fight. As our troops move closer to the Japanese homeland the intensity of resistance they meet increases substantially. Each island we invade on our march to Tokio finds the Japs better entrenched and more fanatical in their determination not to give up.

To date, even though we are the attackers, our casualties have been running far, far lighter than the Japanese. Preponderant superiority of weapons is the answer. We have been able to soften up the Jap positions with artillery and bombs. Then when our troops moved in we have been able to blast them with plenty of fire-power.

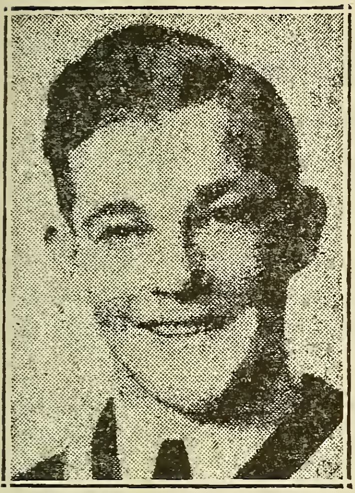
However, each island has proved to be a little tougher than its predecessor. From now on it is going to take many times as much equipment as it did back in the days of Guadalcanal and New Guinea. The entire productive might of America is going to be none too big for the job.

We can and must supply our boys with every piece of equipment they need for quick victory in the Pacific. Equipment saves lives. We cannot let one American boy die whose life might be spared by one additional piece of equipment.

The production of equipment takes money as well as work. In a sense the Seventh War Loan is the most important of them all. It is the clincher at the end of a sales talk. It is the pinch hitter in the last half of the ninth inning. It is the knockout punch just before the bell rings. It is the deciding factor in determining whether victory is going to be quick or delayed, costly or cheap.

We all owe it to our boys in the Pacific and to ourselves to buy every bond we possibly can and even a few we think we possibly can't.

Famous New York Member Dies in Action



When a German shell fragment early in March cut down Brother Torger Tokle our Brotherhood lost one of its most illustrious members and the sports world lost one of its most widely-beloved champions. Brother Tokle first came to this country in 1939. Almost immediately he became a member of Local 1456, Dock Builders, New York, New Jersey and vicinity, and he remained a member until he met death in action.

However, it was as a skier that Brother Tokle emblazoned his name on pages of immortality. Time after time he broke existing records for both downhill racing and jumping. Within the span of a few years he became to skiing what Babe Ruth was to baseball or Jack Dempsey was to boxing. Thousands viewed his thrilling exhibitions. He became the idol of millions. Despite the fame and adulation he never changed. He went into the army still the same unspoiled, unassuming lad he was when he first came to this country.

On the field of battle he conducted himself as gallantly as he did on the skiing hills in happier days. As a platoon leader, he led his seasoned alpine troops up the side of a mountain the Germans thought unscalable. This maneuver caught the Germans by surprise and paved the way for a major victory. Brother Tokle gave his life but he came through as always.

The Carpenter joins Local 1456 in mourning his passing.

A Golden Anniversary

On April 23, General Secretary Duffy had fifty years' membership in the Brotherhood to his credit, having joined Local Union 478, New York City, on Monday, April 23, 1895. Several years previous to that he held membership in Lodge No. 2 of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, the dominant carpenters organization in New York at that time.

He thought this anniversary would slip by unnoticed, but he was mistaken, for he got a pleasant surprise when he was presented with a gold mounted fountain pen and pencil suitably inscribed with the following note:

> **GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY**
> **MR. FRANK DUFFY**
> **Congratulations on your fifty years of membership in and service to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.**
> **THE GENERAL OFFICE AND ITS EMPLOYES**

After which he was heartily congratulated and advised to start another fifty years' labor on behalf of the Brotherhood.

Australian Centennial

Carpenters from land down under celebrate hundred years of continuous organization

MONDAY, APRIL 16, was Labor Day in Australia. Because of the war, no celebrations were planned, and no demonstrations were carried out anywhere throughout the great country. There was no let down in war production.

It is interesting to note that the Carpenters' Union was established in Australia in 1845, thus being engaged in celebrating its one hundredth anniversary. The carpenters have maintained their union in continuous operation much longer than any other craft in Australia.

Before discovery of gold in 1851, Australia was a slowly growing collection of communities. There were scarcely a dozen seaboard towns with more than a few thousands of population. Inland were a few huge and scattered sheep camps.

The building industry played an important part in the new colony, because buildings were often of a temporary nature, and consequently there was always work for skilled tradesmen.

These facts, however, impeded development of building unions at first, because there was no scarcity of work, and workers to a large extent dictated their own wages. Convict labor was a further impediment to organization. Although unionism was generally out of the question, higher skilled free workers did carry out some union activity. In 1829, New South Wales' painters and carpenters struck against payment of wages in foreign coinage, and won.

During the 1830's more free workers arrived in the colony, and began to outnumber the bond-men or convicts from England. Several working men's benefit societies were established, and in 1833 the Cabinet Makers' Society extended its operations to provide a scale of employment rates. It thus became the first union. Several crafts followed the same line.

In 1843 a great economic crisis hit Australia. Conditions became bad, the price of sheep falling so low that it was cheaper to boil them down than sell the wool. Wages fell to a starvation level. Unemployment abounded, and most of the old unions ceased to exist. Building workers could no longer demand the wages they wanted, and found they had to organize.

Building was resumed in 1844, but the workers were faced with an employing class not so ready to pay wages asked for, and Port Phillip carpenters and bricklayers organized to raise wages to $1.25 a day.

In 1845 a number of emigrants arrived in Sydney, and combined with local tradesmen to form the Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which was the direct forerunner of the present amalgamated society.

By that time convict transportation to Eastern Australia had ceased, and trade unions played an important part in defeating an attempt to revive the practice in 1848.

A second building union, the Operative Stone Masons' Society, was founded in Melbourne, November 16, 1850, with 50 members. The gold rush temporarily checked union organization, even existing unions being menaced. In 1852 the Stone Masons' Society was temporarily immobilized in Victoria.

Building workers at that time were again able to name their own wages. If they did not get what they asked, they went to the goldfields or struck. They generally won their strikes within a few days.

During 1854 the gold rush ceased, and diggers began to seek work in the towns. A new position was created. There were thousands of skilled building workers seeking employment. Those already in the trade found their conditions threatened, and quickly realized organization was needed.

The Traditional A. F. of L. Position

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Among the matters to which the AFL executive committee gave its attention at its recent meeting in Washington, D. C., was the matter of the post-war charter recently signed by Bill Green, president of the AFL, and Eric Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. By unanimous action of the committee members, the principals and precepts laid down in the charter were subscribed to and endorsed. However, the committee took further action. Officers of the AFL were instructed to notify the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that AFL representatives would not attend meetings called for the purpose of implementing provisions of the charter if representatives of dual-labor groups were invited.

A similar stand was recently taken by our General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson, when the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce called a meeting of labor and industry to discuss post-war problems. Our president signified himself ready and willing to meet with industry representatives and government officials at any time to discuss such matters but not in the presence of representatives from dual organizations or other left-handed so-called "labor" groups.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving many inquiries as to what papers are required in filing claim for funeral donation on the death of a member killed in action with the armed forces of our country. In such cases, instead of the usual death certificates, we require a PHOTOSTATIC COPY of the OFFICIAL NOTICE of death received from the War Department by relatives of the decedent.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2802	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	1787	Hamilton, Ohio
1696	Penticton & District, B. C., Can.	2814	Oakland, Ore.
2803	Nampa, Idaho	1794	Kiel, Wis.
1773	Laurel, Miss.	1810	La Porte, Ind.

HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

★ ★ ★

Killed In Action

★

Brother *Merrett Bunge,* Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

Brother *Willard Burton,* Local No. 1885, Paris, Texas.

Brother *Jas. V. Cote,* Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.

Brother *George W. Endicott,* Local No. 1307, Evanston, Ill.

Brother *William M. Hodges,* Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

Brother *Frederick Klouse,* Local No. 59, Lancaster, Pa.

Brother *Gerald Lane,* Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.

Brother *Denver Madden,* Local No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.

Brother *Lawrence Madley,* Local No. 550, Oakland, Cal.

Brother *Algie L. Pennington,* Local No. 2590, Crossett, Ark.

Brother *Raymond Puestow,* Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.

Brother *Leo. Reed,* Local No. 406, Bethlehem, Pa.

Brother *Torger D. Tokle,* Local No. 1456, New York, N. Y.

Brother *Stephan Vaschak,* Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother CARL G. ALLEN, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother ALEXANDER CAMERON, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother ADOLPH CARPENTER, Local No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va.
Brother WILLIAM H. CLARK, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother WM. M. COURTNEY, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother JOHN CREWE, Local No. 56, Boston, Mass.
Brother SAM CRUMBACKER, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother W. J. DAWE, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother CHAS. C. FISCHER, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother ARTHUR GIBSON, Local No. 404, Painesville, Ohio
Brother GEORGE GIGGIE, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother ADAM HENRICH, Local No. 516, Lindenhurst, N. Y.
Brother GEORGE HOAG, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother W. C. JOINER, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Brother GUS JUNKER, Local No. 612, Union Hill, N. J.
Brother ANTON LASOCKI, Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother STEPHEN MEDWID, Local No. 406, Bethlhem, Pa.
Brother HERMAN NAGEL, Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother S. A. STORK, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother W. D. STOUDT, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother FLORIAN STRAUB, Sr., Local No. 284, Jamaica, N. Y.
Brother WALTER STUK, Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother EDWARD H. SYLVESTER, Local No. 517, Portland, Me.
Brother FRANK C. THURSTON, Local No. 56, Boston, Mass.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Oakland Local Celebrates 88th Anniversary

The Editor;

Local Union No. 1149, Oakland, California, celebrated its 88th Anniversary at the Steamfitter's Hall, on Saturday, April 28, 1945, with approximately two thousand in attendance.

The committee in charge, who did an excellent job in furnishing entertainment and refreshments, consisted of Pete Konig, Dispatcher, Larry Mallen, Business Agent, and Joe Mitchell, Business Agent.

Stan Lore, president of the union, officiated in the raffling of the door prizes, consisting of four United States War Bonds. The fifty dollar bond was won by Brother David Churchwell, Sr., a twenty-five dollar bond went to Mrs. Irene Enszlin, mother of Brother Ralph Enszlin; and another twenty-five dollar bond went to Jackie Davis, son of Brother Carl Davis, Business Agent of Local Union No. 34.

Local 1149, the first labor union to be organized west of the Rockies in the year 1857, has a history not only rich in traditions, but of successful struggles for better working conditions for its membership; the first to declare the eight-hour day in the early sixties; consistent progress in raising wages; a well-planned apprentice program; provisions for maintaining members in the Merchant Marine in benefit. Today, in addition, we enjoy conditions such as a hiring hall, transportation of tools to and from the job at the employer's expense, a guarantee of replacement of tools if boxes are lost in transit or broken open on the job, and many others.

Local 1149 is the proud owner of an attractive hall at 115 Broadway, Oakland, California, and has just recently purchased a building in San Francisco, California, which is at present being remodeled to serve its members living in that vicinity. The membership has increased from seven hundred members in 1941 to over six thousand, five hundred, with approximately nine hundred members fighting in the various branches of the armed forces of our country.

Shipwrights have been building ships since the beginning of history, keeping pace with advancement and improvements, and shall continue to do so as they have proven in this war effort.

Fraternally yours,

Edmond A. Boudreau,

Financial Secretary.

Pottsville Members Enjoy 44th Birthday Party

On April 7, Local Union No. 228, Pottsville, Pa., marked the forty-fourth anniversary of its founding with a fine banquet and social evening. Some hundred and fifty members and guests assembled in the main dining room of the Necho Allen Hotel for the special occasion. Toastmaster and master of ceremonies throughout the festivities was Claude A. Lord, Mayor of Pottsville. Throughout the dinner hour there was music and the singing of patriotic airs. Later in the evening the guests were entertained with an all-star floor show plus a very interesting movie depicting the future of building in the United States for years to come.

Featured speaker of the evening was the Honorable Secretary of the State Department of Labor and Industry, William Chestnut. He traced the vital part carpenters have played not only in building the labor movement of the nation but also in the building of the nation itself from the very earliest times. He urged all to stick by their union and carry on the proud heritage.

The occasion was made especially notable by the presence of many old timers, including G. Edward Ossman, financial secretary and business agent, who has forty-one years membership to his credit. There are some thirty-two honor roll members still active in the organization.

The committee which had planned for the dinner was represented by Frank G. Schultz, Wm. F. Joy, Charles Breslin, Harry Reinmiller, and William R. Frantz.

Officers of the Local are the following: Chas. A. Bercher, President; Frank Moshinski, Vice-President; Warren A. Mallick, Recording Secretary; George Houser, Treasurer; G. Edward Ossman, Financial Secretary and Business Agent; Wm. Lindemuth, Geo. Missonis, Wm. Frankenstine, Trustees; Tannie Witmer, Conductor; and Robert Roeder, Warden.

42 Years Without A Strike

The spotlight of publicity turned brightly on Local 2037, Adrian, Mich., during April when conciliators from the Department of Labor, high army officers and a host of other dignitaries journeyed to that locality to pay tribute to the unique record compiled by the union. In forty-two years of dealing with the Kewaunee Manufacturing Company, members of Local 2037 have not lost a single day's work through a strike action.

Adrian is situated not far from Detroit which has probably seen more labor strife in recent years than any comparable section of the nation. Through thick and thin, however, through good times and bad, Local 2037 and the management of the Kewaunee Manufacturing Company have settled their differences through collective bargaining. Uncle Sam sent his representatives to Adrian to find out how it was done. Papers in Adrian and Detroit carried long feature stories publicizing the unique no-strike record chalked up by Local 2037 and the plant management.

Approximately 268 men are now employed by the company, although the figure has run as high as 538 in recent years.

◆

Five Years of Growth for Davenport Local

The Editor:

One of the newer Locals in the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that will soon celebrate its fifth birthday is Local No. 726 of Davenport, Iowa.

The man who could truthfully be called the "father" of this Local is Leonard Hall who with a beginning membership of a mere handful, and after being re-elected president four times, can claim a membership of two-hundred. Much credit for the success of this Local is due to his efforts and perseverence.

This Local consists of employes of the Gordon Van Tine Co. and the McClelland Co., which combined is known as the U. N. Roberts Corp. Within a period of a short time the label has been established in both shops.

The meetings are held the second and fouth Mondays of each month at 508½ Brady Street in Davenport, and all brothers are welcome to visit us if at any time they are in Davenport.

Glen A. Broquist,
L. U. No. 726, Davenport, Ia.

◆

IMPROVED TECHNIQUES CUT MUNITIONS COSTS

Greatly improved production techniques developed by American industry and Army Ordnance has helped slash the cost of guns, howitzers and many intricate aiming devices, War Department officials said.

Ranging anywhere from 25 per cent to 68 per cent, this represents a tremendous saving to the American tax payers running annually into millions of dollars. At the same time it evidences an increased utilization of manpower and raw material.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Milwaukee Ladies Back War Effort

The Editor:

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Carpenters, Local 252 of Milwaukee, Wis., extends greetings to all fellow members.

Recently the call has gone out from the local Veteran Hospital for wheel chairs and playing cards. Local 252 donated a wheel chair and collected many decks of cards for this Institution.

With the proceeds of our annual card party we were able to purchase another $100.00 bond. We have also contributed to the Red Cross.

Our Christmas Party this year was an honest-to-goodness home-cooked turkey dinner with all the trimmings, prepared and served to the members and their husbands by our president, Sister Seide, and her committee. It was a grand success in every way. Incidentally we found a new use for food left from our Christmas party this year. The U.S.O. was very glad to receive it.

Rolling bandages and serving at the U.S.O. are among the activities of some of our Sisters.

Our business meeting plus a birthday social on the second meeting night of the month has proved very successful and we are continuing with it.

With best wishes to all of you and hopes for "Victory" soon, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Ann Gerlach, Recording Secretary.

Vista, Cal. Ladies Are Very Active

The Editor:

We, the members of Auxiliary Union No. 412, of Vista, Cal., would like to express our appreciation for your fine magazine and especially for the page devoted "To the Ladies."

We organized our Auxiliary a year ago last July, and while we are few in numbers we try to make up for it in spirit.

After meetings we enjoy a social hour together, with refreshments, usually in the form of coffee and doughnuts. The monthly dances we are sponsoring are being very well attended. Visitors from neighboring Locals are always welcome.

Last year we donated to the Navy Mothers Organization in Escondido. Scrap books for the Veterans Hospitals are being made now, and plans for many more projects are under way.

Fraternally yours,

Anna M. Toner, Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 201

In the previous lesson we were dealing with flat roofs supported by wooden trusses, and the principal emphasis was on how to build the trusses so as to make them hold the roof in its proper position, but in this lesson we are taking up flat roofs that are supported by reinforced concrete slabs—also segment roofs supported by lattice trusses.

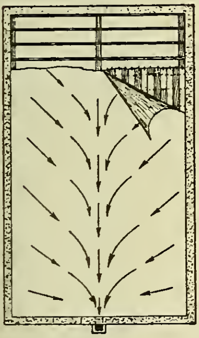

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows a plan of a roof with one outlet at the center of the rear. At the upper part of the drawing we are showing the roof joists resting on their supports. To the right we show a roll-back of the roofing, which reveals the sheeting. The arrows indicate the flow of the water toward the outlet at the rear, and consequently the slopes of the roof. Fig. 2 shows a cross section of this roof at its lowest point. The arrows indicate the flow of the water. The horizontal dotted line gives the bottom edge of the highest roof joists, while the perpendicular dotted line at the center gives the line of the gutter of the roof to the outlet. Compare Figs. 1 and 2.

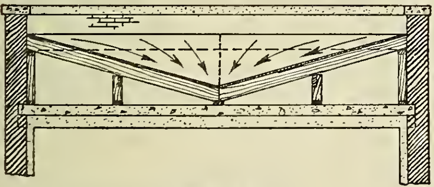

Fig. 2

Fig. 3 shows a similar roof plan with a diagonal gutter leading to the outlet shown to the right at the bottom of the drawing. The support for the diagonal gutter of this roof is pointed out at A. The roofing has been cut out at three different places to show the construction. The sheeting can be seen at the two places where the roofing is rolled back. A cross section of this roof at the rear of the building is shown by Fig. 4, where the port is pointed out, in part, at A. Figs. 3 and 4 should be compared and studied.

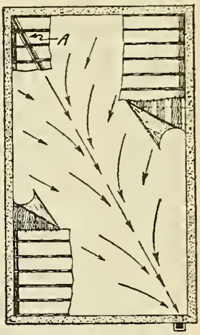

Fig. 3

Fig. 5, main drawing, shows a lattice segment truss. To the upper left, we show two spaces with the width of the spaces shown in figures at the sheeting line. At the bearings the same two spaces are shown, where they are only 1 foot 11 inches, instead of 2 feet from center to center. The reason for this is that the joists radiate from a common center. If the joists are spaced 2 feet from center to center on the plate that is nailed over the truss on which the joists rest, then the joists will be spaced more than 2 feet on the sheeting line, and for that reason there will be a great deal of waste in the lumber when the roof is sheeted.

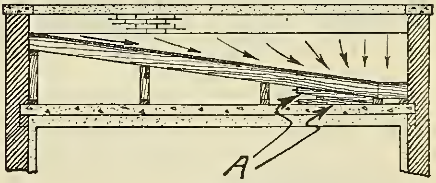

Fig. 4

How to determine the distance of the spaces on the joist-bearing plate over the truss, so that the upper edges of the joists will run 2 feet from center to center is shown by the two details of a templet at a and b. At a is shown an end view of the part shown at b. The templet is made of a 1x6 with blocks of the joist material nailed to it 2 feet on centers. When the templet is completed, spring it over the truss in such a manner that the blocks will contact the plate and fasten it. Now measure the distances from center to center of the blocks where they contact the plate and take the average distance of these spaces for spacing the joists over the truss. When the joists are set you will find that the sheeting will go on without much waste.

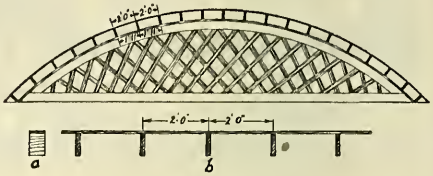

Fig. 5

Fig. 6 shows a side view, A, of a segment roof, in part, with the sheeting on, supported by trusses similar to the one shown in Fig. 5, and B shows a plan, in part, of this roof. The dotted lines show where the gutters come so as to carry the water to the outlets marked b. The b's represent the low points of the gutters, while the a's give the high points. Fig. 7 gives a section of such a gutter through the low point. The arrows show the fall of the gutter, while a and b give the high and low points. Compare this figure with one of the gutters shown by dotted lines at B, Fig. 6—the letters refer to the same points in both instances.

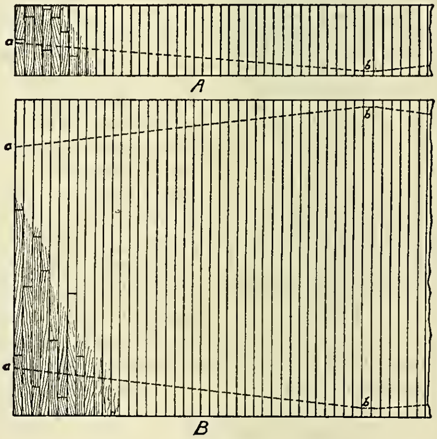

Fig. 6

In all of the drawings of this lesson and the one preceding this one, we omitted showing the cant board or cant strip, which is used in the angle between the roof sheeting and the firewall. There are three ways of preparing the angles of a flat roof for the roofing,

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which we are showing by Fig. 8. At A is shown an angle finished at a right-angle. This is not a bad method, if the roofing is placed carefully and there are no large openings between the sheeting and the masonry; however, the sheeting should not hug the masonry. The danger in this construction is that the roofing might break at the angle. This is especially true if roll roofing is used and put on during cold weather. In fact, roll roofing should not be put on excepting in reasonably warm weather—the warmer the weather the better the roofing will fit the angles of the roof.

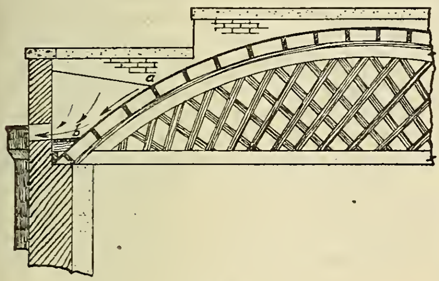

Fig. 7

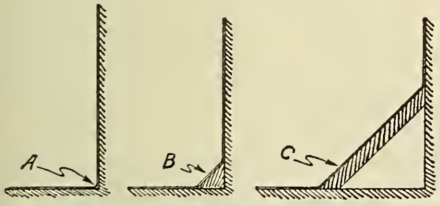

Fig. 8

At B, Fig. 8, we are showing a cant strip in the angle for the purpose of easing the bend of the roofing. Such cant strips are made by ripping 2x2's diagonally and placing them in the angles as shown. At C we show a cant board placed in the angle of a flat roof to ease the bend of the roofing. Such cant boards can be cut to any convenient width, and placed in the angle somewhat on the order shown.

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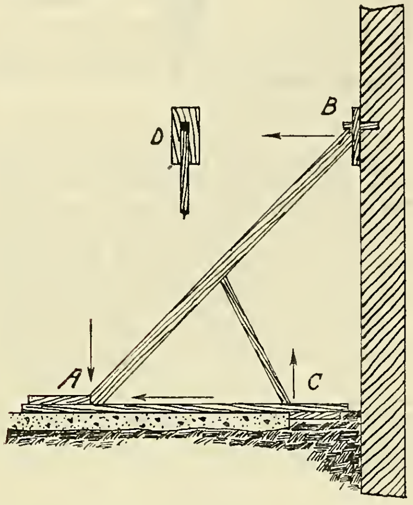
based on a problem that was solved in practice in the manner shown, but the reader should not limit the use of it to exactly the same kind of a situation, otherwise he might never have occasion to use it. Our purpose is to present practical craft problems that can be adapted to many similar situations.



The problem required that a wall be held in place by means of a brace, which had to be fastened to a finished cement surface at the point shown at A. The important points in this arrangement are A, the foot of the brace; B, the anchored contact with the wall; C, the point where the timber that holds the foot of the brace is fastened. D gives a face view of the brace's contact with the wall. The arrows indicate the directions of the different pressures that must be withstood in order to accomplish the whole purpose of the brace. Anyone of these points giving way would cause serious trouble. Points A, B and C must be held immovable. The upper fastening shown by two views, B and D, should be studied, as well as the bottom fastening, shown at A and C.

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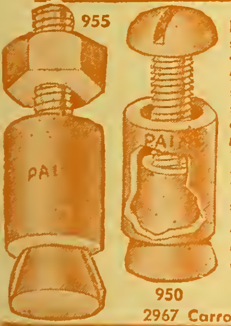

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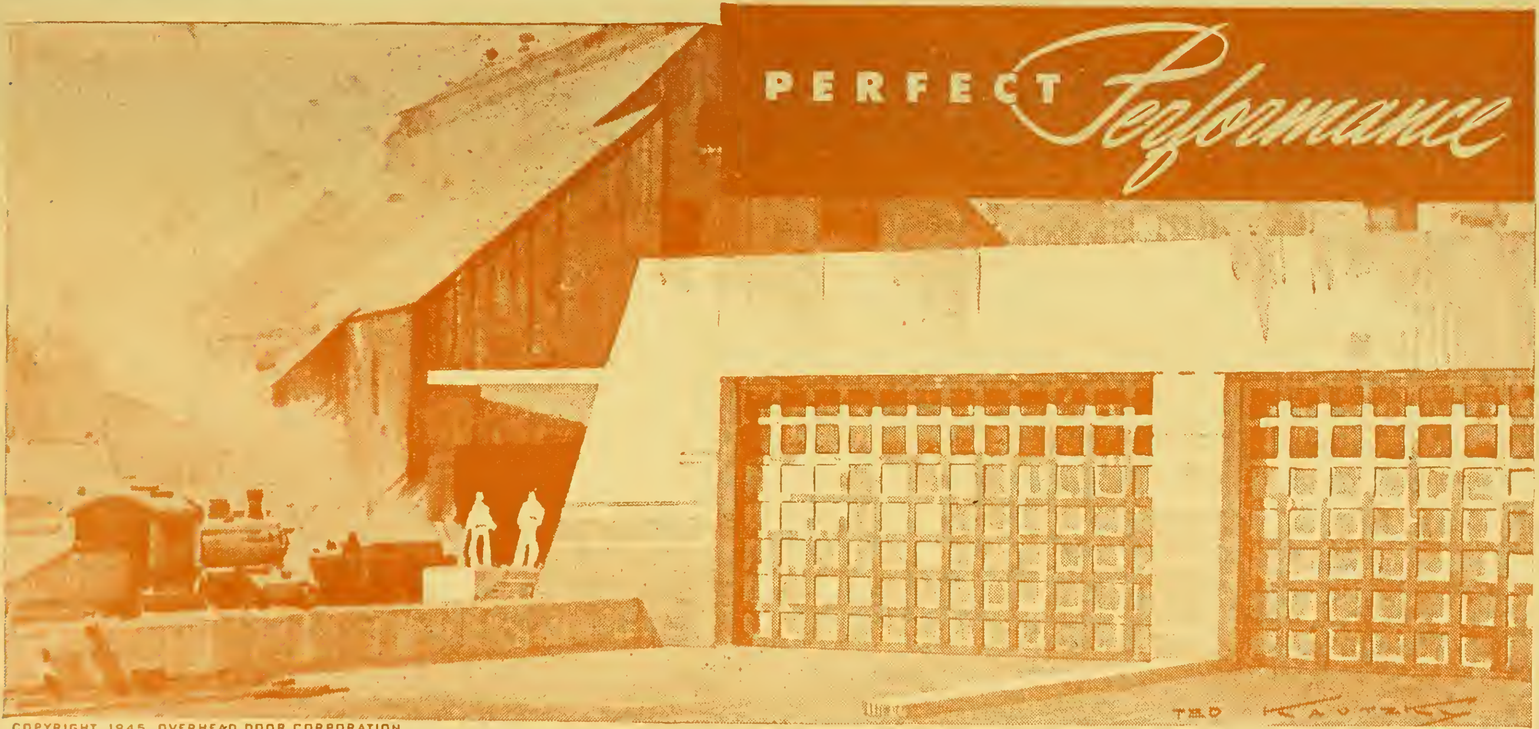

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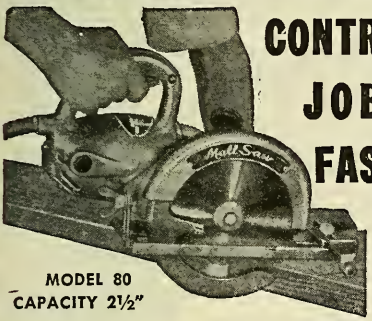

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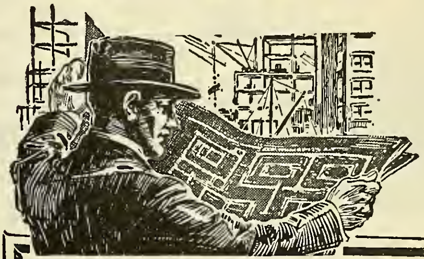

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXV—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1945

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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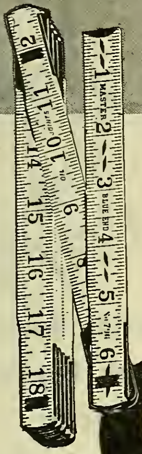
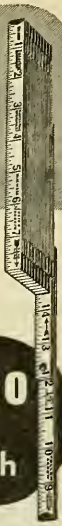
Cover Picture—Official U. S. Coast Guard photo

An additional cut in our paper quota has made it necessary for us to reduce the size of The Carpenter to thirty-two pages. Until such time as the paper situation improves all future issues will be limited to thirty-two pages. It is not our desire to reduce the size of the Journal but if it will help to end the war more quickly and bring our boys home sooner we are happy to make this additional contribution to speedy victory.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.





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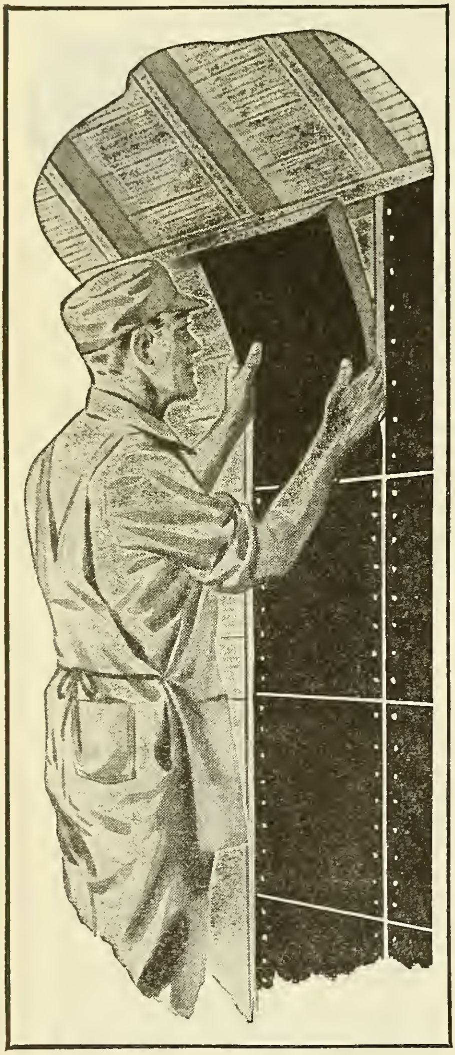

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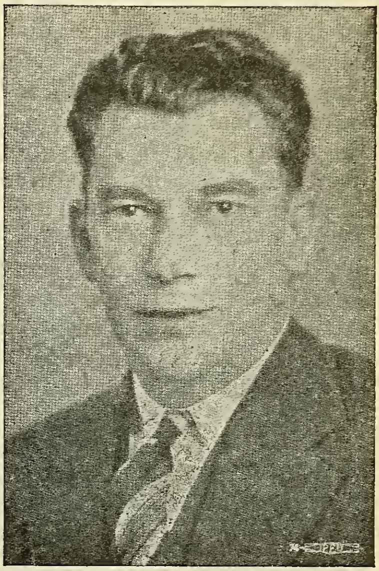
Personal tour of European battlefields convinces our First Gen. Vice Pres. that cooperation pays off

TEAMWORK, *Our Secret Weapon*

By **M. A. HUTCHESON**
First General Vice President

★



AS A MEMBER of a group of specially invited labor officials, I saw Germany literally gasp her last breath. And if I live to be a thousand years old I will never forget the things I saw.

It was at the invitation of General Eisenhower that I made the trip to the European theater of operations. Early in the Spring of this year he requested that a group of representatives of building trades organizations and railroad unions be selected to visit Europe to see first hand the breadth and scope of the operations being carried on there. I was fortunate enough to be chosen one of the group.

From the beginning it was impressed upon us that this was to be no superficial affair; we were to be free to ask any questions we liked or make any observations we deemed necessary to give us a complete understanding of what was transpiring. I am happy to say that the Army officials who conducted our tour faithfully lived up to this promise. We were treated royally and we were given every opportunity to see and study at first hand the vast and complicated machinery that modern warfare requires for victory. And what we saw made me—and I am sure it made every other member of the group—prouder than ever of being an American.

It was late in March that I was notified by the Building and Construction Trades Department that a group of Building Tradesmen were to make a tour of the European Theater. A few days later I received a letter from Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson extending me an invitation to participate in this tour as a guest of the War Department.

I soon found out that touring the battlefronts was no simple matter. It was more like getting inducted into the Army. On April 6 I was given the regular physical examination—including the innumerable "shots" about which GI's gripe endlessly. Then on April 19 I received another batch of "shots"; shots against typhus, shots against tetanus, shots against typhoid, and shots against just about everything in the medical book. That afternoon we were given regular Army briefing during which we received many valuable pointers on how to survive if forced down at sea. Needless to say, we needed none of this information, but it is easy to see how it could have meant the difference between life and death had our plane been forced down at sea. Finally we were told that we were taking off in the morning.

At 11:10 a.m., April 20, we took off in a Douglas C-54 regular Army transport. In the party were William E. Maloney, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers; Martin P. Durkin, president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters; Charles W. Sickles, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers; Harry J. Carr, vice president of the International Association of Machinists; J. A. McBride, vice president of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; E. E. Millman, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes; H. R. Lyons, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Express and Station Employes; Colonel C. C. Barker, Chief of Labor Branch OCE, representing the Under Secretary of War; and Colonel Fred C. Foy, Director of Purchases, Army Service Forces.

Our first stop was made at Stevensville, Newfoundland. From there we took off for the Azores, landing at Lagens Field several hours later. Here traffic was very heavy, mostly ships laden with wounded men being returned to the United States for hospitalization. From Langens Field we took off for Paris, arriving there 6:35 p.m., Saturday, April 21, after flying over the Southern coast of England and the channel itself near Cherbourg. We were met by Major R. B. Pennington who had been assigned by the Army to escort our party. We were immediately driven to the Ritz Hotel which was taken over exclusively for Army use shortly after Paris was liberated.

The following day, April 22, we made a tour of the city and environs. We visited many spots of historic interest—among them Versailles, the scene of the 1918 Armistice. There were some evidences of the destructiveness of war in Paris but on the whole the city escaped virtually unscathed in comparison to some of the spots we were to visit later. That evening we had dinner with Lt. General Lee at his headquarters.

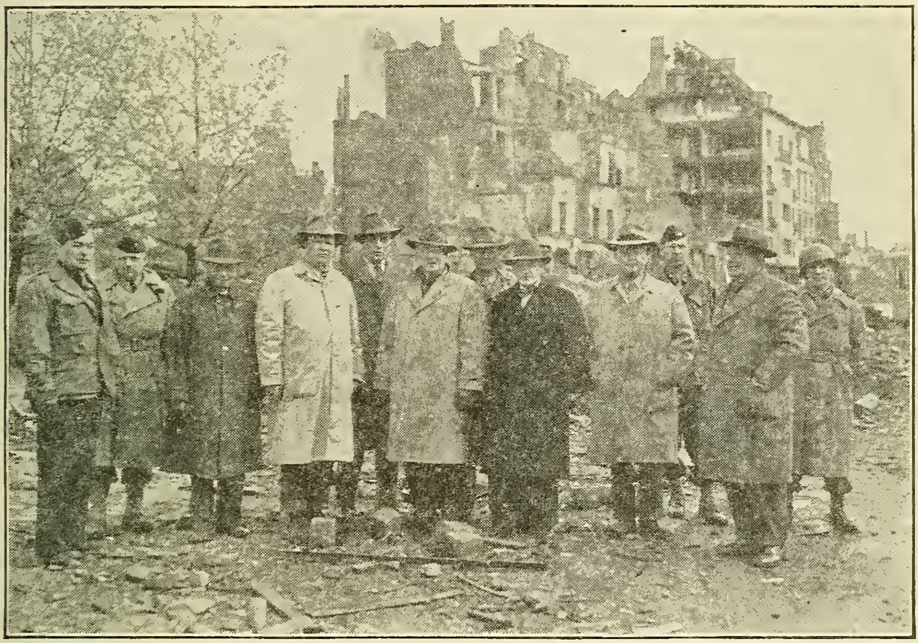
On April 23 we toured the Ordnance Depot at Paris. It was heartwarming to see the acres of fighting equipment, all of it the fruit of American production lines, all of it wrought by the skill and ingenuity and perseverance of American workers from Schenectady to Seattle and from New Orleans to New Rochelle. Here were acres of concrete evidence of the strength and might and determination of America. I felt like doffing my hat in silent tribute to all who made it possible.

In a briefing the complete war program and the program for the redisposition of troops and equipment after V-E Day were explained to us in detail. General Ross explained to us the complicated plan for transporting supplies to all armies in the area. It is almost impossible to visualize the complexity of the task involved in keeping a huge modern army supplied. However, American ingenuity did the job and did it well; a fact that the Germans can attest to without any difficulty.

On Tuesday, April 24, we started

our tour of the battlefields. Taking off from a Paris airfield, we flew to Cherbourg. On the way we passed over St. Lo, scene of the break-through during the last German counter-offensive. The destruction wrought in and around St. Lo by American planes and artillery was appalling. Cities were completely demolished. We saw one target after another reduced to utter ruins by pin-point accuracy of American artillery and American bombers. Everywhere charred and blackened ruins of German equipment dotted the landscape. It was here, I think, that for the first time we realized the tremendous amount of teamwork that is involved in modern warfare.

Cherbourg itself was not damaged very extensively by bombings. However, before the Germans evacuated the city they systematically devastated the port facilities. Docks were blown up and ships were sunk in the harbor mouth to impede traffic. The job was done with the usual Teutonic efficiency. The German army leaders probably thought the port was rendered useless for years. If they did, they underestimated American skill. Army engineers, civilians and prisoners of war were pressed into service by the American commanders. Within a couple of hours of the time Americans first marched into the city the task of cleaning up the port got under way. Cutting torches began gnawing away at twisted and tangled steel, and dynamite began blasting obstacles out of the harbor. Around the clock the engineers worked. The result was that in three months the port was opened to Allied traffic.



Signal Corp Photo

Representatives of U. S. labor unions on tour of the European Theater and grouped together in front of wrecked buildings in Cologne, Germany; First Vice President M. A. Hutcheson first from left, back row.

From Cherbourg we moved on to the invasion beaches of Normandy, scene of some of the bloodiest fighting of the war. We toured Utah and Omaha beaches. Casualties on these two beaches were among the highest in the invasion. When we examined the territory we soon understood why. What were once German pill boxes and gun emplacements dotted the landscape until it seemed to us that nothing bigger than a seagull could possibly land there and live. Yet thousands upon thousands of hard-hitting American troops swarmed ashore there to take the beaches and push on inland to Berlin. Casualties were high but actually less than expected.

The answer was teamwork; teamwork between the Navy, Air Force, and Army. It is hard to imagine the desolation and destruction we saw in and around the beaches. Virtually nothing remained standing or undamaged, thanks to the marksmanship of our bombers and Navy gunners. Pill boxes and gun emplacements went up in rubble and dust before our troops hit the beaches. Then when they did hit the beaches, the supply forces were right behind them. Artificial docks and artificial breakwaters were towed into place and supplies began pouring ashore immediately. Not even the worst storm in many years (which hit right after D-Day) could stop the flow of vital supplies ashore. Many landing craft were wrecked by the storm but the supplies kept moving in.

High atop a German fortification on Utah beach there stands today a monument built by army engineers and dedicated to the memory of the thousands who died there on D-Day. Eventually it should become an American shrine made sacred by the sacrifices of those who gave their all that the American way of life might go on.

Next we flew to Le Havre. Inasmuch as we followed the coastline we had an opportunity to see the various routes followed by our troops in breaking out of their original beachhead. At Le Havre we found more destruction. In an area of twenty square blocks not a single building was standing, thanks again to our efficient gunners and bombers. As at Cherbourg, retreating Germans made a shambles of Le Havre's port facilities. But the engineers were on the job here too. Pending completion of repairs to the docks and harbor, supplies were being rushed ashore by "Ducks." These sturdy craft are sort of amphibious jeeps. They run on both land and water carrying a two-ton load. We were privileged to ride one of them out to a supply ship anchored in deep water some distance from shore.

From Le Havre we returned to Paris and the next morning we took off for Weimar, Germany. Here we inspected one of the Horror Camps. What we saw beggars description. Certainly by this time every American has seen pictures of starved and mutilated corpses which were common sights in all concentration camps. What the pictures could not depict is the filth and the stench and the desolation of the camps. About all I can say is that the pictures and stories of German barbarism were not exaggerated.

Next we flew to Luxemburg and from there we drove by car to Liege, where we stayed overnight. We visited several hospitals in this area. Although they were mostly under tents, equipment was of the best and the care given our wounded in them was nothing short of miraculous.

Leaving Liege, we drove on to Aachen. There we saw thousands upon thousands of released slave laborers, and a more pathetic sight I never hope to see. Mostly they were Russian, far from home and without means for even the common necessities of life. They choked some of the roads as they started on their long trek to their native towns and villages hundreds upon hundreds of miles away.

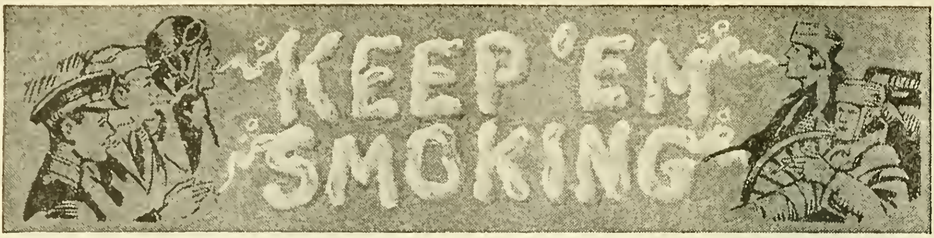
Our next stop was Cologne. Here we saw ample evidence of the methodical fury the American war machine can heap on its enemies. Eighty per cent of Cologne was completely wiped out. Bridges were blasted out with unbelievable pinpoint accuracy by American planes and artillery. Amid all the destruction the famous cathedral remained relatively intact although it was damaged about twenty per cent. Here we saw examples of German air raid shelters with walls of concrete six to eight feet thick. Of course there were special rooms for Nazi big-wigs and Elite Guards.

From Cologne we visited Bohn, Remagen and other places that made headlines as our troops swept forward. We crossed the Rhine on a poontoon bridge and we had ample opportunity to view the Siegfried line at many points. That our fighters were able to breach it at all is a monument to the courage, skill and determination of our commanders and our Army, Navy and Air Force.

We also toured Rheims and Verdun. Among the historic spots we visited were the cemeteries where American heroes of the last war are buried. It pleased us to see how well these cemeteries were tended. At Verdun we had lunch with General Omar Bradley. This famous general gave us a concise picture of operations then under way, explaining where each army was located and what its particular job was.

By the time we returned to Paris it was clear to me that teamwork was the secret of our success. From the production lines in Detroit to the battlefronts all over the continent we were one big, smooth-working team. The production workers got the stuff out on time, the supply forces got it there in time, the Army, Navy and Air Force used it on time, and the infantrymen were in the right place at the right time to deliver the deciding blows. I only wish every American could have the opportunity of seeing how efficiently the vast and complicated organization that is our fighting machine coordinates everything to produce the maximum effect on the enemy.

It is this same sort of teamwork that will grind Japan into the dust and I cannot pass up this opportunity to point out once more that we on the home front are a vital part of the team. We have to carry out our assignments here in America before our fighters can carry out theirs on the battlefronts. Only when you see the things I saw in Europe do you come to full realization of what it means to be an American. Believe me it is worth working for and sacrificing for. So let us not forget for a single minute that we are all part of the greatest fighting team the world has ever known. Our assignment is to work, save and buy bonds. Compared to the assignment our fighting boys are fulfilling, it is insignificant; so let us fill it to the very best of our individual abilities.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

For those who think the war is practically won and the need for cigarettes among our armed forces has decreased there is no better eye opener than some of the letters coming into the General Office from lads who are out there doing the fighting. One has but to read a few of them to realize that the war is not over and neither are the hardship, suffering, sacrifice nor misery. They quickly bring home to the reader the fact that a hard bitter road is still ahead of our fighting men. The congestion, homesickness, weariness and fear are still present and there is little prospect of their diminishing until the American flag flies over Tokio.

No one can better describe what cigarettes from home mean to our soldiers and sailors than the boys themselves. Therefore we are herewith reprinting a couple of typical letters of thanks from boys on the firing line who received gift cigarettes provided through the Fund:

★ ★ ★

Somewhere in the Philippines

U. B. of C. and J. of A.

I've waited several months to write you this letter of thanks for your cigarettes which were rationed to us at intervals on the transport which brought us here. A sixteen hour day, seven days each week, does not leave much time for writing, but I'm not hungry so am skipping chow to get this off.

There are no blaring bands nor cheering crowds when we leave the States. There are no morale-boosters and soon the congestion starts to wear one down. Then something like the distribution of your cigarettes happens and we regain our faith in our fellow countrymen. The cigarettes are really a small thing, quickly smoked, but they, and your interest in us, are not forgotten, and that's a big thing.

We know from your thoughtfulness that you're thinking of us out here. We're all hoping that you are keeping us in mind on the home front, too, and are cooperating in the effort to construct a national and international social and economic order which will justify our long travels.

Gratefully and sincerely,

Lester H. Solman,
Navy Seabees.

★

Somewhere in the Pacific

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

Three straight weeks of facing the Japs on the firing line just about sap your endurance and sanity. Recently I just moved back from the front lines for a little breather. When I got back there was a couple of packs of your gift cigarettes waiting for me. I was just about on my last legs when I got them. They probably gave me a better shot in the arm than anything else possibly could expect perhaps the end of this awful war or a trip home.

I can't thank you enough for your thoughtfulness and I know I speak for all my buddies when I say that.

Thanks again,

Barney McDonald,
U.S. Marine Corps.

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Wyoming Valley D. C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	20 00

★ ★ ★

Available Funds May 24, 1945	$7,164 93
Receipts	1,265 34
Total	$8,430 42
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	2,500 00
Total Available Funds June 24, 1945	$5,930 27

PLANE GOSSIP

CAN'T HAVE EVERYTHING

Slowly but surely the peace-loving nations of the world are rounding out a formula for lasting peace. The vehicle they are building to do the job may be patched up here and there and it may seem a little ponderous but it undoubtedly can and will work, even if it doesn't have everything everyone would like to see it have. In fact it sort of reminds us of one of our favorite stories.

A bachelor met a girl at a dinner party and fell in love with her at first sight. During the course of the evening he continued to be staggered by the extent and variety of her many accomplishments. Convinced that she was the girl of his dreams, he told her so all the way home in the taxi. At her door, just before bidding her good night, he took her key and opened the door for her. There, in her living room, was a dead horse!

The man stared at it, aghast.

"Well," said the girl of many virtues and accomplishments, "I didn't say I was neat, did I?"

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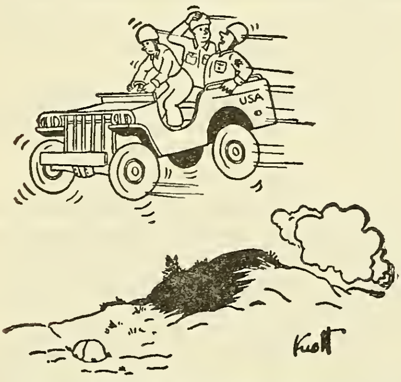
THE SMELL IS THERE

Uncle Sam is undertaking a vigorous campaign to eliminate international cartels after the war. Pre-war cartels between industrialists in this country and Germany cost us dearly in many ways and the U.S. is anxious to see that there are no more of them from now on.



"No you don't get Flight pay for riding in a jeep."

However, some of our industries are not taking it lying down. They are working on ways and means of disguising cartels and entering into them under new names and arrangements. But as far as we can see, cartels are cartels and they smell just as bad under one name as they do another. It all somehow brings to mind the fellow who visited the zoo. In a neat pen he spied a small, very rare African deer.

"What on earth is that?" he asked the zoo keeper.

"What does your wife call you in the morning?" countered the zoo keeper.

"Don't tell me that little thin-legged thing is a skunk," replied the visitor.

★ ★ ★

COYOTE CANYON WISDOM

"A bigamist," opines Joe Paup, sage of Coyote Canyon, "is a guy who has taken one too many."

★ ★ ★

GETTING APPROPRIATE

In an effort to bolster the dwindling food supply available to housewives, the OPA recently drastically curtailed the number of red points allowable to restaurants and other public eating places.

Must be OPA officials have been eating in different restaurants from those we have because the ones we have been eating in haven't served anything that even looked as if it needed a red point in many months.

Naturally restaurant owners are worried. They are wondering how they will be able to stay in business with very little food to sell. Well, we don't know the answer to the restaurant owners' problems, but we can suggest a good theme song for them;

With a little paraphrasing they can make the World War II favorite into "Praise the ham and pass the malnutrition."

WE ALL HAVE TO DO IT OCCASIONALLY

A man noted for his tall tales was relating a hunting experience he had in the Canadian north woods.

"The trees were huge and thick as the hairs on a dog's back. They were so thick I had to turn sideways to get through them. One day as I was walking through the woods I looked up and there was a huge buck coming right toward me. He had beautiful antlers that reached high above his head. He was a magnificent animal.

"Say," interrupted one of his listeners, "you just said the trees were so thick you had to turn sideways to get through; now how could a deer come through such a forest?"

"The deer pulled in his horns, like the rest of us have to do once in a while," answered the hunter.

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A SAFE INVESTMENT

According to one correspondent, the valiant Filipinos are now telling the story about the time Hirohito entered a Tokio department store to make some purchases. To his consternation, he found he had no money with him. Finally he approached the store manager and said: "Could you loan me a thousand yen? I seem to have forgotten my wallet."

"Certainly," replied the store manager, digging into his till, "here is the money."

"Aren't you afraid to give the money without security?" Hirohito asked.

"Oh, no," replied the merchant, "I know I'll get it back. You took New Guinea and you gave it back; you took Guam and you gave it back; you took the Philippines and you gave them back. So I should worry about a thousand yen."

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GOOD TREATMENTS

As this is being written, the future of price control is being debated in Congress. Many manufacturers and farmers, mentally visualizing the gouging they could give the public under present conditions if it were not for controlled prices, have filed vigorous protests over further extension of the OPA program.

With all its faults OPA has held down the cost of living. With goods as scarce as they are, prices could climb to inflationary peaks in no time if there were no brakes on them.

Of course, some producers have found ways and means of gouging the people despite price control. In fact some of them have probably garnered more gravy under price control than they would have without it; which makes them something like the doctor who one day received a visit from a strange young man.

"Good morning, Doctor," said the young visitor, "I just dropped in to tell you how much I benefited from your treatments."

"But I don't remember you," said the doctor. "You're not one of my patients."

"I know," replied the young man, "but my uncle was and I am his sole heir."

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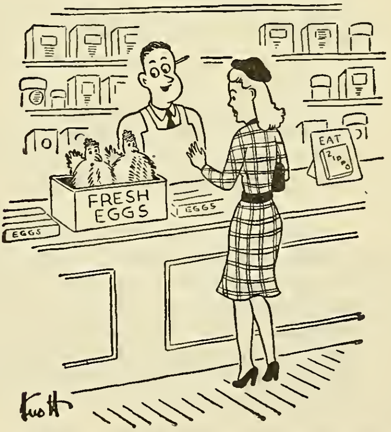
CHIPS IN THE WRONG PLACE

Although the war in Europe has been over for months, misery, privation, and hunger are as prevalent as ever. Millions of improvised and dislocated people are trying to rebuild their lives on the ashes of homes and hopes blasted by the war. All the hatreds and mistrusts of the past are still there and the cauldron seethes as vigorously as ever underneath. How and when lasting harmony can be achieved on such a shifting foundation is difficult to imagine.

The trouble with Europe is that for a couple of hundred years it has consisted of a set of countries that had lots of chips on their shoulders but none of them on the table.



"When we advertise Fresh Eggs, we mean it."

Navy Cites Three Members

★ ★ ★

On land or on sea, in Europe or the Pacific, wherever the smoke of battle has been the thickest, there members of our Brotherhood have been found throwing everything at the enemy. There were members of our Brotherhood in the break-through at St. Lo; there were Brotherhood members in the triumphal entrance into Paris; Brotherhood members helped write the glorious sagas of vcitory on Tarawa and Iwo and Saipan. And there are thousands upon thousands of them still in there slugging along the hard, bitter road to Tokio.

In an official release, the Incentive Division of the Navy re cently paid special tribute to three Brotherhood members who performed outstanding service in the jobs assigned them by our government. By their heroism, skill, and devotion to duty, these brothers helped to achieve the glorious victories that made headlines in our newspapers month after month. Of their individual contributions to victory, the Navy Incentive Division release says:

★

JAMES M. ALVEY, Quartermaster, Second Class, formerly with the Kaiser Shipyards in Richmond, Calif., was a member of Local 2116. He was on the USS Kalk, hard-hitting destroyer, when she was hit squarely amidship by a bomb dropped from a Jap plane during the invasion of Biak Island, off New Guinea, last May. The ship's crew was showered by exploding shrapnel, her steel decks were splintered and her torpedoes flew widly into liferafts, her bulkheads and her holds.

"Heroism—in which Alvey played his part—matched the terrific destruction, as the crew rallied to save the ship and her wounded men. He can tell many stories of the long, tough struggle the Navy doctors waged to save the victims even as the ship continued to face heavy enemy fire.

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"**HERBERT E. WHITTLE, Jr.,** Chief Motor Machinist's Mate of Los Angeles, Calif., was a member of Local 2144. He is one of an original crew of nine of the USS Menominee, veteran salvage tug, which has seen 25 months of action in the 'hot water' of the Pacific. While Whittle was aboard, the chunky little ocean-going 'crutch,' as she is affectionately called by her crew, saved 12 ships, pulled 20 more off reefs, rescued a man trapped in a damaged cruiser, fought fires, even pitched in and helped on two invasions.

"During 70,000 miles of travel, the Menominee's crew went to General Quarters 178 times, faced Jap attack 6 times. Whittle has seen 300 enemy planes shot down, 93 of them at Guadalcanal in 1943, the first invasion comeback we were able to make after Pearl Harbor.

★

"**ROSS J. OTT,** Chief Carpenter's Mate, former employe of the Magnesium Plant at Austin, Texas, was a member of Local 1266. He faced a different kind of problem—the job of finding food—in the early days of the operations in the Palaus. With two other Seabee companions, Ott 'trapped' many chickens—plain garden variety chickens, once kept by the Japs but driven into the jungle by the invasion. Fresh eggs were welcome, Ott recalls, 'and so was fried chicken. We were willing to forgive them their ancestry.' "

U. S. BOOSTS APPRENTICESHIP TO GI's

With the war in Europe over, the federal government is turning increasing attention to the apprenticeship question. The War Manpower Commission, with the active support of the Army, is attempting to interest servicemen abroad in undertaking apprentice training for a skilled job upon their release from the armed forces.

Over high-powered short wave stations in New York and San Francisco, WMC is broadcasting information relative to the advantages accruing to young men through apprenticeship training. These programs, which are relayed through the 450 odd outlets of the Armed Forces Radio Service, include a message from Wm. F. Patterson, director of WMC's Apprentice-Training Service. His message says, in part:

"Apprenticeship is the only recognized way to learn a skilled trade. It is accepted by both employers and labor organizations as the sound way to become an all-round skilled worker. . . . To be a true craftsman, to be able to perform all the work of a craft, is one of the best guarantees a man can have of reasonably continuous employment. Thoroughly trained men are the workers the employers want. Further, apprentice-trained men are usually the ones selected for promotion to supervisors or foremen."

The statement then goes on to explain to the service men how they can, through the GI Bill of Rights, receive a government subsidy sufficient to guarantee them a living wage in those trades where the apprentice scale does not do so.

WMC is furthermore acting to prevent service men from being fleeced by phoney "trade schools."

First General Vice President M. A. Hutcheson is a member of the Federal Apprenticeship Committee and is active in all phases of its work.

Rochester D. C. Sets Up First Apprentice Program

The Rochester and Vicinity District Council (N.Y.) recently set up what is believed to be the first apprentice training program under the sponsorship of the GI Bill of Rights. Within two years the Council expects an enrollment of more than 200, including the forty-five apprentices whose training as was interrupted by the war.

The program provides for a combination of practical job experience and related instruction in the public schools which will be administered under Assistant Superintendent of Schools Verne A. Bird. Apprentices will receive four hours a week of school training for four years while working. At the end of this schooling, upon approval of a standing committee, they will have full status as journeymen carpenters. Courses will include blueprint reading, architectural drawing and the use of the steel square.

Editorial

It's Later Than We Think

Although cutbacks are making themselves felt throughout the country, national attention has been focused on St. Louis where the Curtiss-Wright Company as of July 1st discontinued its entire operation. The decision of the company to permanently close its St. Louis plant cost that community twelve thousand jobs. In view of the fact that St. Louis has hunrdeds of war plants working full blast on war contracts, the closure of the Curtiss-Wright plant may not result in any serious immediate unemployment for workers of the area. However, the situation serves as a warning of unhealthy things to come.

The most unsettling aspect of Curtiss-Wright removal from the St. Louis district was its suddenness and unexpectedness. On June 1st the company simply announced that the plant would be closed permanently as of July 1st.

This is the very sort of thing against which labor has sought to guard the workers. For several years labor has insisted that adequate measures be adopted to avoid the chaotic conditions that created so much turmoil in 1918. From the government, from Chambers of Commerce, and from national businessmen's organizations came assurances that demobilization of industry would be gradual and orderly. Labor almost became convinced that the errors of 1918 would not be repeated this time. Then Curtiss-Wright suddenly announces that it is all washed up in the St. Louis area. Where does this leave labor?

Right now newspapers, radio stations and government posters are carrying on a ceaseless campaign urging workers to stay on their war jobs and men in non-essential industries to get into war jobs. It doesn't take a crystal ball to see that the campaign is going to flop if cutbacks are going to be handled as arbitrarily as the St. Louis one was.

It only seems logical that anything as important as cutbacks should not be exclusively a military matter. Our very national economy is at stake. Whenever cutbacks are necessary couldn't government, labor, and industry make them a joint concern? It seems to us the ultimate object ought to be threefold: cutbacks should be made as gradual as possible; they should allow as much flexibility as possible to aid reconversions; and, most important of all, they should avoid suddenly dumping vast hordes of unemployed workers on already glutted labor markets.

Current cutbacks are also focusing attention on our utter unpreparedness to cope with any serious unemployment situation. Vast public works programs are contemplated on the local, state, and national levels. However, so far they are mostly pipe-dreams. A national engineering fraternity, after a thorough survey, finds that only from two to ten per cent of the contemplated projects are sufficiently prepared so that construction can be started on them immediately. The rest are still pipe dreams requiring months of preparation before they can be actually gotten under way. The same situation is pretty much true insofar as private building is concerned too.

Construction projects provide jobs only when construction actually begins. The pipe-dream plans take many months to translate into workable blueprints. Until they are worked up to such a stage they provide no jobs—even though jobs may be needed desperately during that time.

Suppose Japan suddenly quit the war this week! The Curtiss cutback in St. Louis is the tipoff to the confusion that would ensue. It's about time there was something more than a lot of fine talk about reconversion. It's about time a definite, workable program was devised so that another 1918 may be avoided in 1945 or 1946.

Setting A Good Example

Although it may be hard to believe, there is one war agency in Washington that is actually anxious to close up shop and go out of business as soon as possible. The agency is the Office of Censorship. Headed by Byron Price, a level-headed, high-minded pre-war newspaper executive, this agency has throughout the war conducted itself in an admirable manner. It worked on the premise that the people it was dealing with were intelligent human beings,—something some of the other agencies failed to realize. It passed as few regulations as possible and encouraged as much voluntary cooperation as possible from the segment of the public (newspapers and radio) with which it worked.

The Office of Censorship set up no elaborate and ever-changing set of directives and regulations. From the beginning it assumed that Americans were intelligent and patriotic. Working from that basis, it issued a few broad rules governing general principles. These served as guideposts. From there on the office depended on the voluntary cooperation of the people for fulfillment of its appointed task. All the rules and regulations issued by the office never amounted to more than four or five thousand words at any one time. Yet there are some agencies in Washington that must have issued billions of words since December 7, 1941. Still we gravely doubt that any war agency in the nation's capital did its job more effectively than did the Office of Censorship.

Right after V-E Day, Price lifted all restrictions consistent with national safety and voiced the hope that the agency could soon fold up for good;—something of a contrast to many of the other agencies that are desperately trying to graft themselves permanently into the peacetime economy.

The Office of Censorship has done a good job, is doing a good job, and will do the best job of all when it goes out of business the first possible moment it can.

Okay, As Far As It Goes

Some of our higher class national publications have developed an interesting new theory on post-war economics. The argument they advance goes something like this: "During the war years the American people have amassed something like a hundred and twenty-five billion dollars in various kinds of savings (war bonds especially). Advertising can create in the collective bosom of the American people an urge to buy all kinds of new post-war goods. When the people start spending their accumulated savings for the advertising-inspired goods, prosperity will result."

As far as the theory goes, it is okay. People will have to consume much more than they ever did before if full post-war employment is to be achieved. Accumulated savings have reached staggering proportions during the war years. Without a doubt advertising is going to play a tremendously important part in the post-war picture by creating newer and bigger markets for all kinds of civilian goods. However, we think the "advertising will bring prosperity" theory doesn't go quite far enough.

Before people will rush to buy any kind of post-war goods they will have to be in a position where they can face the future with a reasonable degree of confidence. We doubt if any kind of advertising will persuade a man without a job (or any immediate prospects of getting one) to buy a new refrigerator, even if he does have a thousand dollars in the bank or in bonds. Similarly, we doubt if a worker who does have a job, but at subsistence wages, will be much of a prospect for consumer goods, notwithstanding the fact he may have a few hundred dollars in bonds stowed away.

As we see the picture, jobs and wages (aided and abetted by advertising and salesmanship) are the real keys to post-war prosperity. When workers who lose their jobs can feel sure another one is not too far off, they can be induced to invest their accumulated savings in consumer goods. However wages must be above the subsistence level. A man whose pay envelope barely covers the most necessary living items is not going to part with his savings however much he may want a new radio or washing machine.

So we are not discounting the part that advertising and salesmanship will have to play in the post-war era. They can and must make a tremendous contribution to prosperity by building up the biggest demand for consumer goods of all kinds this nation has ever seen. However, let us not overlook the basic fact that people will buy only when they can face the future with a reasonable degree of confidence.

The place and time to start building for a prosperous post-war America are right here and right now. We can do this best by raising wages now so that post-war purchasing power can be maintained at a level sufficiently high to cushion the slump in our economy that is sure to come when the government stops buying billions of dollars worth of industrial products every month, and by laying out a job producing program that will assure every worker wanting to work a peacetime job. Then advertising and salesmanship will be able to fulfill the kind of role they have allocated to themselves.

Chickens Come Home to Roost

Some wise sage, whose name is lost in the mists of antiquity, once said: "Chickens eventually come home to roost." Certainly during this war we have seen the truth of that observation vindicated time and again. We have but to look at the situations that recently prevailed in India and the Philippines for proof.

England, with her colonial policy of exploitation, found some tough old chickens coming home to roost about the time the Japs were menacing her Indian Empire. For years England took much from India and gave very little in return. When the Jap menace threatened India's back door, England received very little help from the Indians. On the other hand, the United States found some entirely different birds coming home to roost in the Philippine situation. For years the American attitude toward the Philippines has been one of helpful cooperation. When the Japs started their march southward, this cooperation paid off. Almost to a man the Filipinos remained loyal. Millions of them took up what arms they could find and fought the Japs. Their loyalty and courage gave America time to arm. Had the Filipinos not fought their holding campaign, the whole course of the Pacific war might have been different.

However, what prompted us to write this piece is the fact that some chickens raised by foes of labor are now coming home to roost. Almost as soon as our boys got overseas selfish interest groups here at home began bombarding them with propaganda aimed at alienating them from the workers on the production front. Through distorted newspaper stories and radio releases these selfish interests sought to convince the GI's that the average war worker was making a couple of dollars an hour and striking for more. The GI's who believed the propaganda pictured about a hundred dollars a week as the prevailing wage for unskilled labor.

Well, the chickens are now coming home to roost. Lots of GI's are now coming home. "Where are all those high-salaried jobs we heard so much about?" is the question they are asking. And some of the interests that peddled the false propaganda are finding the question a little embarrassing. The returning GI's are finding that hundred dollar a week jobs are as scarce as they ever were and that taxes take a big dent out of the pay envelopes that they do get despite the fact they contain far less than a hundred dollars a week. Some of them are finding it a hard pill to swallow in view of the rosy picture they visualized as a result of the propaganda thrown at them while they were overseas.

It all adds up to the chickens once more coming home to roost. When enough GI's learn the truth, the selfish interests may find that the animosity they sought to build up against organized labor may be directed against themselves as a result of their too clever propaganda.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1945, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

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Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving numerous requests for information as to the procedure in filing claims for funeral donations on members killed in action.

In such cases, a claim must be filled out in the usual manner, but instead of the usual death certificate, we require a photostatic copy of the official notice of death received by the next of kin from the War Department or branch of service with which the decedent was connected.

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

102	Oakland, Cal.	2819	Port Moody, B. C., Can.
2815	Quitman, Miss.	2826	Chilcoot, Cal.
2813	Alturas, Cal.	1820	Columbia, Miss.
2817	Pine Grove, Cal.		

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

May 15, 1945

General Executive Board met on the above date at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana. All members present.

Renewal of Bond of General Treasurer Meadows in the sum of $50,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, from February 1, 1945 to February 1, 1946, received and referred to our Legal Department.

Bond of Chief Clerk, C. A. Meloy, in the sum of $10,000.00 through the Capitol Indemnity of Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year ending April 3, 1946 was received and referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Messenger and Interior hold-up insurance policy in the sum of $5,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring March 15, 1946 was received and referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Compensation Insurance policy in the State of Texas through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring March 13, 1946 was received and referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Compensation Insurance policy in Canada through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring May 15, 1946 was received and referred to our Legal Department.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in New Orleans, Louisiana, in November 1944 was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the March 1945 issue of The Carpenter for the information of our members.

May 16, 1945

The purchase and/or assignment of Government Bonds is referred to and left in the hands of the General President and General Treasurer. They to report to the General Executive Board the transactions consummated.

Examination and check up of Pension applications

May 17, 1945

Examination and check up of Pension applications continued.

May 18, 1945

Examination and check up of Pension applications continued.

May 21, 1945

Examination and check up of Pension applications continued.

Appeal of W. E. JAMES, a member of Local Union 16, Springfield, Illinois, from the decision of the General President in the case of W. E. JAMES versus Local Union 16, Springfield, Illinois. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of CHRIST WILLIAMS, a former member of Local Union 105, Cleveland, Ohio, from the decision of the General President in the case of said CHRIST WILLIAMS versus the Cuyahoga County District Council (Cleveland, Ohio). The decision of the General President was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1597, Bremerton, Washington, from the decision of the General President in the case of C. D. KILBORN, a member of Local Union 1289, Seattle, Wash., versus Local Union 1597, Bremerton, Washington. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 874, Newport, Rhode Island, from the ruling of the General President in the matter of the complaint of Local Union 874, Wharf and Dock Builders of Newport, Rhode Island, against the Providence District Council. The ruling of the General President was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

May 22, 1945

Audit of accounts of the General Office commenced.

Request of Local Union 946, Studio Workers, Hollywood, California, for Financial Aid for their members in their present trouble was referred to the General President.

Request of the Carpenters District Council of Cleveland, Ohio for Financial Aid in their present dispute was referred to the General President.

* * * * *

The understanding reached with the Johns-Manville Company relative to entering into an agreement was left in the hands of the General President.

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A letter from the Pennsylvania State Council of Building Contractors in reference to a State Agreement was referred to the General President.

* * * * *

The General Executive Board has before it protests from Local Unions in various sections of the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood in regards to any change in reference to paying pensions to our aged members. Also asking for a definition as to the amount of money to be earned by a member to constitute a livelihood.

The Board also has before it new applications filed by Local Unions on behalf of the pension members, and while it does not show applications filed for all members who were formerly receiving the pension, it does show a large majority, and the Board has reviewed, examined and considered these applications, and has made a compilation of them.

A goodly number of them show no income received whatever. There are also a goodly number of them shows that the applicant received an annual wage equal to what would be an average wage for members of our organization in normal times.

The Board is not attempting to determine what would constitute an income equal to what would be considered as a livelihood, but they are desirous of reaching a fair understanding as to how the pension fund should be disbursed.

The intent and purpose of the pension fund, when it was created, was to assist aged members of the Brotherhood when they are in need of help and assistance, and with that thought in mind the Board is recommending that those receiving $1500.00 per annum, or less, should receive the pension. That those receiving above that amount, in the opinion of members of the Executive Board, are not in need of help.

Furthermore the Board is recommending that the General President exercise his authority, as per the General Constitution in reference to granting dispensations and grant dispensations to pay to members who have no means of support $30.00 per month in place of $15.00, as set forth in the Constitution.

May 23, 1945

Audit of Accounts continued.

Baltimore, Maryland, Local Union 947.—Request for Financial Aid for organizing purposes was referred to the General President.

Los Angeles, California.—Request of Local Union 530 for Financial Assistance was referred to the General President.

Appeal of Local Union 2832, Anacortes, Washington from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of HENRY LARSON, a former member of said Local Union, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death. While the decision of the General Treasurer is in accordance with our Laws it was referred back to him for further investigation.

Appeal of Local Union 635, Boise, Idaho, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of D. J. LABBEE, a former member of said Local Union, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of Local Union 1149, Oakland, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of CHARLES RICHARD

MILLER, a former member of said Local Union, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of Local 3128, New York City, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of JOSEPH STAHL, a former member of said Local Union, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

May 24, 1945

Controversial matters between Local Union 101, Baltimore, Maryland, and the General Office were considered and a satisfactory understanding reached.

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Audit of Accounts completed.

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A Sub-Committee of the Board checked up the securities of the Brotherhood in the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana and submitted the following report:

"We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the securities held by General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, and find the following:

* * * * *

1964–69	U. S. Treasury Bonds	$1,000,000.00
1964–69	U. S. Treasury Bonds	1,000,000.00
1963–68	U. S. Treasury Bonds	1,500,000.00
A-1947	U. S. Treasury Notes	300,000.00
1964–69	U. S. Treasury Bonds	100,000.00
1954	U. S. Government Bonds	450,000.00
1959	Dominion of Canada Bonds	$ 107,000.00
1960	Dominion of Canada Bonds	50,000.00
1956	Dominion of Canada Bonds	50,000.00
1948	Dominion of Canada Bonds	50,000.00

Sold through the Indiana National Bank:

General Fund

Certificates of Indebtedness	$250,000.00	
Certificates of Indebtedness	250,000.00	
Certificates of Indebtedness	200,000.00	$ 700,000.00

Home and Pension Fund

Certificates of Indebtedness	$250,000.00	
Certificates of Indebtedness	250,000.00	$ 500,000.00

Held by Indiana National Bank for sale:

General Fund

Treasury Bonds	$ 40,000.00	
Treasury Bonds	250,000.00	
Treasury Bonds	60,000.00	
Treasury Bonds	400,000.00	$ 750,000.00

Home and Pension Fund

Treasury Bonds	$250,000.00	
Treasury Bonds	100,000.00	$ 350,000.00

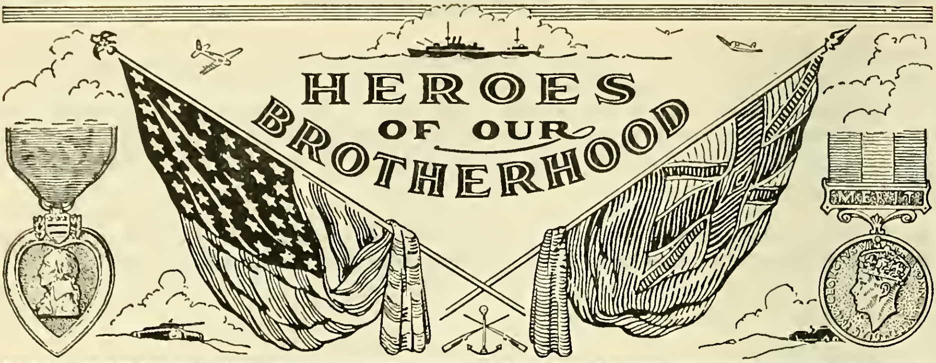
Signed,

Wm. J. Kelly
A. W. Muir

There being no further business to be transacted the Board adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Signed,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.



HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

★ ★ ★

Killed In Action

★

Brother *William A. Baker,* Local No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother *Arthur A. Banta,* Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother *Raymond Bellotti,* Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother *George Bottcher,* Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother *Harry F. Collins,* Local No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother *Gino Colombana,* Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother *Nunzio DiMillo,* Local No. 517, Portland, Me
Brother *Clarence P. Johnson,* Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother *Lincoln Johnson,* Local No. 517, Portland, Me.
Brother*Raymond Kennedy,* Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother *Joseph Link,* Local No. 174, Joliet, Ill.
Brother *Nick Makara,* Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother *Howard Mertens,* Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother *Harry J. Puls,* Local No. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
Brother *Prosper J. Touron,* Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother *James N. Warran,* Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother JOHN BADGLEY, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother EDGAR BAKER, Local No. 698, Newport, Ky.
Brother SEWEL BAKER, Local No. 698, Newport, Ky.
Brother A. B. BATTON, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother JOHN BERTRAM, Local No. 698, Newport, Ky.
Brother H. T. CARBERY, Local No. 98, Spokane, Wash.
Brother DOVIE A. CAVETT, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother ANDREW CLEMENTS, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother C. E. CULLISON, Local No. 98, Spokane, Wash.
Brother CLAUDE DANIELS, Local No. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
Brother FRANK ENGLEHART, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother C. T. HANSON, Local No. 1070, El Centro, Cal.
Brother CHARLES HARTIG, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother WM. R. HATTON, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brother CHARLES B. JOHNSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother ROY ALEN LAMON, Local No. 1542, Dodge City, Kan.
Brother ARTHUR C. LEHMAN, Local No. 742, Decatur, Ill.
Brother JAMES LETTS, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother AL. LONGETEIG, Local No. 1815, Santa Ana, Cal.
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Brother GENE H. WATKINS, Local No. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
Brother A. L. WHEELER, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother RALPH L. WHITE, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother WM. WINK, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother FRED ZITLOW, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Members of L. U. 1590 Distinguishing Selves

Members of Local 1590, Washington, D. C. are distinguishing themselves all over the world's battlefronts. Twelve members of the local have already made the supreme sacrifice. Some 475 are still in their pitching. Recently two members of the local were cited for bravery:

S/Sgt. Raymond L. Booth, a piledriver foreman when he's at home, is also a piledriver foreman with the 1057th Engineer Fort Construction and Repair Company, and he helped to build under artillery fire the Roosevelt Memorial Bridge across the Rhine over which trainloads of supplies were rushed to keep Gen. Patton going.

Pfc. Herman E. Heitz, another member of 1590, also will bring back a medal for heroic achievement in action. Unlike Sgt. Booth, he didn't build anything. In fact, he was cited for demolishing enemy pillboxes. He carried demolitions across open terrain under heavy artillery, small-arms, and mortar fire and ruined the pillboxes.

◆

Santa Barbara Labor Honors Bro. Smedley

In place of its regularly scheduled meeting on May 16th, the Building and Construction Trades Council of Santa Barbara County, California, honored Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent J. Smedley with a surprise dinner at the Barbara hotel and presented him with four $100 War Bonds in recognition of his 25 years as the Council's representative.

For the past ten years Brother Smedley has capably filled the office of financial secretary for Local 1062 in addition to taking care of his job as secretary-treasurer and business agent of the Building and Construction Trades Council. In both jobs he has been steady as the Rock of Gibralter. Throughout this part of the country he is known and respected as one of the ablest men in the labor movement.

The War Bonds were presented to Brother Smedley in a beautiful leather case accompanied by a card signed by the following locals; Bricklayers' Local 5, Carpenters' Local 1062, Laborers' Local 591, Electrical Workers 413, Hod Carriers 195, Iron Workers' Local 400, Lathers' Local 379, Painters 715, Plasterers and Cement Finishers 341, Plumbers and Steamfitters 114, Plumbers and Steamfitters Auxiliary 114, Roofers 137, Sheet Metal Workers 273 and Teamsters Local 186, all of whom are affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Council of Santa Barbara County. Representatives of all these locals were present and each took this opportunity to express the appreciation of his local for Brother Smedley's years of service.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Kearney Ladies Forging Ahead

The Editor:

May Carpenters' Auxiliary 426 of Kearney, Nebraska, please come in?

We have read with much interest the letters from our Sister Auxiliaries telling of the various things they have done and decided we would like to write to you too.

First, we would like to give an orchid, to Mrs. Guy Duncan of Denver, Colo., who spoke at the Colorado State Council of Carpenters meeting last June. Her words inspired the Financial Secretary of Local Union 1430, who came home and helped us organize.

We are very new, being organized only last October. We meet the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. The third Wednesday evening we hold our meeting then retire to the Union hall and spend a social time with the Carpenters.

Last December, Carpenters Local 1430 and the Auxiliary sponsored a banquet to which all trades were invited. The President of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor, John J. Guenther, was the principal speaker. This was followed by a Truth and Consequence program and a dance. The members of the Nebraska State Council of Carpenters and their wives were our guests.

In February, we entertained the Carpenters at a Bingo party followed by a Box Social. We have had several other card parties.

We do not want you to think that we are just Socially Minded as this epistle might seem to indicate, but as our Carpenters Union, like our Auxiliary, is quite new and many of the members are new to the city, there is a very definite need for social activity.

Our Auxiliary sponsored the Russian Clothing Drive in this county. The headquarters were at the Carpenters Hall in downtown Kearney and the Brothers helped us sort, pack and ship several tons of clothing and shoes. We have also donated to the Red Cross, the United War Fund Drive, the March of Dimes and the Local Milk Fund.

Our Officers are, Eleanore Rowe, Pres.; Marjorie Kalous, Vice Pres.; Hazel Johnson, Secretary; Helen Misener, F. S. and Treas.; Iola Barnett, Conductor; Christina Heinrichs, Warden; and Judy Callinger, Sarah Telford and Elizabeth Evans, Trustees.

Best wishes to our Sister Auxiliaries for the coming year.

Fraternally,

Marjorie Kalous, Vice Pres.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 202

With this lesson we are starting a series of lessons dealing with tools and the practical application of them. It should be mentioned right at the beginning, that it will be impossible to cover every detail of every tool, just as it will be impractical to take up every tool that is on the market, or that is used by carpenters. It is our purpose to treat such tools as have a fundamental place in almost every set of carpenter's tools, and to present, in a practical way, both approved and new applications of such tools. This does not mean that we will always present the best application of the different tools that we will deal with, because, what might be the best application for one mechanic, could easily prove to be very unsatisfactory, if used by another mechanic. Which is the same as saying, the right way for one man to use a tool, might be the wrong way for some other man. This rule, we believe, will prove to be safe to follow more often than not: Whenever a tool is handled with ease and with a minimum of false motions and, at the same time, produces accurate and satisfactory results, it is the right way for the man who uses it. The constant aim of every carpenter, especially the apprentice, should be to eliminate false motions in everything he does. And when he has succeeded in this, he will be doing things in the right way. Above all, it should be remembered that craft problems always give the apprentice priority.

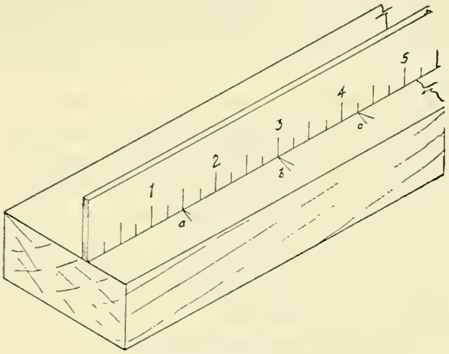

Fig. 1

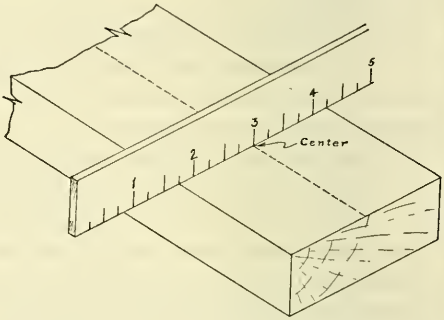

Fig. 2

In making measurements with a rule, one should strive for accuracy. In making rough measurements it is all right to lay the rule flat on the material and mark the points with a pencil, but in accurate work, such as finishing, the rule should be held on edge so that the graduation marks will contact the surface of the material, then with a sharp pencil mark the points, as indicated at a, b and c, Fig. 1.

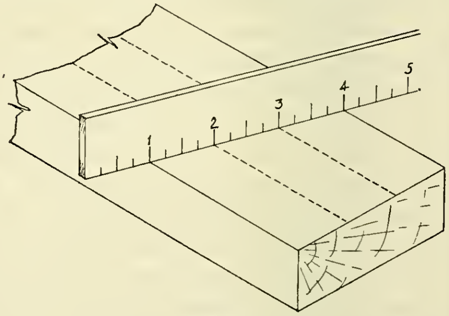

Fig. 3

Fig. 2. gives a practical method of finding the center of a piece of material. In this case the piece is 2½ inches wide. Now take two full inches, as between 2 and 4, and add a quarter inch to either side and place the rule on the material as shown, then mark the center. In case the piece is just a little narrower than 2½ inches, use the same points and shift the rule enough out of square to bring the joints to the edges of the timber, and mark the center as before.

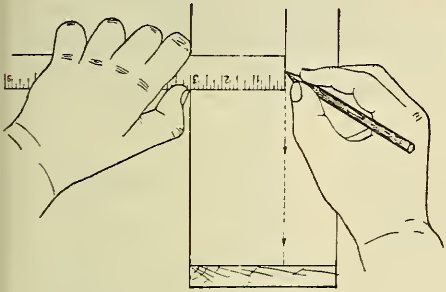

Fig. 4

How to divide a board into any number of equal-width strips, is shown by Fig. 3. Here we are dividing a piece of material 2½ inches wide into three equal-width strips by taking three units, or to be exact, three inches, and shifting the rule into a position that will make the two outside points, 1 and 4, intersect with the edges of the material. This done, we mark the two points, 2 and 3 as indicated by dotted lines, and the three strips will be equal in width. While we have used inches as units in this case, the units can be any convenient distance, as 2 inches, 3 inches, and so forth. Avoid using units that will confuse the problem.

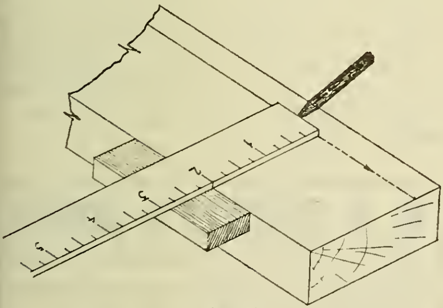

Fig. 5

Fig. 4 shows how the thumb is used for a guide in gauging with a rule. To the right we show how the pencil is held in making the gauge mark. This is known as thumb gauging, and is all right on smooth boards and for making short gauge marks. For gauging rough pieces or longer pieces, some kind of a block should be used for a guide, as we are showing by Fig. 5. This is a good method, and accurate enough for rough gauging. For gauging where absolute accuracy is a first essential, a marking gauge should be used. The combination square, however, is now largely used for most of the rough gauging, and some of the more accurate gauging.

Fig. 6 shows a practical method of gauging, commonly used by carpenters for quick results. This method is called, finger gauging. As with thumb gauging, finger gauging is all right when the material is smooth and the distances are short; for on rough surfaces there is danger of catching slivers in the finger tips, or when the distances are long, the friction might make the

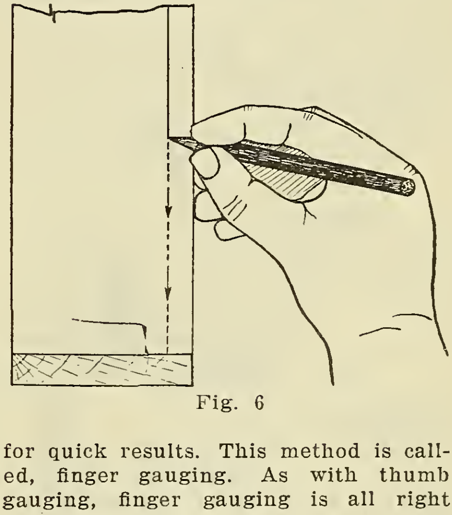

Fig. 6

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finger tips hot and even burn them. When much of this kind of gauging is done, a thimble for the two middle fingers should be used, which consists of a square block of wood with two holes just large enough for the two finger tips. The holes are bored about three-fourths through the block.

Fig. 7 shows three ways of holding a pencil while marking along the edge of a straightedge. The position of the pencil shown at number 1, will do when the straightedge contacts the board to be marked all the way, in which case a quick stroke with the pencil will make a good mark. But when the board is rough, so that the straightedge contacts only high points, then the pencil should be held in the position shown at number 2, and the marking must be done carefully, so as to avoid bringing the pencil to the position shown at number 3. Changing the position of a pencil while marking along the edge of a straightedge from position 2 to position 3 and back again, will always result in a crooked mark.

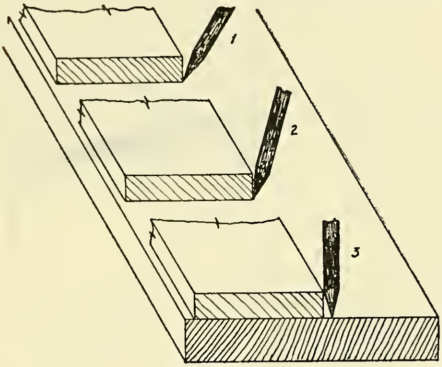
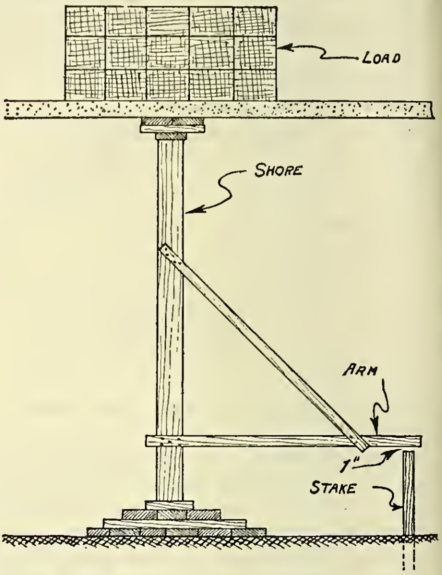


Fig. 7

A word should be said about pencils. For rough work a rather hard carpenter's pencil is perhaps the most serviceable, but for finishing the pencil should be hard, but not so hard that it will dent the surface of the wood in making the mark. Never use a poorly sharpened pencil.

Checking Shores

The accompanying illustration is given as an example representing different cases. Let us say that a certain load is to be placed over the shore shown, which is set on a base that rests on the ground. Not being sure that the ground is solid enough to carry the load, we must use some means for checking it. This can be done by means of an arm, braced somewhat as shown.



A stake should be driven directly under the arm, about at the end, leaving a little space between the top of the stake and the arm, in this case, as shown, 1 inch. Then the checking can be done with a rule. If the space remains 1 inch, the above shore is holding, but if it becomes narrower, the shore is going down. The reason the arm extends so far from the shore, is to get the stake in ground that will not be influenced by the settling of the base, in case it should settle.

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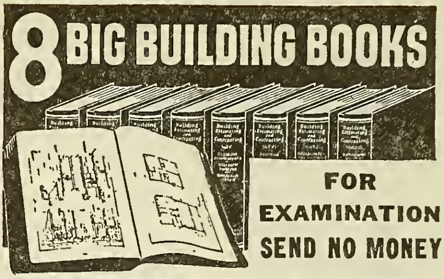

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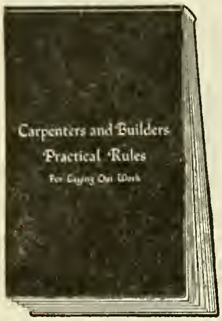

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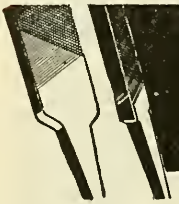

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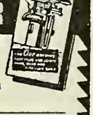

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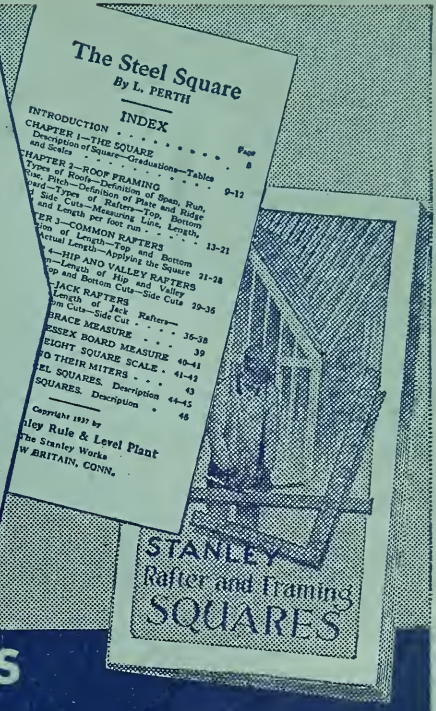

The Steel Square
By L. PERTH

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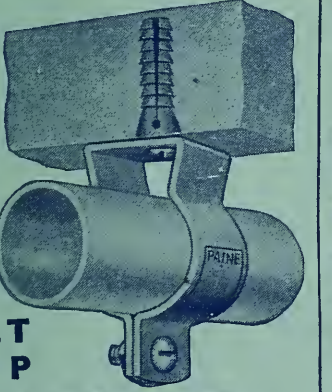

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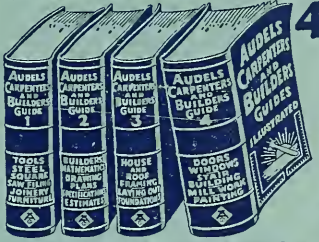
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AUGUST 1945

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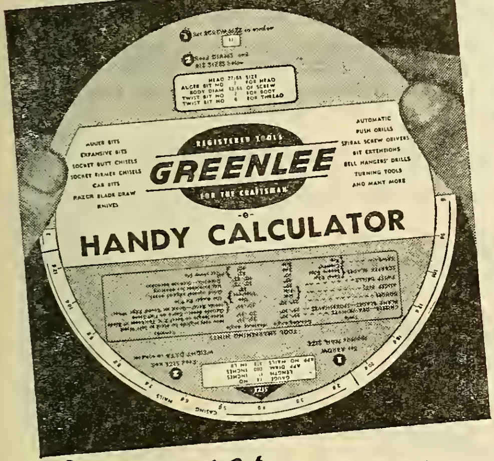

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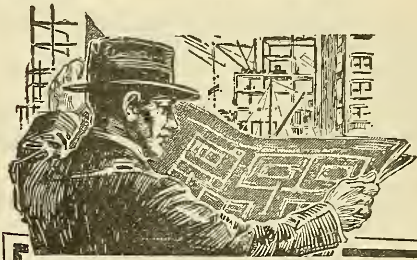

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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
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Established in 1881
Vol. LXV—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1945

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Almost before the echo of the shooting dies away in Europe, GI carpenters start turning out waterproof boxes and other necessary items.

Bigger Houses Is Trend - - - - - - - - - - 12

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Statistics show that we are losing ground in the fight to stave off inflation; debt reduction falling off from splendid pace set in first war years.

★ ★ ★

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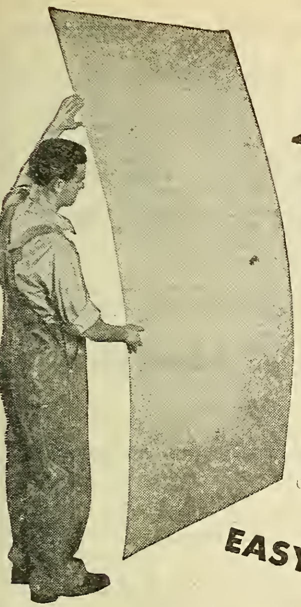
An additional cut in our paper quota has made it necessary for us to reduce the size of The Carpenter to thirty-two pages. Until such time as the paper situation improves all future issues will be limited to thirty-two pages. It is not our desire to reduce the size of the Journal but if it will help to end the war more quickly and bring our boys home sooner we are happy to make this additional contribution to speedy victory.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.



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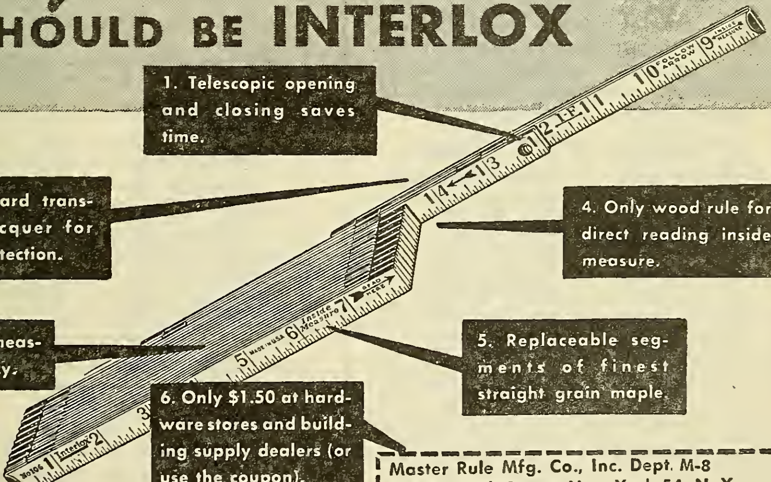

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PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

Cutbacks indicate crying need for a realistic policy on wages capable of spurring employment

The Headache Is Here

* * *

THE FUTURE for workers in America will be shaped for many years to come by policies our country adopts now, both at home and in world affairs. On the home front, cutbacks in war work are laying off thousands of workers every day. Congress has not yet acted on President Truman's request for adequate emergency unemployment compensation—a request which embodies the demands of the American Federation of Labor laid before Congress last summer. No adequate national wage policy has yet been adopted. Wage policy will be basic in determining workers' future living standards, industry's postwar market, and in making full production and full employment possible.

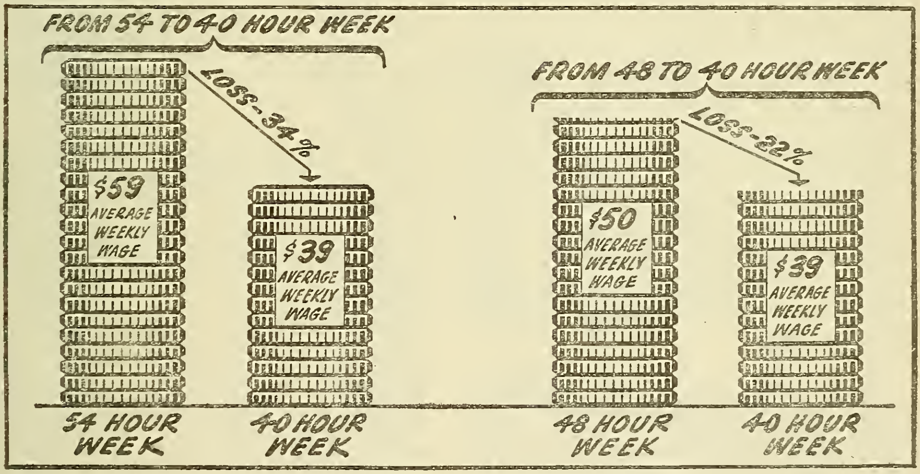
Recognizing the crucial issues at stake, especially the cuts in take-home pay facing American workers, President Green on June 7 personally called on President Truman. He presented the Federation's wage program, showed the urgency of the situation and requested immediate action. Only the President of USA can change the Little Steel Formula. President Trumman expressed grave concern about the danger of sharp wage reductions and promised a thorough investigation of the problem.

The Federation's wage program for the period from V-E to V-J day contains two planks:

1. Immediate return to collective bargaining within price ceilings.
2. A minimum wage of 72c an hour.

The facts behind each proposal should be carefully examined.

FORTY HOUR WEEK WILL MEAN LOWER PAY—UNLESS WAGE RATES RISE



On June 9 the War Manpower Commission sent out its Field Intruction No. 806 to all Regional Manpower Directors. This directive provided for relaxation of any or all manpower controls which are no longer warranted due to the end of war in Europe.

Already local WMC offices are relaxing controls. In many areas industries are returning to the 40 hour week. This means severe reductions in weekly take-home pay, as shown in page 5 chart. The average American factory worker earned a straight time wage of 97c an hour in March 1945—this year's peak production month. If he worked a 54 hour week, he had $59 a week in his pay envelope. When his work week is cut back from 54 to 40 hours, he takes a pay cut of $20 a week or 34%. If he worked 48 hours, his take-home was a little over $50 and he takes a cut of $11 a week or 22% when he goes back to 40 hours. For workers on a 60 hour week or longer—and there are many thousands—the change to 40 hours will mean a cut of $29 a week or 43% for those working 60 hours, and more if they work longer. For several hundred thousand who earn more than the average of $59, the weekly loss in dollars will be greater still.

Cuts like these are affecting thousands of workers today. Thousands more, who are laid off from war plants, are taking jobs at lower pay in civilian industries. Workers' buying power is being cut away at just the time when industry needs it greatly to replace the billion dollar reductions in government buying. War production in the third quarter of 1945 (July-September) will be 21% below the March 1945 level, and in the fourth quarter (October-December), it will be 30% below March. This means that American business firms will take a cut of some $8 billion in their sales to the government in the last half of 1945. And the cuts will be larger next year, even if the Jap war continues at full blast.

What is going to replace this lost business? What can keep up the flow of orders to American companies so they can maintain production and give jobs to workers?

There is only one answer: As American companies stop selling to the government, they must at once begin selling to consumers. There is no other way to keep industry producing and men at work. In peacetime consumers buy the major part of all American products. And who are these consumers? Most of them are workers, for American wage and small salaried workers buy 75% of all consumer goods and services sold on the American market.

We must take immediate steps to build up the consumer market by raising workers' buying power.That is why we must return immediately to collective bargaining within price ceilings.

During the war, workers' productivity increased enormously. In munitions industries, production per man-hour rose 47% in 21 months (Jan. '43 to Sept. '44). This is an average of more than 2% per month. As industry converts to peacetime work, installs new machines and gets back its skilled workers, productivity will rise fast in civilian industries. An overall increase of at least 30% in production per man-hour is forecast for manufacturing in general in the first postwar years.

The Little Steel Formula prevented workers from receiving the wage increases they earned by their increasing productivity. During the period when production per man-hour in war industries rose 47%, no general increase whatever was permitted. What became of the money workers earned but did not receive? It went to industry in high profits. A large part, but not all, of this profit was taken by Federal taxes.

Profits of all corporations in USA before taxes rose from $5,460 million in 1939 to $24,870 million in 1944, an increase of 355%. To put it another way, corporation earnings on net worth before taxes rose from 10.6% in 1939 to 26.5% in 1944. But while American corporations increased their income on investment by 150% in these 5 war years, American workers raised their income on a year's work by only 73% in these same years. The worker's gain on his investment of a year's work was less than half as much as the corporation's gain on its investment of thousands of dollars. And the worker's year contained many more hours of hard work in 1944 than in 1939. We quote profits before taxes to show the corporations' ability to pay higher wages.

PROFIT INCREASE FOR SMALL AND LARGE COMPANIES
(Asset size stated in millions of dollars)

	242 Small Companies Assets Under 1	1505 Medium Companies Assets 1 to 50	68 Large Companies Assets 50 to 100	95 Giant Companies Assets 100 and Over
Profit Before Taxes				
1936-9	$ 7,256	$ 712,518	$260,222	$1,597,148
1943	38,184	3,108,050	929,488	4,766,066
% **Increase**	**426**	**336**	**257**	**198**
Profit After Taxes				
1936-9	$ 5,709	$ 576,134	$214,902	$1,330,795
1943	12,923	1,079,876	330,721	1,903,976
% **Increase**	**126**	**87**	**54**	**43**

Source: Office of Price Administration, Figures for 1910 Corporations. 1943 is the latest year available.

If anyone questions the ability of small as well as large companies to pay higher wages, he should study the table herewith. It shows that small companies have increased their profits much more than large companies.

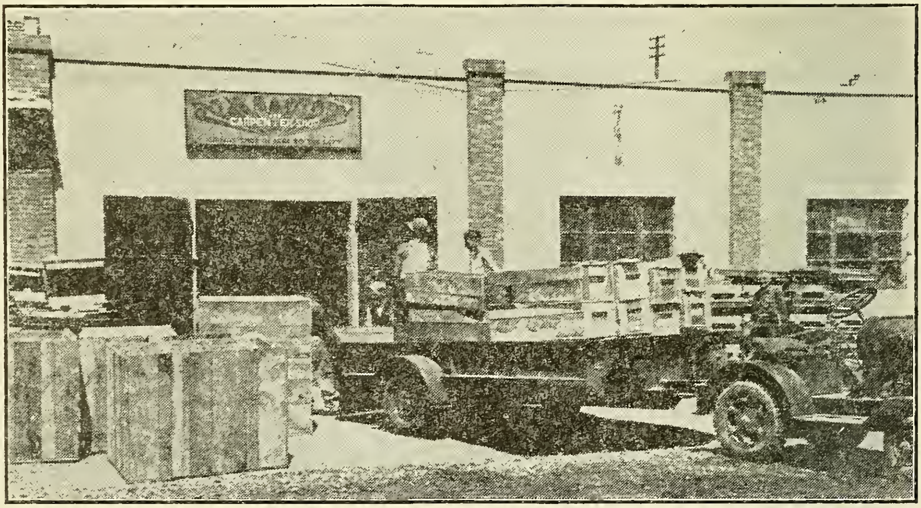
What more convincing proof could there be than these profit figures to show that American workers have vastly increased their production of wealth, that they have earned a wage increase that has been denied them, and that in general industry is able to pay it without raising prices?

Collective bargaining is the one sure way to make good the wage increases workers have earned; and at the same time avoid all danger of inflation. By collective bargaining, workers and management in each plant can agree on a wage increase which the plant can pay without increasing prices. Return to collective bargaining within price ceilings is a number one requirement for reconversion.

GI CARPENTERS GET THINGS DONE

ALMOST before the echo of the shooting died away, American GI's in Italy were operating a hastily thrown together but none the less efficient carpenter shop and box factory. Today that plant is working around the clock hastening the flow of war materiel from the victorious European theater to the Pacific area where the Japs have been on the receiving end of the misery the equipment once dealt the Germans.

G. I. box builders, building wooden boxes for guns, motors and parts to be reshipped from Italy to the Pacific use up thousands of board feet of critical lumber daily; yet through new scientific designs and systematic methods they are able to effect a 15% saving.



Told as far back as January 1944 of the need for heat, rain and salt water resisting boxes, they started work in a bombed-out steel plant at Leghorn, after hanging a "Box Factory" sign above the door. Eighteen men of the 603 Ordnance Battalion bossed 159 Italian carpenters, but they had no tools though their orders called for 300 different kinds of boxes.

With American soldiers heading each section, soon the factory turned out boxes on the basis of American mass production. To date they have built 50,000 boxes, so strong they can be hauled up 18 feet, swung around and dropped without breaking.

Plans for 300 different kinds of containers had to be drawn for boxes able to withstand the roughest treatment and still have minimum weight. While the Ordnance manual was complete with specific directions, it was lack of lumber that initiated redesigning of boxes resulting in a lumber saving of 15%. One box, for example, that had called for 28 pieces of wood is now built with 13 pieces.

Someone suggested waterproofing boxes, and this foresight caused a saving of thousands of dollars. Anticipating the big repair, supply job and redeployment plans, the 18 soldier carpenters and their helpers laid out two parallel production lines.

In building boxes for items ranging from watches to 155 mm. guns, they brace and block each one for the thing it houses. The 603 Ord. machine shop makes the bolts, nuts and metal strips. But since much of the lumber cut down by G.I. lumberjacks comes from Italian forests which were under fire, bits of steel in the lumber often chip the saw blades. Fortunately the machine shop is geared to repair these irreplaceable blades.

"Rip" saws made by G.I. mechanics from German, Italian and American parts are installed in each cutting shop. The saws cut a variety of wood lengths for all boxes, having a series of stops for each sized board.

Sometimes problems arise that would possibly stump many of our American plants, but they never stump the GI's for long. They improvise and substitute and compromise, but production is kept up somehow. Much of the limited equipment that they can get is wired together and running simply by the grace of God, but by hook or crook the GI's keep it going. The main thing is that they keep turning out boxes and other carpentry items so that schedules are met and goods are kept moving.

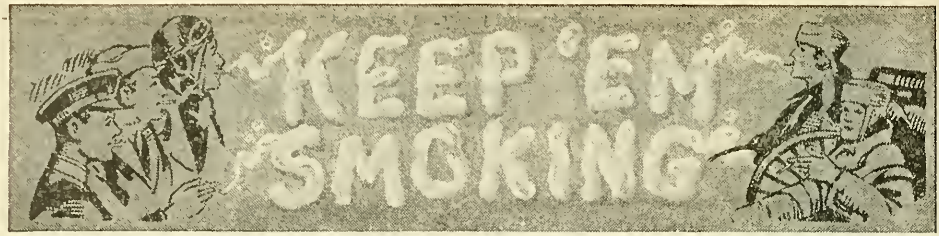
Surplus Property Board Wants Our Help

Despite the fact the war with Japan is still far from won, surplus government property is being disposed of in increasingly larger amounts. Under the terms of existing legislation, the responsibility for disposal of surplus government property rests with the Surplus Property Board. As explained in an article in the April issue of this Journal, surplus property can be a blessing or a curse to the people of this country. If properly disposed of it can contribute to the health and happiness of the people, but if improperly disposed of it can result in graft, unemployment and harm to the national economy.

In a letter to our General President, William L. Hutcheson, Robert T. Amis, director of the compliance division of the Surplus Property Board, asks that our membership assist him in policing disposals of surplus property. He points out there are many ways in which we can help him insure that all disposals of surplus property are carried out in the proper spirit and manner. As a beginning, he suggests that his plea for cooperation be publicized throughout our membership. He puts it as follows:

> **"Apprise your membership of this letter and request them to bring to my attention any information which may come to their attention concerning improper disposition of surplus property. This may be occasioned by irregularities, favoritism, sales policies, and the like, all of which have an immediate and personal effect upon your membership and the national economy."**

Members are urged to keep this request for cooperation in mind. If you learn of any disposal of government property that in your opinion is not one hundred per cent above board, have your local union contact the General Office or communicate directly with Robert T .Amis, director, compliance division, Surplus Property Board, Washington 25, D. C.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

The month of July saw the twenty-seven millionth free cigarette go out to our armed forces overseas through the medium of our Brotherhood Cigarette Fund. To date the Fund has expended almost sixty-two thousand dollars for these cigarettes. Certainly this is a record of which every Local Union, District Council, State Council or Auxiliary that participated in the Fund can be justly proud. Cigarettes provided by the Fund have gone to soldiers and marines in Africa and Italy and France and Germany; in the South Pacific; in the Aleutians; and in far-off India and Burma. They have gone to sailors on the Atlantic and the Pacific. They have gone to the crowded ports of Australia and they have also gone to little, forlorn, half-forgotten places that even the biggest maps don't show. In fact they have gone at one time or another to just about every place where an American soldier, sailor or marine has had to spend even a few weeks.

Letters of thanks received by the General Office from boys in the armed services who participated in the distribution of free smokes provided by the Fund now fill several files. They number many thousands. All letters are pretty much alike in that they express sincere appreciation for the gift cigarettes. Among the letters received during the past month was one signed by every member of the USS INFLICT crew. Another enclosed a Fourth of July dinner menu for the men aboard one of Uncle Sam's fighting ships. Ringed with pencil was the last item on the menu. It read: "Free cigarettes, courtesy of U.B.C. & J. of A."

The letters are pretty much alike in another respect; the writers all stress the fact that much as the cigarettes are appreciated as cigarettes, they are appreciated even more as symbols of loyalty and devotion on the part of the folks on the home front. Far from friendly shores, GI's, after months of danger, sweat and loneliness, inevitably begin to wonder if perhaps they aren't forgotten and foresaken. At such times a gift package of cigarettes provided by the generosity of folks at home gives them a lift that nothing else can match. The writers all make this very plain.

As more and more of our troops head for Japan, the need for gift cigarettes grows apace. In the European theater our fighting lads could buy cigarettes if they had the money. In the Pacific they often can't. From now on more GI's will be depending on us to provide them with smokes than ever before.

Our organization has achieved a proud record in providing a million free smokes a month through the Fund ever since it was instituted. With the war entering its most crucial stage it is sincerely to be hoped that the record can be maintained until V-J Day.

Any residue in the Fund at the close of hostilities will be used to provide free cigarettes for veterans who will be filling our military hospitals for years after the last shot is fired.

* * *

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions from June 24, to July 24, 1945:

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
11	Cleveland, O.	10 00
14	San Antonio, Tex.	10 00
16	Springfield, Ill.	10 00
22	San Francisco, Cal.	25 00
28	Missoula, Mont.	5 00
31	Trenton, N. J.	15 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
53	White Plains, N. Y.	10 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
109	Sheffield, Ala.	10 00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	6 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
365	Marion, Ind.	5 00
377	Alton, Ill.	10 00
393	Camden, N. J.	10 00
405	Miami, Fla.	5 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
455	Somerville, N. J.	5 00
490	Passaic, N. J.	5 00
660	Springfield, O.	20 00
691	Williamsport, Pa.	10 00
742	Decatur, Ill.	5 00
764	Shreveport, La.	25 00
808	Brooklyn, N. Y.	25 00
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	15 00
964	Rockland Co. & Vic., N. Y.	5 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	10 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	20 00
1065	Salem, Ore.	10 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	10 00
1201	Borger, Tex.	20 00
1296	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
1397	Mineola, N. Y.	5 00
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	40 00
1639	Thompson Falls, Mont.	10 00
1693	Chicago, Ill.	30 00
1713	Huron, S. D.	5 00
1819	Elko, Nev.	10 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
1849	Pasco, Wash.	5 00
1954	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1991	Bedford, O.	10 00
2078	Vista, Cal.	5 00
2094	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	5 00
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	5 00
2530	Gilchrist, Ore.	6 35
2587	Mineral, Wash.	5 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2735	New Meadows, Ida.	5 00
2760	Diamond Springs, Cal.	5 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00
2901	Memphis, Tenn.	20 00
3098	Kinzua, Ore.	5 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Chicago D. C., Ill.	25 00
Indianapolis D. C., Ind.	10 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
Miami D. C., Fla.	25 00

STATE COUNCIL

La. State Council, New Orleans	25 00

* * *

Available Funds June 24, 1945	$5,930 27
Receipts	797 35
Total	$6,727 62
Expenditures	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	2,500 00
Total Available Funds July 24, 1945	$4,227 62

Note: In the June issue a $25.00 donation was credited to Local Union 959, Lake Worth, Fla. This should have been credited to Local Union 959, Boynton Beach, Fla.

Vital statistics reveal that more six room homes must be built if population is to be maintained

Bigger Houses Is Trend

THAT NEW HOMES should include three or more bedrooms, if the national birth rate is to be maintained, is the conclusion of Robinson Newcomb, director, Construction Research Division, Bureau of Program & Statistics, WPB. Newcomb made a study in an effort to forecast the nature of the market the homebuilding industry will face after the war and the optimum sizes of houses to best meet housing needs.

"The question of the number of rooms which must be provided in order to meet accepted standards for housing the size of family necessary to reproduction of the population, is an intriguing one," say Newcomb.

"A report prepared by the Scripps Foundation, based on data for the year 1940, stated that, at the then current level of mortality, 100 women living to the age of 50 must bear 222 children, if the size of the population were not to decline. This is calculated from the premise that each 100 women must bear 100 girls who will live through the child-bearing period. After allowing for the death rate prevailing in 1940, this means that each 100 women must bear 108 girls. In view of the fact that for every 108 girls born about 114 boys are born, the birth of 108 girls means the birth of 222 children.

"At the time of the 1940 Census there were approximately 36 million women between the ages of 15 and 49, which is considered the reproductive age interval. This figure multiplied by 2.22 gives a reproduction requirement for these women of approximately 88 million children. Past trends suggest that approximately 88 per cent of the 36 million women in the reproductive age interval will be married before reaching the age of 50. If this continues to hold true, approximately 31½ million women of the 36 million will be married. Not all of these will produce children. Past experience suggests that not over 28 million may bear children. If 28 million are to bear 80 million children, this would mean an average of 280 children per every 100 married women who do bear children. If all of the 31½ million were to bear children the requirement would be 250 children per 100 married women.

"There were 34,854,000 occupied units in 1940. If 28 million units are needed to house the families which will bear children, it will be necessary that about 80 per cent of the 34,854,000 units should provide three bedrooms or more, if an average of nearly three children is to be raised with minimum standards of comfort and decency. If each house has in addition to the bedrooms a kitchen, dining room and living room, 28 million houses should have six rooms or more. Only 35 per cent rather than the 80 per cent that should be provided them had six rooms. About 54 per cent had five rooms, or enough to provide kitchen dining room, living room and two bedrooms. This would be enough to raise one child to maturity.

"There are no good data on the number of rooms in houses being built currently. The FHA has maintained data on the new houses for which it has insured mortgages. In the year 1940, which is representative of its practice, 30.3 per cent provided six rooms or more and 77.4 per cent provided five rooms or more. FHA-insured houses may be roughly representative of the average of the construction that was proceeding in 1940. They did not represent the cheapest nor did they represent the most expensive houses. FHA figures cannot be taken as an actual representation of what was being built, but they are probably a good indication of the size of housing being built.

"If the population is to be decently housed, provision of dwellings adequate in size to make the rearing of families comfortable and up to minimum standards would aid in attaining this objective. If 80 per cent of all occupied houses were to be six room houses, the number should be increased from the approximately 13 million that existed in 1940 to 28 million and the number should rise as the population rises. This would suggest that emphasis should be placed on houses with three or more bedrooms.

"This is not necessarily economically desirable from the standpoint of the builder. Families which can afford large houses are not necessarily the families which still have their child raising period ahead of them. The converse is also true. Families with a large number of children are not necessarily the families which can afford large houses.

"If industry does not provide six room houses at a cost which the average family can afford we may find the birthrate continuing to be unsatisfactory. Failure to provide what the community needs will, therefore, in the long run go against the building industry. If its volume is to be maintained it will have to provide housing which will encourage the maintenance of the population. This is not just a social problem, it is a problem of business profits as well."

How Much Is A Billion Dollars?

Ask yourself the very simple question, "Am I a billion minutes old?" Then make a quick guess for the answer.

When you figure it out, you'll find that to be a billion minutes old, you would have to live 1,903 years.

It takes 1,000 millions of dollars to make a billion dollars. The interest charges on a billion bucks at 2% amounts to 20-millions a year.

The government debt alone will probably soon reach 260-billions and it may be 300-billions before the end of 1945.

In the light of the above, the following facts become particularly impressive:

Total tax collections in the United States, including all federal, state and local taxes, amounted to a little more than 2 billions in 1913. By 1932 the total had passed 7-billions. In 1943 it amounted to 32-billions. In 1945 total tax collections will amount to approximately 50-billions.

PLANE GOSSIP

SAD BUT TRUE

With everybody thinking more about food than anything else these days, it might not be amiss to repeat our favorite definition of old age.

"A man is old," it goes, "when he pays more attention to his food than he does to the waitress."

★ ★ ★

COURTESY IS COMING BACK

The other day we walked up to a cigar stand and asked for a package of our favorite brand of coffin nails. We didn't get the cigarettes, but we did get a smile and a, "Sorry, we don't have any." This rates pretty high in our league. Cigarettes have been scarce but smiles and courtesy on the part of most sales people have been even scarcer.

It all sort of got us to ruminating about the good old pre-war days—which in turn brought to mind one of our favorite stories:

A few years ago, when customers were scarcer than merchandise and hence more carefully cultivated than now, a not too solvent dry goods merchant called on a large wholesaler and expressed a desire to purchase $1,500 worth of goods. He proposed to pay $1,200 in cash and give a ninety-day note for the remainder of the bill.

The wholesaler knew the note would not be worth very much, but decided to accept his customer's terms, avoiding a possible loss by advancing his prices enough to cover the amount of the note. The sale was made, and the purchase totaled $1,450. The customer paid the $1,200 and drew his note for the remainder.

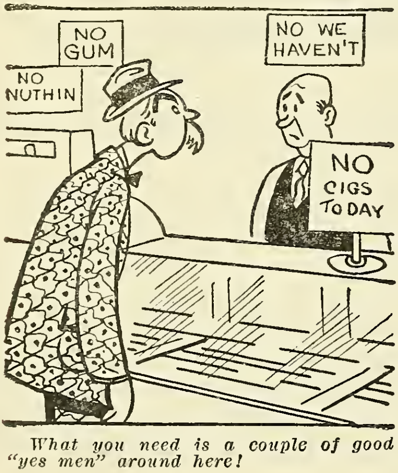
"Now," said the merchant, "I want you to give me a present. I always get a present when I buy a big bill of goods."

"Well," replied the wholesaler, "we can't give you much of a present, but you can pick out a tie for yourself, if you wish."

"No, no," protested the other, "I don't want any neckties. I want a silk dress for my wife."

"Oh, we could never do that!" objected the wholesaler. And then he had an inspiration. "I'll tell you what we will do," he said, "We'll give you your note."

The customer grinned crookedly, and replied, "Oh, no, you don't catch me that way! I'll take the necktie."



What you need is a couple of good "yes men" around here!

★ ★ ★

SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT

We see by the papers that a congressional committee intends to investigate the movie industry for signs of un-American activities.

Maybe the committee members have some justification for such action and maybe they don't. Judging from the recent pictures we have seen, about all we can say about Hollywood is that they ought to shoot fewer pictures and more actors.

★ ★ ★

ISN'T IT TRUE?

"A bore," says Joe Paup, Sage of Coyote Canyon, in his contribution for this month, "is a fellow who, when asked, 'How are you?' proceeds to tell you."

★ ★ ★

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

There was a time when lighting three cigarettes on one match was considered unlucky. Today, however, it seems very unlikely.

COULD BE

Though Allied troops are now occupying all of Germany, definite proof as to the fate of Hitler has yet to be uncovered. Maybe he is dead or maybe he is alive; only time will tell.

Maybe in 1970 a GI vet of the present war and his youngest son will have a conversation about as follows:

"One more question, Daddy. What finally became of this terrible Hitler?"

"For a long time, my child, nobody knew. There were stories that he was hiding in Spain, Japan, Argentina, Eire. You took your choice. Then, in 1960, a rug collector named Donnerblitz died of indigestion in Chicago. That was Hitler. He had been living there for 16 years."

"But didn't anyone guess, Daddy?"

"No, you see, except for changing his name and shaving off his mustache, he went right on being himself, damning Russia, England, democracy, the government at Washington, and the USA in general. So the neighbors took him for an ordinary crackpot and never gave him a second thought."

* * *

MANY A SLIP TWIXT CUP AND LIP

According to reports, a bloc is forming in Congress to push for an upward revision of the Little Steel Formula. We certainly hope they get somewhere. Meanwhile workers shouldn't raise their hopes too high. Remember the sign on the vegetable vendor's tomatoes: "Don't squeeze me till I'm yours."

* * *

JUST NATURALLY LEARY

The San Francisco Conference has given the world a formula for building a lasting peace. Nevertheless nations in both hemispheres continue to eye each other like a flock of bantam roosters. They are all acting like the two southern farmers who swapped mules. One day they met in front of the village post office and an awful wrangle ensued.

"What's the trouble?" asked the postmaster.

A bystander explained what all the shouting was about.

"Why don't they swap their mules back again if both of them think they have been cheated?" the postmaster inquired.

"They're both afraid they'll get skinned again," was the reply.

* * *

WHAT'S IN A NAME

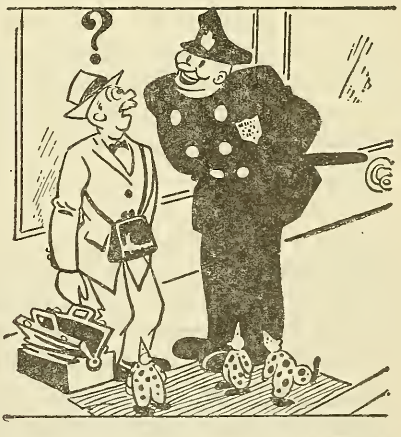
Earl Browder, erstwhile shining light of the American Communists, seems to be in plenty of hot water these days. It seems his decision to change the Communist Party into the Communist Political Association (or some such innocent-sounding organization) did not meet with the approval of the rank and file, though for the life of us we can't understand what difference it makes. Changing the name of the skunk-cabbage to rose wouldn't make it smell one bit sweeter.

However, the Commie sheets are full of windy pro and con letters to the editor debating the issue.

About all we can think of in this connection is the story of the easterner who made a trip out west. While there he became fascinated with that diminutive beast of burden, the burro. He became so attached to one he finally bought it for his country estate in upper New York. The animal was billed: "One Burro, Crated."

When the beast arrived at the small town closest to his estate, the freight agent was thrown into something of a bookkeeping lather. Everything seemed to be wrong. Finally he balanced his books with the following entry:

"Short: one bureau—over: one jackass."



SAY! You used to be my Captain in the Army, didn't you? Ever hear of "Blocking Traffic"—"Street Peddlin'" "Disorderly Conduct"—etc.

Editorial

A Strange Form Of Thanks

According to a report by a Washington official, nearly half the weapons of war—both German and Allied—manufactured in 1944, were manufactured in America. In other words, America alone produced nearly as much armaments last year as did England, Russia, Canada, Australia, Germany, Italy, and the rest of the warring nations combined. Could there possibly be a more eloquent answer to the foes of American labor who continue trying to spread the insidious propaganda that the workers on the home front have let our fighting boys down?

And what is the reward contemplated for these soldiers in overalls who achieved such a magnificent record? Right now there are pending in Congress the two most vicious anti-labor bills yet brought to light. One is the Burton-Ball-Hatch Bill recently introduced with all the fanfare and horn-blowing of a Hollywood Premiere; the other is the Rankin Bill recently railroaded through the House Veterans' Committee by the doddering representative from Mississippi. The former would nullify practically all the gains made by labor in the last fifteen years; the latter would pit veterans against organized workers to the ultimate detriment of both. Both bills are aimed at the very foundation stones of labor.

Of the two, the former is probably more dangerous because it is better financed, and more vicious because it is more comprehensive. Among the things it would do are: 1. Emasculate the Wagner Act; 2. Place almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of a labor union striking to protect its gains; 3. Revive the vicious injunction system under which labor was browbeaten for years; 4. Impose involuntary servitude on workers through compulsory arbitration; 5. Virtually outlaw the union shop; 6. Create a paradise for anti-labor bosses by making it possible for them to prosecute labor leaders and labor organizations for many acts which the bill specifies as "unfair labor practices".

Needless to say, the anti-labor press of the nation is backing the bill to the hilt. Many daily papers are throwing behind it the same fervent support with which they plumped for the Smith-Connally Act. They are labelling it a formula for industrial peace. They are singing its praises as a "step forward" for labor. These are precisely the same tactics which they used in promoting the Smith-Connally Act which by now is admittedly a rank failure.

To realize how much of a "step forward" the bill is for labor one has but to look at the people behind the measure. Corporation lawyers, political hangers-on and big industrialists spawned it. Not a single labor leader was consulted or asked for an opinion. The bill is solely the brain child of the corporation lawyers, political hangers-on and big industrialists—which puts it in the category of the Aesop fable wherein the wolves wrote up legislation governing the welfare of lambs. Put bluntly, the bill is designed to ultimately deal a death blow to unionism notwithstanding the fancy language with which its vicious provisions are dolled up.

Though less comprehensive than the Burton-Ball-Hatch Bill, the Rankin Bill is almost equally vicious. Denuded of its verbal camouflage, the bill seeks to turn veterans against organized labor.

So American labor—which turned out half the world's weapons of war last year—receives thanks from certain elements in Washington in the form of legislation aimed at once more applying straightjackets which were eliminated from the workers' backs years ago.. Surely there are too many people with common sense in Congress to allow such legislation to pass. However, we can look for the gol-dangdest propaganda campaign in favor of the bills this country has ever seen. During the war almost anything can be wrapped up in the flag and sold to some people at least. The backers of the bills know this, and consequently they will try to railroad the bills through while they can capitalize on this technique, despite the fact the measures are unpatriotic, unfair and un-American. We in labor must be ready to meet the challenge.

The Soap Opera Technique

Probably men who pound a hammer or wield a saw all day do not have much of an opportunity to listen to the soap operas which account for most of the daytime fare offered by radio. There are a dozen of these programs, and they all follow the same formula. The hero (or heroine) is a fine, upstanding character but fate plays him or her false. Circumstances and misfortunes conspire against him or her, but through it all he or she remains pure of heart and carries on courageously against disheartening odds.

It looks to us like the beaten Nazi leaders have adopted this soap opera technique. Right now our newspapers are full of purportedly authentic "diaries" of this Nazi Big Shot or that one. Why, we can't even imagine. If ever a more nauseating bunch of tripe was ever foisted off on the public, it must have been before our time because we never saw it.

All these so-called "diaries" are more heart rending than the weepingest soap opera on the air. The author didn't even have an impure thought in all his life. It was always "those other guys" who created all the trouble. He tried to tell them but they wouldn't listen to him. He didn't want to go along with them but cruel, cruel fate made it impossible for him to do otherwise. Oh, it's all done subtly and cleverly, but the whitewash is there nevertheless. And the poor German and Italian people —they never held impure thoughts either. Every time it was "those other guys" who did the conniving and scheming and double-crossing.

The people were against these thugs but cruel, cruel fate kept them hogtied when it came to doing something about the situation. The "diaries" say so."

Is there any mention of the millions of Jews and other minority citizens who were slaughtered for no other reason than that they were Jews or Catholics or Poles? Is there any mention of the millions of Czech and Polish and French and Yugo-Slav children who were systematically starved to death to weaken Germany's neighbors for years to come? Is there any mention of the German civilians who beat and kicked to death a U. S. paratrooper who landed in their midst? Is there any mention of the beasts who shot American prisoners at Bastogne so that German soldiers could put on their uniforms and endeavor to penetrate the American lines.

The answer is a great big NO. The "diaries" are full of insignificant, immaterial drivel that is news to no one. Cleverly and insidiously they focus attention away from the barbarism and bestiality and depravity of the Nazis. They play up the soap opera technique to the limit, always concentrating blame on cruel, cruel fate and "those other guys."

It's about time we in America quit deluding ourselves: the Germans are playing the same old game they played in 1918. They lulled us into a sense of false security once by clever propaganda. For the last four years we have been paying the penalty. Now that they are beaten once more they are trying to play the same kind of a game.

Months have passed since Germany capitulated. However, not a single Nazi big shot has been brought to justice. We are still piddling around setting up "courts" and "procedures" and other legal hocus-pocus. Did the Nazis bother with any courts or procedures for the citizens of Lidice? Did they go through the motions of a trial for the paratroopers at Bastogne? Did they look in a law book to find if it was legal to exterminate the Poles or torture the Slavs? Not so you could notice.

From where we sit it looks as if we are starting to make the same mistakes we made in 1918. The worst part of it all is that the Germans interpret our lack of decisive, forceful action as a sign of weakness. Let us have no more pussyfooting on the matter. And for heaven's sake, let's have no more propaganda thinly disguised as a "diary".

It Seems Worth An Honest Try

A host of knotty problems will face this nation after V-J Day. From present indications, one of the hardest of them all to resolve will be the question of compulsory peacetime military training. Already individuals, groups and organizations are strongly lined up either for or against it. Both sides are becoming vehement; and there seems to be no middle ground. It becomes increasingly clear that one of the bitterest political arguments of our time will develop around it before an answer is reached.

Opponents of peacetime conscription maintain that compulsion of any kind is anathema to American ideals and principles during peaceful times. They point out that conscription is no preventive for war since virtually all European countries have practiced it for years without being able to stave off wars more than a generation or two. They argue that our main strength as a nation lies in our individual initiative, a virtue that military discipline allegedly tends to dull.

On the other hand, proponents claim that weak nations are attacked oftener than strong ones. They point out that modern warfare is vastly more complicated than the older type and requires a great deal more training. It was all right, they say, to raise citizens' armies before when peril threatened because all Americans could shoot rifles and with very little training they became first rate soldiers, but today electronics and radar and chemistry are all part of war and they require years of training. We cannot afford, they insist, to wait until an emergency arises to start training our young men to defend their country.

On the whole, both sides seem to have logical arguments. However, it would seem to us that this is a question that can wait for some time. For at least five years after V-J Day we will have millions of experienced, well-trained young men available for call in case of an emergency. During that period, it seems to us that the logical thing to do is to try to eliminate peacetime conscription throughout the world. If no other nation has it, certainly we would have no use for it. Peacetime conscription is an expensive, cumbersome, unpopular thing. If it could be eliminated on a world-wide basis through the San Francisco Charter, all the world would benefit. The first five or ten years after V-J Day (while we have millions of trained veterans still young enough to take up arms if necessary) could be devoted to seeking this very desirable end. If the crusade succeeded, all well and good; if it failed, the question of compulsory training for American youths could be resolved on the basis of what would at the time seem to be best for America.

Anyway, to us it seems worth the try.

A Good Start

As this is being written, the new Secretary of Labor, Lewis Schwellenbach, has been in office only a couple of weeks. In almost his first official pronouncement he reportedly criticized the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its inadequate analyses of cost-of-living figures. All of us who have to buy things know how sadly BLS figures on living costs reflect true increases in living costs. Where a five dollar bill would buy enough groceries to carry an average family over a week end before the war, ten dollars doesn't even come close to doing the job today. The same thing holds true insofar as clothing, furniture and just about everything else is concerned. BLS figures are one thing, but what you have to put into the merchants' cash registers to even live today is something else entirely different. At least we can say that Schwellenbach connected his first time up to bat.

No A. F. of L. Convention this Year

★

President Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor has notified us that the War Committee on Conventions of the Office of Defense Transportation, rejected the application filed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to hold the Sixty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor next October.

The petition submitted to the War Committee on Conventions was supplemented by the submission of facts and reasons which were considered sound for the holding of our annual convention. Sections of the laws and constitution of the American Federation of Labor which provide that conventions shall be held annually, the provision regarding the terms of the officers of the Federation, and the provision for the election of officers by the delegates in attendance at conventions, were presented by Secretary-Treasurer Meany at conferences held with Dirctor Johnson of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Notwithstanding these facts the committee denied our petition.

However, we have no choice. The war emergency overshadows and transcends all other considerations. We must respond to the government regulations and government requirements in this particular matter in order to support the war effort. The glorious record which the membership of the American Federation of Labor has made thus far as members of the army of production must be maintained until a decisive victory has been won in the Pacific.

One War We Aren't Winning

★ ★ ★

WITH THE Germans beaten to their knees and Japs pushed well back into their own back yard, inflation becomes a bigger threat than ever to America. Our soldiers, sailors and marines have made victory over the Axis partners a certainty on the fighting fronts although plenty of the hardest kind of fighting still lies ahead. On the inflation front, however, we have not made as satisfactory progress. Our two main enemies, scarcity of goods and excess purchasing power, are combining forces to exert tremendous pressure on our lines. Our position is less satisfactory than it was a couple of years ago. After holding ground tenaciously for the first two years of the war, the American people have in late months shown a tendency to retreat in the Battle of Inflation.

After reducing personal debts $6½ billions in the two years after Pearl Harbor, the American people as a whole showed signs of slackening on this significant area of the anti-inflation front in 1944, according to a study of official figures.

In fact, as far as consumer spending is concerned, enough people bought on credit and in sufficient volume during the year to bring an appreciable increase in the total consumer credit outstanding at the end of last year over the end of 1943. The 1944 gain amounted to $407 millions, according to preliminary figures of the Federal Reserve Board, in contrast with a drop of $4½ billions in 1942 and 1943.

As a partial offset, however, those who had borrowed on their life insurance policies paid off an estimated $170 millions more during the year, according to the Institute of Life Insurance. As a result, policy loans were reduced to the lowest level since 1928.

Figures for the other two important classifications of personal debt—mortgages on urban homes and on farms—are not yet available for 1944. However, preliminary estimates of the Department of Agriculture are that farmers reduced their mortgage debt further last year though less than the $482 million decrease in 1943. On the other hand, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration estimates that the total mortgages on urban homes gained in 1944, reflecting increased real estate activity and prices during the year.

Prevailing conditions lend particular significance to the trend of consumer credit. Personal incomes, savings and other liquid funds of individuals are at a record high. On the other hand, shortages of consumers' goods seem certain to continue well beyond V-J Day. Thus there is an inevitable increase in inflationary potentials. To offset this condition and to prevent prices from getting out of hand, economy, thrift, and less spending are essential, whereas "borrowing to buy," such as some consumers did last year, adds to the already swollen spending stream and accentuates the upward pressure on prices.

The biggest individual increase in the consumer credit field in 1944 over 1943 was in charge accounts. The gain for this classification was $260 millions, representing well over half of the $407 millions total increase in consumer credit.

A study of personal debt statistics since the war started in 1939 shows that farm mortgages and loans on life insurance policies were the only two to show a consistent downtrend. The decline in the former was about a billion dollars through the end of 1943, and in the latter about $1.1 billions through the end of 1944. The trend in mortgages on urban homes and in consumer credit has been irregular, both rising almost $2 billions each in 1940 and in 1941, declining in the first two years after Pearl Harbor, and then turning upward in 1944.

Our most effective weapons in the fight against inflation are limiting our purchases to only those items we absolutely must have and using every excess penny we have to pay off debts, buy bonds and keep all of our insurance paid up and in force. We can beat the Japs as surely as we did the Germans and still lose the war by failing to stop inflation. The sooner we all realize that every dollar of debt paid off, every war bond and stamp purchased, every penny saved is a bullet in the fight against inflation, the sooner we will be certain of defeating inflation just as we are defeating Hirohito.

PESONAL DEBT
(Millions of Dollars)

Year	Non-Farm Loans	Farms	Consumer Credit	Life Ins. Pol. Loans	Total
1939	$18,216	$6,586	$8,008	$3,200	$36,010
1940	19,103	6,534	9,205	3,100	37,942
1941	20,095	6,484	9,959	2,900	39,438
1942	19,908	6,117	6,529	2,700	35,254
1943	19,512	5,635	5,370	2,300	32,826
1944	*	*	5,786	2,130	

* Not yet available.

Sources: Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Federal Reserve Board, Institute of Life Insurance.

Plywood Now a Doctor's Prescription

It's a fact! Now you can buy plywood on a doctor's prescription!

For a recent revision of the War Production Board order limiting the sale of fir plywood says: "Ratings (to purchase panels) will be granted to individuals where the plywood is to be used as a bed support when specified by a physician's prescription."

Why such an order?

For years doctors have advised patients to place a panel of plywood between springs and mattress to prevent back strain due to sagging, ill-fitting beds. But as plywood now is a vital war material, it has not been available for ordinary civilian uses.

Months ago Dr. Noble W. Jones of Portland (Ore.) Clinic urged WPB to permit purchase of plywood for orthopedic treatment. Across the nation, too, Lewis & Conger department store in New York City sought to supply their customers plywood for "bed boards" when prescribed by doctors.

Now, the WPB order opens the way for plywood to become a therapeutic material. But take your prescription to the retail lumber dealer, not to the druggist. And, until military demands lessen, it will take more than a doctor's order to get fir plywood for building a house, garage, barn or boat.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving many inquiries as to what papers are required in filing claim for funeral donation on the death of a member killed in action with the armed forces of our country. In such cases, instead of the usual death certificates, we require a PHOTOSTATIC COPY of the OFFICIAL NOTICE of death received from the War Department by relatives of the decedent.

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2685	Missoula, Mont.	2833	Fanny Bay, B. C., Can.
2831	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	1930	Aylmer, Ont., Can.
1858	Gillette, Wis.	2835	Garberville, Cal.
1870	Bethlehem, Pa.	1965	Somers, Mont.
1909	Dickson City, Pa.	1970	Sudbury, Ont., Can.

HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

* * *

Killed In Action

★

Brother *Henry C. Assilin,* Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.

Brother *Edwin G. Francis,* Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.

Brother *David Gilbert,* Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.

Brother *John Lambert,* Local No. 298, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

Brother *Harry Moon,* Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother *Max Ohlson,* Local No. 1622, Hayward, Cal.

Brother *James Robert Sinclair,* Local No. 1622, Hayward, Cal.

★ ★ ★

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother W. A. BARR, Local No. 1822, Fort Worth, Tex.
Brother TOM F. BAYS, Local No. 1822, Fort Worth, Tex.
Brother JOHN BENNETT, Local No. 1160, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother STEWART C. BOGGS, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother JOHN BOOTHBY, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother LIONEL BRAZIL, Local No. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
Brother PAUL BUMBALL, Local No. 1209, Newark, N. J.
Brother DONALD CAMPBELL, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother JAMES S. CLANCY, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother CHARLES A. COLEMAN, Local No. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
Brother JOHN H. CORNFOOT, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
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Brother GLENN W. GENERAUX, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
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Brother JAMES MOON, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother JOHN T. O'BRIEN, Local No. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
Brother ERNEST J. OLDFORD, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother CHAS. F. PRINZ, Local No. 1209, Newark, N. J.
Brother JAMES ROWE, Local No. 56, Boston, Mass.
Brother CHARLES A. SHAVER, Local No. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
Brother MARK R. SMITH, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother HENRY VOGELMANN, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother ISADORE YANKELEVSKI, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

San Diego Members Do A Great Job

A short time ago the Camp and Hospital Committee of the American Red Cross in the San Diego, California, territory appealed to the San Diego District Council of Carpenters for badly needed help. There was a severe shortage of lawn chairs at nearby Mitchell Convalescent Hospital. Convalescing veterans were unable to bask in the sunshine as they should because sufficient chairs were not available.

No sooner was the appeal made, however, than action got under way. Shipwrights and Boat Builders Local Union No. 1300, under the leadership of its Business Representative, Fred Applegate, volunteered to take over the job of supplying the badly needed chairs.

Working weeks ends and evenings, members of Local No. 1300 donated more than four hundred lawn chairs for the hospital. Materials were largely donated by firms in the San Diego area. As a result of this fine piece of work, veterans at the hospital are now able to soak up the healing sun's rays to their hearts' content. The chairs were made especially wide to accommodate pillows and blankets.

So grateful was the Red Cross for the fine work done by Local No. 1300 that a number of high ranking officials attended a meeting of the union to convey personal thanks to the members whose unselfish and patriotic cooperation was responsible for the quick response to the hospital's request for aid. San Diego papers were lavish in their praise of the Local's good work. The Carpenter takes this opportunity of also giving Local Union No. 1300 a hearty pat on the back for a job well done.

Milwaukee Boasts of a Distinguished Member

Local No. 264, Milwaukee, is proud of one of its most distinguished members. He is Brother Oscar Kraemer who has fifty-nine years of membership in continuous good standing to his credit. Brother Kraemer celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday in June. At the age of nineteen he joined old Local Union 30. Eventually he transferred to Local 522 which in turn consolidated with a number of others to form present Local No. 264.

Throughout his long years of membership, Brother Kraemer has been a loyal and faithful worker for his union. Despite his advanced years he still visits District Council Headquarters almost daily.

Keep Your Money in War Bonds—They're Super-Safe!

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Jacksonville Ladies Extend Helping Hand

The Editor

Greetings to all sister Auxiliaries of all the nation!

With Peace getting closer, we, the members of Auxiliary No. 297, Jacksonville, Florida, are working harder and buying more bonds than ever. At present we have something over $3,000.00 in bonds, and we are buying more as rapidly as we can. We also give aid to our members who may find themselves in financial distress. The money goes to help pay unexpected doctor and hospital bills.

Early this year our Auxiliary served dinner and supper to our men who built a house in one day for an unfortunate member of organized labor who was burned out of house and home. The accompanying picture shows our Auxiliary preparing a meal for the men while they are putting together the house for their unfortunate fellow worker in one day.

We make a practice of giving gold bracelets to members every year for especially good attendance. Last Thanksgiving we carried fruit and cloth to the Hope Haven Hospital for Crippled Children in this area. We are wide-awake workers and out to do all the good we can for humanity.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Ethel L. Westberry, Publicity.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 203

The compass and the square are two widely different tools. The compass is used for describing circles, while the square, because it is right-angular in form, is the tool used for marking right angles. A little study of these two tools, will reveal the fact that if you have a compass, you can use it for marking a perfect right angle. And having a right angle, you can lay out a square or oblong having four sides and four perfect right angles. On the other hand, if you have a framing square, you can take it and describe a perfect circle. These facts bring those two widely different tools rather close together.

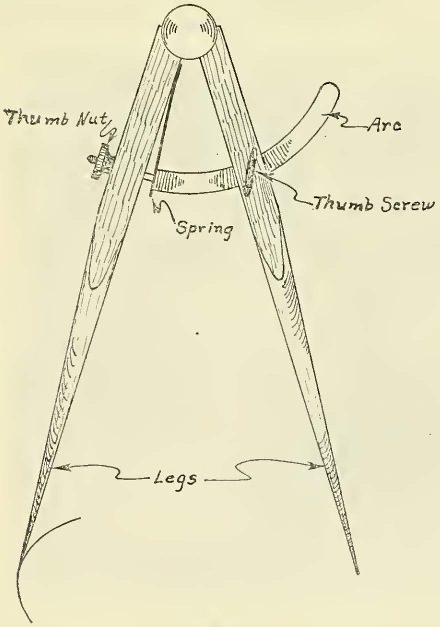

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a drawing of a compass, or as it is commonly called, dividers—it is also called, compasses. The different parts of this compass are pointed out and named on the drawing. Besides describing circles, a compass is used for marking circular curves, dividing distances into equal spaces, for tranferring measurements from one place to another, for checking short spaces and for scribing.

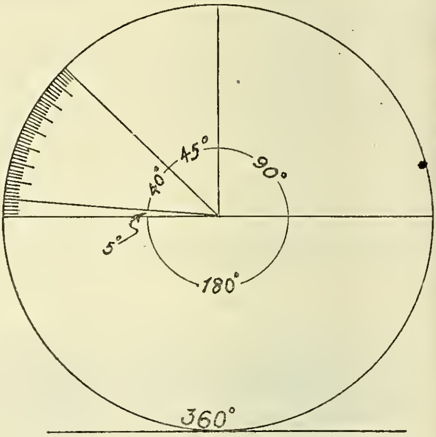

Fig. 2

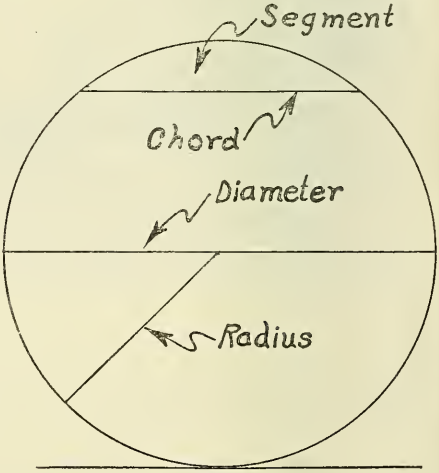

Fig. 3

Fig. 2 gives a circle showing different parts of it and giving the number of degrees in the different parts. Starting with the smallest part shown, we have 5 degrees, 40 degrees, 45 degrees, 90 degrees and 180 degrees, which add up to 360, or the number of degrees in a circle.

Fig. 3 gives some imaginary and sometimes real parts of a circle, namely, segment, chord, diameter and radius. The circle itself being the circumference.

Where the 6-8-10 squaring method originated, we are showing by Fig. 4. Here we have a square and a circle, both of which are involved in every squaring method. The drawing shows a full-size square giving the inches and a part of a rule, also giving the inches. The rule intersects the outside edge of the tongue of the square at 6 inches, and the outside edge of the blade at 8 inches, and gives the diagonal distance between these two points, which is 10 inches. These three parts, it can readily be seen, form a right-angle triangle, having a ratio of 6-8-10. Now to bring in the circle, we cut the 10 inches in two and set one leg of the compass at 5, and with a radius of 5 inches, we strike the circle, which contacts the three important points of the triangle. By making inches read feet, and adding the two dotted lines, we have a rectangular figure 12 feet by 18 feet.

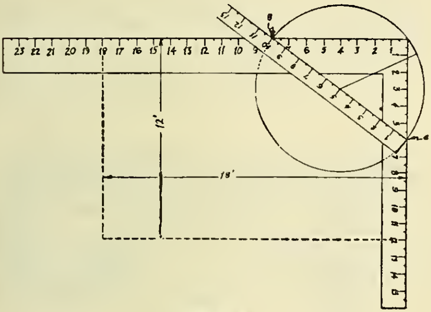

Fig. 4

Fig. 5 shows the oblong figure given in Fig. 4. Now if we were to set a nail at point A and another nail at point B, with a framing square we could describe the circle by keeping both the tongue and the blade of the square in contact with the nails while the heel of the square is moved from A to 1, 2, 3, and on to B, as indicated by the arrows. (See Fig. 7 for the names of the different parts of a square.) The marking is done with a pencil held at the heel of the square as it is moved from A to B. The other half of the circle is marked in the same way.

Knowing that with a square we can obtain a circle, and with a circle we can produce a perfect right angle, we will show by Fig. 6 how simple a matter it is to square a building when it is being staked out. Let us proceed by stretching a line from A to C on the established building line. The point at C being the established corner. Now at any convenient point, approximately between a 40- and a 50-degree angle, drive a stake, as at D. Stick a nail on top of this stake and hook the tape on it. With the radius, D-C, move from C to B, as indicated by the dotted part-circle and arrow, and drive a stake there. Establish this point by driving a nail in the stake where the circle crosses the building line. This done, stretch a line from B to E, crossing point D. With the radius D-C move

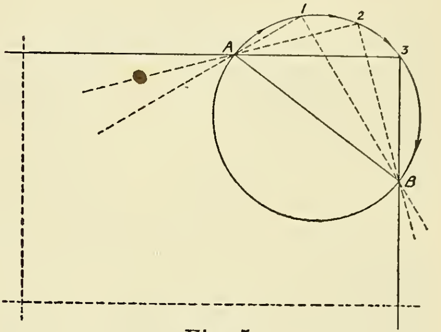

Fig. 5

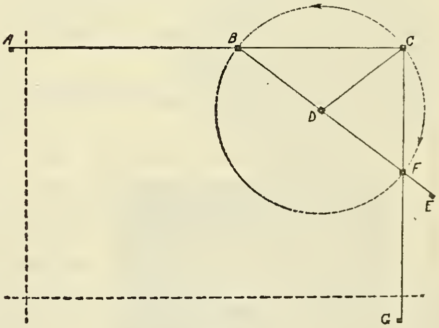

Fig. 6

from C to F, and drive a stake there, establishing the point by driving a nail where the circle crosses line B-E. A line run from C to G, crossing point F, will form a perfect right angle at C, the corner of the building. The two dotted lines that complete the oblong figure, can be located by measurements. Once this method of squaring is understood, it will be found to be simple and practical, especially for squaring small buildings.

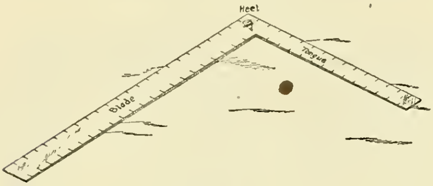

Fig. 7

While this method of squaring is based on the 6-8-10 principle of squaring, as all squaring methods must be, no figures have to be remembered. You start with the established building line and the established corner. The radius you determine yourself to suit your conveinence. The rest of the work is done with stakes, lines and the circle.

Here we want to introduce the apprentice to the framing square, a tool that will prove to be a real friend, if he faithfully learns to understand it. The purpose of this introduction is to establish in the mind of the beginner the three important parts of a square, by these commonly used terms, blade, heel and tongue. See Fig. 7, where a framing square is shown with the face side up. The other side is called the back.

Rolled Edge for Roofs

By H. H. Siegele

A brother wants information on rolled edges for roofs.

There are many designs for rolled edges for roofs, the shape of which is usually formed by the core. We are showing by Fig. 1 a cross section of a cornice with a rolled edge. This design

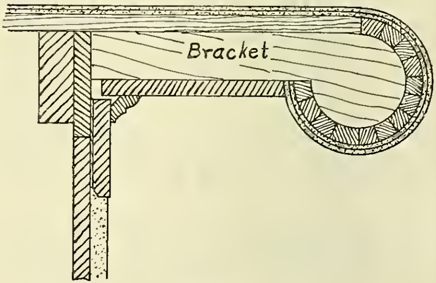

Fig. 1

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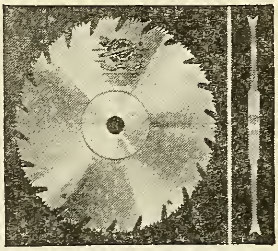

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OHLEN-BISHOP SAWS
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is simple, and can be modified in different ways in order to suit the taste of the owner. The bracket is made of 2-inch stuff, the circular part of which is covered with narrow strips running parallel to the rake of the roof. If the rolled part is small the strips will have to be narrow, but if it is rather large, wider strips will serve the purpose. The bracket is nailed to the projecting sheeting. The round end of the bracket is the form for the core.

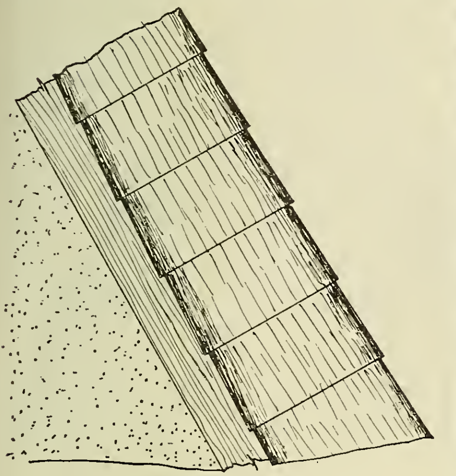

Fig. 2

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Fig. 2 shows a face view of a part of a rolled edge on a gable, with the shingles in place. To the left we show part of the frieze and stucco.

Fig. 3 is a practical way to mark the pattern for the shingles that cover the core. At A we show a shingle fastened temporarily flat against the core, over which the strip B is fastened, making a guide for the scribers with which the dotted line, a-b, is made on the pattern, marked C. It will be noticed that the shingle marked C does not run straight around the roll. This is caused by the butt edge lapping over the shingle marked A. When the pattern, C, is cut to the dotted line, a-b, it will show a curve when it is laid on a flat surface, but when it is fastened on the core the butt edge will run straight around the core. After the butt end is cut to the right curvature, it should be cut to an even width, so as to give the same lap around the core. This would give you a pattern something like what is shown by Fig. 4.

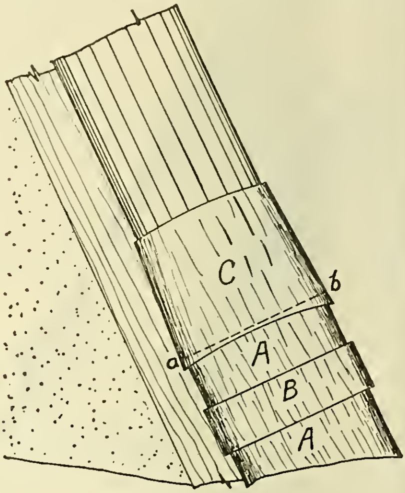

Fig. 3

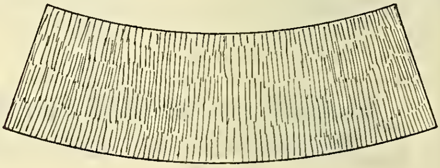
Fig. 4

How to mark the pattern for shingles to cover the core of a rolled edge roof will be treated in another article.

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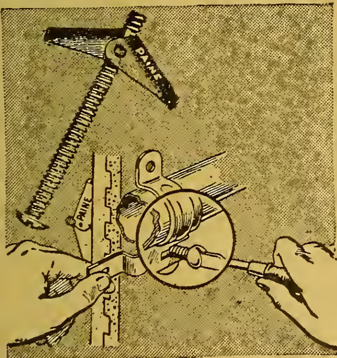
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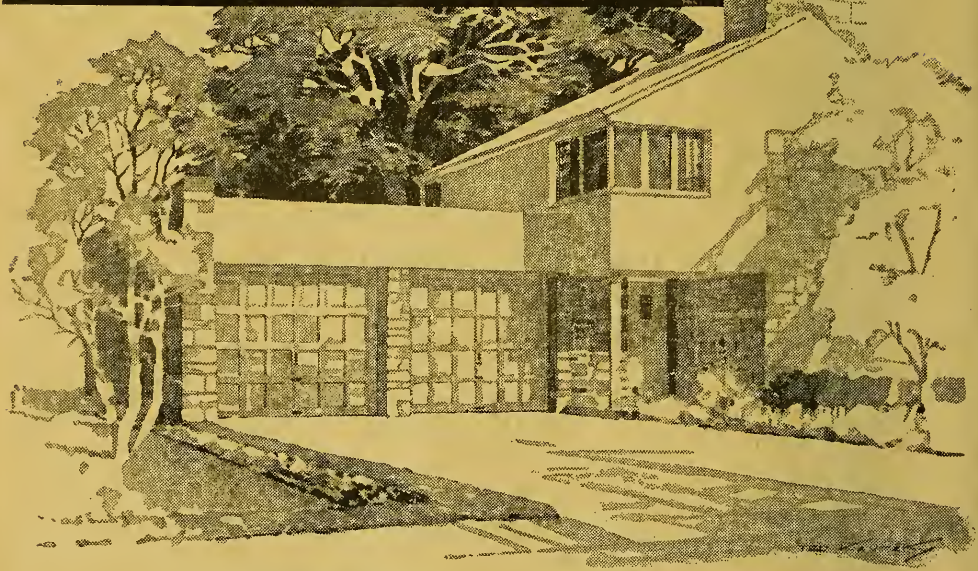

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FOUNDED 1881
Official Publication of the
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SEPTEMBER, 1945

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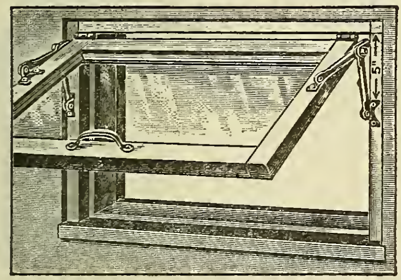

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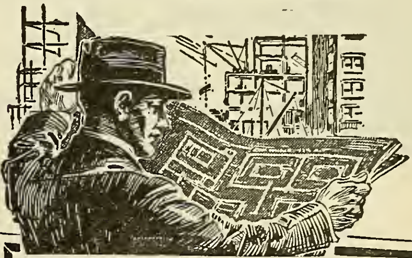

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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXV—No. 9
INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1945
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Now That Peace Is Here - - - - - - - - - - 5

While the Japs and Germans are definitely and decisively beaten, we still have enemies of democracy to whip at home. They are Hate, Greed, and Intolerance—enemies we can wipe out only by building a strong, prosperous America with broader horizons for all.

Prefabs Not the Answer - - - - - - - - - - 8

A man who has been in a unique position to study the comparative merits of the prefabricated house finds that it cannot touch the home built in the conventional manner whether the yardstick is economy, utility, or desirability.

Labor Came Through - - - - - - - - - - - 12

The Atomic Bomb—which shortened the war by many months and saved many American lives—came into being through the greatest single display of teamwork any nation ever showed. Only now can the exciting part labor played in the great race against time be disclosed.

★ ★ ★

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(Cover photo courtesy PAW)

An additional cut in our paper quota has made it necessary for us to reduce the size of The Carpenter to thirty-two pages. Until such time as the paper situation improves all future issues will be limited to thirty-two pages. It is not our desire to reduce the size of the Journal but if it will help to end the war more quickly and bring our boys home sooner we are happy to make this additional contribution to speedy victory.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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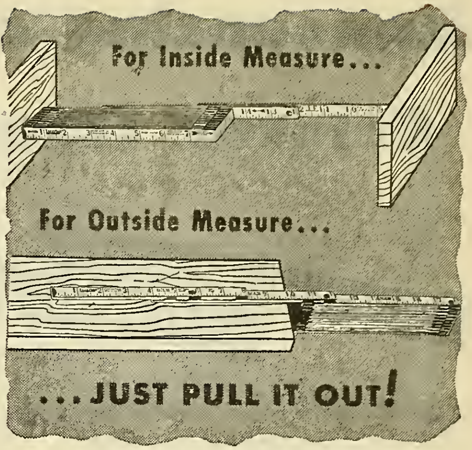
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Now That Peace Is Here

★ ★ ★ *(An Editorial)* ★ ★ ★

AFTER almost four years of super-human effort the totalitarian enemies of America have been beaten into the dust. It took heartache and backache and pain to do the job—the heartache of those who saw loved ones go off to war, the backache of those who spent long hours on production jobs, and the pain of those who faced the enemy—but with God's help victory has been achieved. However, victory is not yet complete despite the subjugation of Germany and Italy and Japan. There still remain deadly enemies at home who must be vanquished; insidious, venomous enemies capable of making a hollow mockery of our triumphs in Africa and Italy and France and Germany and Tarawa and Okinawa and Saipan. These enemies are Greed and Intolerance and Hate.

Already there are those who seek to rally these enemies for a post-war assault on the traditional American way of life. A newspaper chain in recent weeks has exposed the machinations of a "nationalist" group that hopes to emulate Hitler by capitalizing on Greed, Intolerance, and Hate. The Communist Party reorganizes behind barred doors to plot new ways and means of infiltrating labor and other basic groups. Several bills aimed at hamstringing labor appear in Congress. And behind all these moves Hate, or Greed, or Intolerance (or all three) provides the motivating force.

By united effort we defeated Germany and Italy and Japan. By the same kind of unity we can defeat Greed, Hate, and Intolerance as well. With unity we can build a happy, prosperous and lasting America—an America that can set an example for the rest of the world and provide for its people an inspiration and a hope.

We here in America have builded a way of life that is the envy of the world. It is not perfect, but it is so much better than anything else any other nation has ever conceived of that there is no comparison. Where else but in America can a simple farm boy like Harry S. Truman hope to one day hold the highest office in the land? Where else but in America can the carpenter of today become the contractor of tomorrow? Where else but in America can the waterboy for a railroad hope to become the chairman of the board of directors some day? The answer is—no where.

The one commodity America has been long on while other nations have been short is hope. It was hope that inspired our forefathers to pack up their belongings in covered wagons and move over dangerous, heart-breaking trails to new settlements. If they failed to find what they wanted in one place, the hope that was ever-present urged them on to make another try. Neither hostile Indians nor burning deserts nor frozen mountain passes discouraged them, for hope beckoned them on. And that kind of hope has never died in America. You can see a hundred examples of it in your community and mine. You can see it in the clerk who saved his money and opened his own store or the auto mechanic who opened his own garage or the widow who started baking pies in her own kitchen only to wind up with a four story bakery.

This kind of hope will remain in America only so long as America remains free, and America will remain free only so long as there is this kind of hope. The two go hand in hand. Communism and Fascism will propagandize and plot, but there is one sure-fire antidote. Give every American a chance to have and hold a job commensurate with his abilities and his ambitions. Give him a chance to rear his family in decent and self-respecting surroundings. Give him a chance to educate his children to the full measure of their promise. Give him a chance to grow and expand and enrich his own life and the lives of his neighbors. Give him a chance to shape and fulfill his own destiny.

Give him a chance to face the future with confidence. When we have assured him of these things we need have no fear of Fascism or Communism or Hate or Greed or Intolerance.

None of these things will be achieved by opportunists organizing employer groups to smash organized labor. Neither will they be achieved by harum-scarum unionism which has its nose buried deeper in politics and foreign "isms" than in promoting the welfare of the members it is supposed to represent. Employers must realize that organized labor, as represented by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is a permanent, constructive force in the life of the nation—a force dedicated to the preservation of free enterprise, freedom of choice, and ever-expanding avenues of self-betterment for all. Workers must realize that industry is entitled to a fair profit on its investment and an opportunity to carry on managerial functions free from unnecessary restraints.

There is nothing to fear but fear itself. For a hundred and fifty years the pattern for achieving the things we want has been laid down in this country. Lately we have wandered away from it somewhat. Paternalism, government in business, and control by bureaucratic edict rather than law have all entered the picture. The more quickly we eliminate them, the more quickly we will return to the sound principles under which we grew strong and great,—the principles under which we can achieve a new era of prosperity, freedom and happiness for all.

The cost of the war in suffering, human lives, and money has been staggering. If it taught us nothing else it should have taught us that with unity we can achieve any goal we set for ourselves. Let us, therefore, attack the problems of peace with the same spirit of cooperation, unity, and sincerity with which we transformed a relatively unarmed America into the greatest fighting force in the world's history in a couple of short years.

Prefabs Not The Answer

By W. K. PEERY

Executive Director, Vancouver, Wash., Housing Authority

★ ★ ★

EXTREMISTS in house production methods have gone all out in the assumption that post-war low cost housing will be done through prefabricating methods. These assumptions are based on war time experience in rapid construction of temporary war homes for war industry workers. The startling speed with which whole cities have sprung up in order to facilitate the war effort, has led some to believe this speed represents efficiency and economy of production.

Those having had actual experience in either the construction or maintenance of such properties will state this speed was made at the sacrifice of both efficiency and economy. They will assert, almost without exception, that pre-fabs represent the lowest quality of housing, a quality that no self respecting community wants foisted on either its workers or its tax roll.

Moreover, the prefabrication of homes has never proved profitable in the Northwest, or the nation, for that matter. Attempts have been made in the past to popularize prefab homes, but the endeavor has represented millions in loss on investments to the sponsors. Two of the largest operators in the country were located here in the 1920's. Both went broke.

It is assumed the American worker wants a cheap home, and for that reason will accept a prefab without question. This is a false assumption. The worker does not want a cheap home. He wants a low cost home. But he wants a good home, which includes everything to which his money will entitle him.

The writer, who supervised the construction of houses, for war time uses, can say in all truthfulness, that these houses cost more money per foot of living space than did the same size houses that were permanently and much better built. Where the former house may have a use value for a period not to exceed six years, the permanents, which cost less, will last at least 50 years.

One of the most avid exponents

No section of the nation has had a wider experience with emergency housing than Vancouver, Wash. As thousands upon thousands of men and women recruits for the shipyards poured into the area right after Pearl Harbor, houses had to be provided for them. All kinds of housing projects sprang up—some of them consisting of conventional houses and others consisting of prefabricated dwellings. As executive director of the Vancouver Housing Authority, W. K. Peery has been in a unique position to comprehensively compare prefabricated houses with those built in the conventional manner. Therefore, he speaks with real authority. When he says prefabricated houses are not the answer, he has adequate observation and experience to back up his statements.

of the prefab home is a west coast builder who built prefabricated houses for the government in several Pacific coast cities to be used as shelter for war workers.

The maintenance cost of these properties alone, not including renovation, runs far in excess of five per cent annually. Permanents, built at the same time by a local housing authority, have averaged less than one per cent for annual maintenance cost.

Yet the story is less than half told. The rate of depreciation on the prefab houses is five times as great as on the permanent houses built in the Northwest.

In all fairness, we must grant that these prefabs are less carefully built than would be the case with similar houses in peace time. But our experience on the West Coast shows that a prefab does not have one-half the lifetime of a site built house.

Organized labor will naturally question openly that the prefab house in streamlined production is the answer to the prayer for low income homes. As pointed out before, the worker does not want a cheap house.

He may want a low cost home, but that home must be of good quality. It must have all the elements of good construction, variety of style and ample comforts. He will not be dazzled by the brilliant publicity offered in the press, which shows the house of the future starting as a tree or a mineral and by the alchemy of the production belt transformed into a thing of comfort, beauty and endurance.

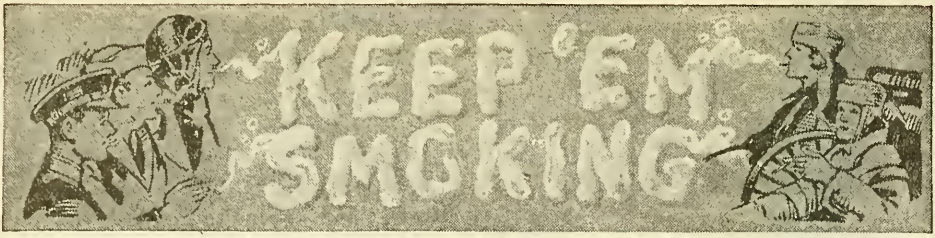
Buying a home is different from buying an automobile or a washing machine. These are goods with high depreciation factors and relatively low investment. A home represents a large investment over a long period of years. It represents too much responsibility to take chances on building innovations that have not proved practical in actual practice.

The worker can lose his car to the finance company, and yet have a place to sleep. Losing a home is no simple matter. Moreover the loss of a home can mean the loss of one's life savings. Therefore the worker should not become the victim of proposed savings and values that do not exist.

Unfortunately many members of the building trades unions have fallen for the ballyhoo of the prefabricators. They have been led to visualize a production line with an idea at one end and a completed home at the other.

They also see along the production line unskilled men and women with screw drivers and tack hammers doing the work previously done by the master craftsmen. Such visions are the ghosts of tomorrow for the building tradesman. They are senseless ghosts, which the light of reason will dispel.

The war, instead of proving the prefabrication of homes is the least expensive and most practical means of settling our low cost problem, proves quite the reverse. The war has proved that prefab houses are more expensive to construct than permanently built homes. The cost on maintenance is double and depreciation is greater by six to one. All of which is proof of the fact that a tree artificially transplanted is never so permanent as one that grows on the spot.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

With the close of the war, the Cigarette Fund is also coming to a close. All monies remaining in the Fund are being used to provide free smokes for wounded boys now convalescing in our military hospitals. As of August 24th, $5,189.11 remained in the Fund—enough to supply our wounded boys with a million free cigarettes in August and something over a million in September. (The cost of a million cigarettes is $2,500). Any additional contributions coming into the fund by the end of September will be added to the final purchase.

The Cigarette Fund thus winds up in a blaze of glory. When the final lot of smokes has started on its way to our fighting boys, the Fund will have provided approximately thirty million free cigarettes to our soldiers, sailors and marines. This is a record of which every Brotherhood member, every district council and local union can be proud. Laid end on end, the cigarettes purchased through the Fund would stretch half way across the continent. It would take a shed almost thirty feet long, twenty feet wide, and some eight feet high to store them if they were packed solidly. Total funds already spent on cigarettes or waiting to be spent on the last shipment total $66,484.86 at this writing.

How much comfort, satisfaction, and enjoyment these cigarettes provided our fighting boys during the trying years of the war cannot be estimated. However, something over 3,200 hundreds cards of thanks and V-Mail notes from recipients of the smokes provided by the Fund have been received by the General Office. In addition several hundred letters have been received from generals, admirals, chaplains, Red Cross workers, and other officials responsible for the welfare of our troops. Letters, cards and notes have one thing in common—they all express deep and heartfelt thanks for cigarettes provided through the Fund, whether the writer was a boy in a foxhole in Okinawa or the executive officer of a battleship on the high seas. From the reading of even a few of these cards and letters of thanks one soon gathers that the free cigarettes provided by the Fund meant more to the boys than just smokes from home—they meant concrete, tangible proof that the folks on the home front cared about and remembered the lads who were bearing the brunt of the war's hardships on the fighting fronts.

Every individual, local or council that contributed to the Fund can feel justifiably proud of the record achieved by the Fund, a record that few organizations in or out of the labor movement can match.

When the last batch of cigarettes has been purchased and started on its way to military hospitals throughout the country, a month-by-month recapitulation of receipts and expenditures will be mailed to every local union and council. In the meantime, the General Office extends sincere thanks to all individuals, locals and councils that helped to make the Cigarette Fund the outstanding success it turned out to be from its inception.

* * *

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received from July 24, to August 24, 1945.

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8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
11	Cleveland, O.	10 00
14	San Antonio, Tex.	10 00
16	Springfield, Ill.	10 00
22	San Francisco, Cal.	25 00
28	Missoula, Mont.	5 00
31	Trenton, N. J.	10 00
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	10 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
109	Sheffield, Ala.	10 00
137	Norwich, Conn.	5 00
182	Cleveland, O.	10 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10 00
283	Augusta, Ga.	10 00
377	Alton, Ill.	10 00
393	Camden, N. J.	10 00
411	San Angelo, Tex.	10 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
455	Somerville, N. J.	5 00
660	Springfield, O.	10 00
742	Decatur, Ill.	5 00
764	Shreveport, La.	25 00
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	10 00
964	Rockland Co. & Vic., N. Y.	5 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	2 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	10 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	10 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
1065	Salem, Ore.	10 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	10 00
1161	Morris, Ill.	7 02
1185	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	10 00
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	7 57
1296	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	9 90
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
1849	Pasco, Wash.	5 00
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
1954	Brookfield, Ill.	10 00
2078	Vista, Cal.	5 00
2094	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2536	Port Gamble, Wash.	10 00
2587	Tacoma, Wash.	10 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2735	New Meadows, Idaho	5 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00
2901	Memphis, Tenn.	10 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00
3098	Kinzua, Ore.	5 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Chicago D. C., Ill.	25 00
Indianapolis D. C., Ind.	10 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
Morris, Somerset & Vic., D. C., Bernardsville, N. J.	20 00
Pittsburgh & Vic., D. C., Pa.	250 00
St. Louis D. C., St. Louis, Mo.	100 00
Washington D. C., D. C.	50 00

* * *

Available Funds July 24, 1945	$4,217 62
Receipts	971 49
Total	$5,189 11
Expenditures	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	2,500 00
Total Available Funds Aug. 24, 1945	$2,689 11

Labor Came Through

Development of the atomic bomb was made possible only by whole-hearted cooperation of U. S. Labor

THE ATOMIC BOMB that changed the whole course of the war exemplifies the magnificent ingenuity America as a whole displayed in beating the Axis. While most of the credit for the development of the bomb goes to the nation's scientists, labor, too, played an important part in getting the effective new weapon into action in time to save thousands of American lives.

Once the magnitude of the atomic bomb project had been established, manpower immediately was recognized as one of the key ingredients which would spell the difference between success or failure. The Army was faced with its two largest construction jobs, the largest in modern times and possibly the largest in history. In addition to the usual obstacles, a stepped-up schedule had to be met, time being of the essence in a grim race against the unknown schedule of the Germans.

The project, which is operated by the Army under the "cover" name of the Manhattan Engineer District of the Corps of Engineers, had an unusual obstacle to face. Security was paramount. At this time, national competition for manpower was acute. Industries and war projects were vying with each other in this competition, citing the key part their people were playing in the war effort. No such inducement could be made to attract labor to the Atomic Bomb Project. Nothing whatsoever could be told in recruitment beyond the fact that the work would be in the top interests of the war endeavor.

Aug. 8, 1945

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
222 East Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Your assistance in recruiting skilled mechanics to help build the Clinton and Hanford Projects was an important factor in rushing these projects to completion and making it possible to drop the first Atomic Bomb on Japan. I want to thank the officers and members of your organization for this contribution to Victory.

Signed,
ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Under Secretary of War.

At first, the general attitude was that the project's construction was just another job—or that "business as usual" was the order of the day. Trade unions, the War Manpower Commission, plus the Manhattan District's expediters teamed to achieve what at times seemed impossible, provision of adequate manpower. Heading this program was Colonel Clarence D. Barker, Chief of the Labor Division of the Office of the Chief of Engineers.

By the time the Manhattan District began its large scale recruiting activities, the War Manpower Commission and its agencies were well established and labor recruiting was carried on primarily through their services. The U. S. Employment Service utilized AFL affiliates to recruit and move skilled tradesmen.

Types of personnel necessary to man the project covered practically all occupational skills. These ranged from common laborers, carpenters and plumbers to glass blowers, chemists and physicists. The mass of personnel, however, fell into two general classes: construction laborers and mechanics and plant operators.

Recruitment of special skills such as chemists, physicists, laboratory technicians and others presented many problems. As a whole, they were as difficult to find as the larger numbers of the more common skills. The most difficult problems in this phase were handled personally by Dr. Samuel Arnold, Dean of Men at Brown University, himself an eminent scientist.

Much of the supervisory and technical personnel were recruited by the many contractors of the Manhattan District within their own organizations. Many of the top scientists were brought to the project through contracts placed with various universities.

The recruiting of operations people was particularly a difficult problem because of the necessity of training all new people for the work. It necessitated the stripping of the operating contractors of a great many of the key men of their organizations which in view of the increased activities brought on by the war programs other than that connected with the Manhattan District had made the situation more complex.

This was the overall personnel procurement program of the Manhattan Engineer District. But there were many problems which at times seemed to defy solution. Had it not been for the complete coordination of the whole problem, several situations could have progressed to disastrous proportions.

The construction, by reasons of its immensity and uniqueness and also because of a great many new practices developed which had never been used in the industry before necessitated the support of the top labor leaders. On several occasions it was necessary that Judge Robert Patterson, the Under Secretary of War, call in the leaders, including the President of A. F. of L., Mr. William Green and the General Presidents of several Building Trades Unions, including our own General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, to seek their cooperation and to give them a better understanding of the problems involved.

They, in a great many instances, broke down conditions of long standing in order that the completion *on* schedule be not interferred with.

By June 15, 1944, the shortage of electricians at the Hanford Engineer Works, Washington, and the Clinton Engineer Works, Tennessee, had become so acute that work schedules were seriously endangered. Twenty-five hundred electricians had to be recruited. A plan was worked out by the Under Secretary of War. Electricians would be borrowed from other employers for a period of 90 days. In two months' time, the bottleneck was completely and satisfactorily broken. The plan was continued throughout construction. Our own Brotherhood concentrated all its efforts on keeping the projects supplied with capable carpenters. Many local unions, district and state councils played an important part in recruiting men for the all-important projects. Without their assistance the jobs might never have been finished on time.

The Manhattan District experienced more unusual problems of turnover and absenteeism than other war industries and installations. This was directly due to the isolation of the projects, the extended length of the construction period, expansions in the construction program, security, and limited housing and crowded transportation facilities.

A rigorous campaign was set up to solve these problems. Exit interviews salvaged many. In hundreds of cases, competent employees were either persuaded to go back to work or to take other jobs on the same project. Employees made available by reduction in force were also picked up in this manner and directed to other jobs on the project or in some cases returned to essential industry. These interviews also determined why workers were leaving and set up a basis for corrective action.

A companion problem to turnover was absenteeism. Repeated absenteeism was the greatest single cause for terminations. War economy with its larger incomes resulting from higher wages and longer hours provided less compulsion for steady work than the lower incomes of peace time. Therefore, every effort was made, within the limits of the isolated areas where the projects were established, to better living and working conditions.

It was soon found that job dissatisfaction as a whole hinged on lack of facilities present in normal American communities. To the seasoned construction worker, conditions were average. To the men having their first fling at construction and to the men and women who took production jobs, life was markedly different. The Army attempted to make conditions more normal by providing recreation facilities such as movie houses, baseball diamonds, tennis courts and recreation halls. These facilities greatly assisted in keeping workers on the job.

The Army also provided subsidized transportation, nursery schools to release working mothers, tire and gasoline rationing boards and conveniently located shopping facilities.

In the end organized labor upheld its end magnificently and the project was finished on time. The scientists, the Army engineers and the workers each fulfilled their designated roles despite all sorts of difficulties. The teamwork paid off and the atomic bomb went into action in time to save thousands of American lives by beating Japan into the dust without a costly invasion.

DID YOU WORK ON KESWICK DAM?

According to word from Local Union No. 1599, of Redding, Cal., a number of Brothers who worked on the Keswick Dam job after December 7, 1942, have checks for retroactive pay due them. Local Union 1599 has a list of several hundred names of Brothers who have such checks coming to them.

If you worked for Atkinson & Kier on the Keswick Dam job after December 7, 1942, and did not receive your retroactive pay check, get in contact with Brother Don E. Bigelow, Business Agent, Local Union No. 1599, Redding, Cal., as soon as possible.

LOOKING AHEAD

By George S. Benson
President—Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas

FREEDOM

Individual liberty is one of the teachings of Jesus. It goes hand-in-hand with personal responsibility. How can a man be held responsible for his acts unless he is free to determine how he shall act? The understanding that certain rights are everybody's rights, and that no man can rightly deprive another man of them, is an idea for which the world is indebted to Christianity.

Compulsion in religion is older than history. Every nation's lore is colored with tales of forced worship. In fact, the history of Christianity is marred with a shameful record of coercion. Just the same, obedience to Christ is voluntary or it is not obedience at all, and (being an everyday thing) Christianity lives and grows best in surroundings of personal liberty.

Opposing dictatorship, resisting infringement by a few upon the liberties of many, is a reverent act of fidelity to the source of all freedom. No government is perfect; no economic system is perfect. For that matter, no church is perfect. All are subject, more or less, to leadership by imperfect people. Nevertheless some principles are right and worthy of vigorous defense.

Harry Emerson Fosdick said, "One of the great hours in history struck when mankind ran into the idea that all the people should unite in making laws, which then all the people should obey. Behind our pitifully fallible experiments with representative government stands the Ideal, worth everything our fathers gave for it and all that we can give—the democratic state."

One-man governments traditionally become jealous of their subjects' loyalty to God; covetous too, perhaps, of their free-will offerings, large or small. Rarely do totalitarian states ***begin*** at the church when they start cutting off people's liberties. They get around to it in the long-run, however.

Dictators usually start their trespasses on freedom by presuming to say who shall engage in trade. It is the natural way to commence. Never do they find a large class in commercial pursuits, so they can begin by grabbing power without antagonizing a majority. The next big strategy is to dominate the news. By this method a dictator can make his people think what he pleases.

With buying and selling pinched under government's heel, one emergency follows another, accidentally or by design; either way serves the purpose. Consumers, the class most hurt by government in business, never learn the truth if press and radio are under control. Selfish rulers snatch away comforts and dole out confusion and suspicion, the chains of serfdom.

Traditionally tyrants work this way; it has happened all along through history. After business is confiscated and the news agencies seized, the people are poisoned with malice, and malice destroys living souls. Americans who value their religious liberty have no choice but to defend representative government, free enterprise, free speech and free press. They can fight on the front line and win, or wait to fight in the last trench and lose.

Editorial

It's Our Own Problem

Several weeks ago it was announced in England that the government was immediately undertaking a program for training a third of a million men in the various trades connected with building and construction. England, like the United States, is looking forward to a decade or more of intensive post-war building. Like the United States, too, England has seen the number of apprentices in the building trades dwindle year after year; first, because the depression curtailed building drastically for a long time and after that because the armed forces took all the young men. In both countries the result has been that insufficient numbers of adequately-trained men have been coming into the trades to balance out with the number who retire or pass away year by year.

England is attacking the problem with direct government action. The government is taking over the job of recruiting, training, and supervising apprentices for the various trades. Certainly this action on the part of England focuses attention on our own need for a comprehensive, country-wide apprenticeship training program. Our need for properly-trained building tradesmen in the next ten or fifteen years will parallel or exceed the need that will exist in England. Just about all authorities are agreed that building of all kinds in America will have to reach unprecedented heights from now on if the demand for new homes and factories is to be satisfied and if the country is to stave off another depression. If sufficient numbers of properly trained craftsmen are not brought into the various trades year by year through apprenticeship training the pinch may come later on.

With the war now over, millions of young men will be returning to civilian life shortly. Under the GI Bill of Rights these young men will be provided with financial assistance if they wish to acquire a college education or learn one of the recognized trades. As far as the trades are concerned, Uncle Sam is doing his part. As related in the July issue of The Carpenter, the government is emphasizing to all service men being released the advantages that accrue from learning a trade through the apprenticeship system. The veterans are being told that apprenticeship training is the only universally recognized method of learning a trade. They are being told that apprentice trained men have the best chance of keeping employed steadily and the best chance of advancing in their chosen fields.

All these things mean that thousands upon thousands of young men coming out of the armed forces will want to enter one trade or another as apprentices. Certainly they are entitled to learn a trade in the proper way. Through the Federal Apprenticeship Committee, of which our First General Vice President M. A. Hutcheson is a member, the government is ready and willing to help labor and management establish satisfactory apprenticeship programs in all districts. However, the initiative must remain with labor—for apprenticeship is primarily a labor matter. Apprenticeship affects the welfare of just about every man in our craft. Therefore, it behooves us to keep it within our own jurisdiction as much as possible so that we may exercise necessary control as to numbers, qualifications, quality of training, etc.

According to reports from various parts of the nation, some areas have already set up fine overall apprenticeship programs to enable returning vets to take advantage of the provisions contained in the GI Bill of Rights. As the situation stands, all districts might be wise to devote some serious thought to this problem. Sooner or later it will come face to face with us in every district. If we do not handle it properly ourselves we may find the government handling it for us with forms, bureaus and questionnaires.

Atomic Energy—Friend or Foe?

One historic day last month, a lone American plane winged its way over Japan. Through limited flak it dodged its way over Hiroshima, one of Nippon's first cities. Slowly and with great deliberation it worked its way into a strategic position. A lone bomb dropped from its belly and the resultant explosion not only rocked Hiroshima but the rest of the world as well. For this was the first atomic bomb—the bomb that unlocked the power of the universe itself.

To the average human mind the power and the potentialities of atomic energy are almost incomprehensible. A single bomb wiped Hiroshima off the face of the earth. A few days later another atomic bomb did a similar job on a second Jap city. Ever since the first bomb dropped, columnists, commentators and newspaper editors have been turning out reams of copy "explaining" the whys and wherefores of it. About all they have succeeded in doing is adding to the confusion. It took five hundred scientists several years to perfect atomic energy and no hot shot commentator or columnist is going to understand it and make it understandable to the layman in a few minutes.

As far as the ordinary man is concerned, there are only two things about atomic energy that really stand out. The first is that humanity has finally achieved a weapon that can destroy it if proper control is not exercised. The second is that mankind is standing on the threshold of a new era of productivity,—an era that can produce untold happiness or untold misery.

Looking at the first, the picture is not very bright. Humanity has never developed a new force but what it was eventually used for its own destruction. That goes for practically all inventions including steam, dynamite, internal combustion engines, airplanes, etc. These things made definite contributions to a better way of life for all, but in the end they were also used to heap destruction and misery on the peoples of the earth. To hope that atomic energy will not follow this same pattern is almost hoping for too much. However, there is one ray of hope. With all previous inventions, the war makers—those who reaped wealth or prestige or power out of war—have been able to foment wars for their own profit while staying relatively safe themselves. But the new atomic bomb is so powerful that no place on the earth can any longer be considered safe while it exists. This fact may deter them.

As far as the second thing about atomic energy is concerned, there is probably a little more room for hope. The harnessing of atomic energy presages the approach of an era when human labor will become practically unnecessary. Will this mean bigger and better unemployment while trusts reap unimaginable profits? Or will it mean lighter work and higher living standards for all? Only time will tell, but with the progress America has been making toward a better and richer life for all, any course but the latter seems improbable.

Yes, the atomic bomb rocked much more than Japan—it rocked the very foundations of civilization. Let us hope atomic energy proves the most beneficial discovery of all time—not forgetting for a moment that it can also prove to be the most devastating if not properly controlled.

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The Shoe Is on the Other Foot

From the time Germany collapsed, organized labor urged enactment of an overall legislative program capable of speeding reconversion and avoiding a needless post-V-J Day depression. Labor officials repeatedly pointed out that a sudden Japanese surrender would catch this nation unprepared for peace. Well, the Japanese gave up unexpectedly last month and the warnings of labor proved to be well-founded. Not only was there no reconversion legislation written into the books, but Congress itself was not even in session. The lawmakers were enjoying a two-month vacation.

Under the circumstances, one cannot help but think back a little. Only a few months ago many of these Congressmen who were lolling about seaside resorts or mountain retreats when Japan surrendered were orating themselves hoarse in Washington demanding a labor draft bill. They were working themselves into a lather over absenteeism in war plants—men working fifty-four to sixty hours a week, week in and week out, taking a day off occasionally to attend to personal matters. Yet when the nation hit the most crucial period in its history they themselves were guilty of absenteeism.

Congress is cutting short its vacation. Let us hope that when Congressmen do get back into session they speedily enact legislation to expand housing, ease taxes, raise minimum wages, and do the many other things needed to facilitate conversion; things that should have been attended to before there was any thought of a vacation. As a starter Congress might profitably knock out the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, the Rankin Bill and other anti-labor measures without delay as the first step in laying the groundwork for a stable, prosperous post-war era. These measures present fundamental obstacles to orderly and harmonious reconversion. They should be eliminated without ceremony. The pathway to winning the peace will be difficult enough under the best of circumstances. Legislation aimed at crippling or emasculating labor will only add to the difficulties and make impossible the kind of cooperation and unity this nation must have to win the peace the same as it won the war.

PLANE GOSSIP

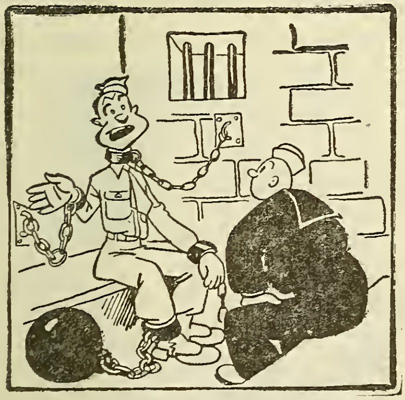
LABOR GOT THE ONIONS

In a far distant country, an enterprising trader introduced to the benighted people of that region a vegetable they had never seen before—onions. In gratitude for the wonderful new edible they rewarded him with a wagonload of gold.

Another trader, hearing of this profitable transaction, mused, "Why not take those people some garlic? That is a seasoning far more precious than onions. Doubtless they would consider it so wonderful they would pay me, not with gold, but with diamonds."

The distant people were delighted beyond all measure by the wonderful new seasoning, and pondered how they might suitably recompense the stranger for bringing it to them. Gold, they reflected, would be too cheap a reward. What treasure could they bestow upon this latest benefactor? At length they decided to pay the man in the most valuable coin of their realm—they gave him five bags of onions!

It seems to us that's about the way it has been with labor during this war; the industrialists got the gold and the workers got a bag of onions in the form of the Little Steel Formula, job freezing, etc.



So I ups and says to the Admiral, "I'm in the Army—you can't boss me around!"

IT'S ABOUT TIME

If reports are true, the Treasury Department is undertaking a vigorous campaign against black market operators and war profiteers who conveniently forgot to pay full income tax on their ill-gotten gains. There are thousands of these chisellers who have waxed fat off the misfortunes of the people fighting a war.

These profiteers have been filling all the expensive and luxurious hot spots in the country. A national magazine reported thousands of them throwing their money around in Florida last winter. In fact, in that part of the country, they are telling the story of one such gent who with his wife spent most of the winter playing around in the expensive spots. One day his wife waded out too far in the surf while he was at the hotel buying some cigars. By the time guards rescued her she was so far gone they had to give her artificial respiration. When her husband returned he found a crowd gathered around. In answer to his query he was told the whole story.

"What are they doing now?" he asked.

"Why, they are giving her artificial respiration," a bystander volunteered.

"Artificial respiration!" yelled the profiteer, "That's out. Tell them to give her the real thing. I'll pay for the best."

Anyway, we hope the T.D. catches up with them all.

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ALL FOR ONE PRICE

According to statistics, war is booming the marriage market. Marriages have hit successive highs every year since 1942. Determined not to be caught napping by the matrimonial upsurge, an Indianapolis jeweler is displaying the following sign in his window:

"SAVE MONEY! COME IN AND SEE OUR SPECIAL, ONE PRICE, COMBINATION RING SET—THREE PIECES —DIAMOND, WEDDING, AND TEETHING."

IT'S EASY—FOR EINSTEIN

Ever since the first atomic bomb wiped the first Japanese city off the face of the earth the newspapers have been full of feature articles telling how, when, and why the bomb works. As far as we can figure, the articles are about as clear as mud. Mostly they remind us of one of our favorite stories.

A father and his young son were walking one day, when the boy asked how electricity passed through wires.

"Don't know," said the father. "Never knew much about electricity."

A little later, the boy asked what caused lightning and thunder.

"To tell the truth," said his father, "I never exactly understood that myself."

"Say, Dad," began the lad after a while. Then: "Oh, well, never mind."

"Go ahead," said the father. "Ask questions. Ask a lot of questions. How else are you going to learn?"

* * *

IN THE STREETCARS, ANYWAY

"The war is bringing us closer together," says a feature writer in the Sunday supplement of a New York paper.

How true this is in general, we can't say; but it is certainly true insofar as busses, trains and streetcars are concerned.

* * *

CARRYING THINGS TOO FAR

Despite the defeat of the Axis in Europe, Franco and his puppets are keeping alive the worst features of Fascism in Spain,—British and American protests notwithstanding. We suppose the Allies will someday put the heat on Franco in earnest; in the meantime we are about as long suffering as a certain little guy who started a small fruit stand. He took in a friend for a partner. First the partner cheated him out of his interest in the fruit stand. Then he stole his clothes and belongings. Finally he even ran off with his wife. One day the fellow met his erring partner on the street. Stepping up to him bravely he shook his fist under the guy's nose and said:

"Some day, by golly, you gonna go too far."

REPUTATION IS STILL DOUBTFUL

Well the U. S. Commies have reorganized again and adopted their new line. As quick change artists they put even the speediest burlesque queen to shame. They are off again, on again and gone again oftener than the fabled Finnegan. And it always adds up to the same thing— un-Americanism.

All the Commie to-do sort of brings to mind the big coal dealer who fell in love with an actress and decided to marry her. For safety's sake he decided to check into her background first, so he hired a detective firm to prepare a report on her life. In due time the report came. It read:

"The lady has an excellent reputation. Her past is without a blemish, her friends are above criticism, and her credit rating is high. In fact the only breath of scandal in connection with her life is that lately she has been seen considerably in the company of a coal dealer of doubtful reputation."

* * *

TRUE TO FORM

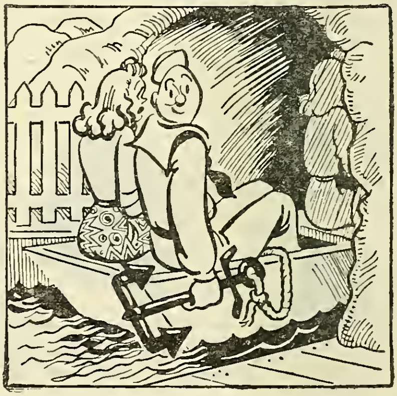
A famous efficiency expert died and was accorded a magnificent funeral. The pallbearers were carrying the casket down the steps of the church when suddenly the lid popped open and the deceased sat upright to announce:

"If you would put wheels on this casket, you could lay off four men."

* * *

NO FOOLING

"What this country needs," says our old friend Joe Paup, "is a good five cent nickel."



Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving many inquiries as to what papers are required in filing claim for funeral donation on the death of a member killed in action with the armed forces of our country. In such cases, instead of the usual death certificates, we require a PHOTOSTATIC COPY of the OFFICIAL NOTICE of death received from the War Department by relatives of the decedent.

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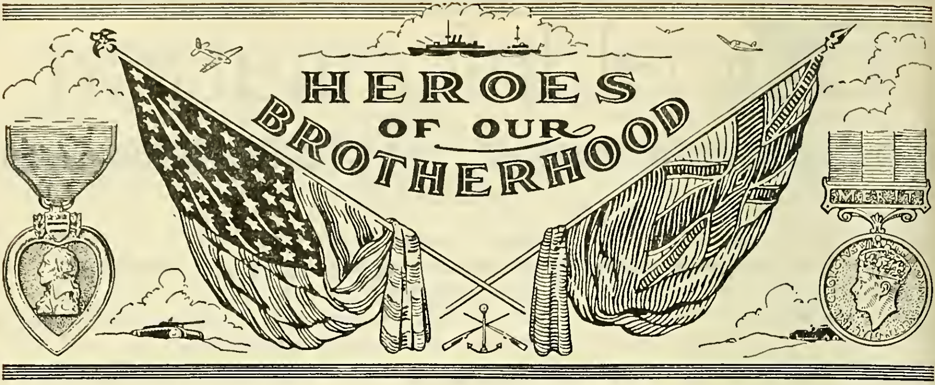
NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2837	Haileybury, Ont., Can.
2844	New Liskeard, Ont., Can.
2847	Valley Springs, Cal.
1975	Dalton, Ga.
2931	Spray, Ore.
1990	Prince Albert, Sask., Can.
1998	Prince George, B. C., Can.
2848	Salem, Ore.
2012	Seaford, Del.
2849	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.



He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

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* * *

Killed In Action

★

Brother ***Leo. F. Butler,*** Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Brother ***Paul Fluegeman,*** Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, O.

Brother ***James M. Hawkins, Jr.,*** Local No. 374, Buffalo, N. Y.

Brother ***John J. Mulvany, Jr.,*** Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.

Brother ***Vernon T. Plane,*** Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.

* * *

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother WILLIAM E. AGNEW, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother FLOYD ANDREWS, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother T. M. BROWN, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother J. C. CALHOUN, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother GEORGE F. CHISOLM, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother CHARLES A. COLEMAN, Local No. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
Brother O. C. COOK, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother WILLIAM DAHLENBURG, Local No. 712, Covington, Ky.
Brother CHARLES DAVIS, Local No. 352, Anderson, Ind.
Brother WM. S. DOLEMAN, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother A. M. EDDINGTON, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother GEORGE T. ETTER, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother LEWIS T. EVANS, Local No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
Brother JOSEPH FEGAN, Local No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
Brother MAURICE FELTY, Local No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
Brother JAMES FRANKLIN, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother JERE GIBSON, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother FRANCIS GOSS, Local No. 352, Anderson, Ind.
Brother THOMAS P. GRAHAM, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother CLARENCE P. GROVER, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother CHARLES E. HANSELL, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother WILLIAM H. HICKEY, Local No. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
Brother RALPH V. HILE, Local No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother FREDERICK JOHNSEN, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother B. R. JONES, Local No. 665, Aamarillo, Tex.
Brother ERICK LIEDSTROM, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother H. S. MARSTON, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother JOHN McCHRISTIE, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother J. R. McREE, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother RICHARD F. METHANY, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother LEO J. MIREAULT, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother OSCAR W. MORRIS, Local No. 305, Millville, N. J.
Brother FRANK H. MURRAY, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother W. H. MUSICK, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
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Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 36, Oakland, Honors Veteran Officer

On Friday, July 6, 1945, the members of Local Union 36 of Oakland, California, had the great pleasure of installing the officers for the ensuing year on the 50th Anniversary of the chartering of our local union, as well as presenting to one of our retiring officers a token of appreciation for his long and faithful service to the local union.

On completion of the installing ceremonies, which were capably handled by Brother Tom Richards, President J. A. Lindholm called Brother C. L. Benjedgerdes to the rostum and in behalf of the members presented to him a beautiful gold pocket watch, suitably inscribed, for having faithfully served as local union treasurer for over 35 years. Brother Benjedgerdes has been a member of Local 36 since February 1905 and was elected treasurer in 1910. In his retirement, due to ill health, we are losing a capable officer and a faithful worker. We are proud of his record.

LOCAL UNION No 36
OAKLAND CAL.
189

Left to right: F. Leroy, trustee; C. R. Bartalini, Recording Secretary; T. Pillar, Vice-President; J. A. Lindholm, President; C. L. Benjedgerdes, retiring Treasurer; H. Kleckner, Treasurer; P. E. Rowe, F. Otto, trustees; W. F. Drury, Financial Secretary; A. R. Tietz, Conductor.

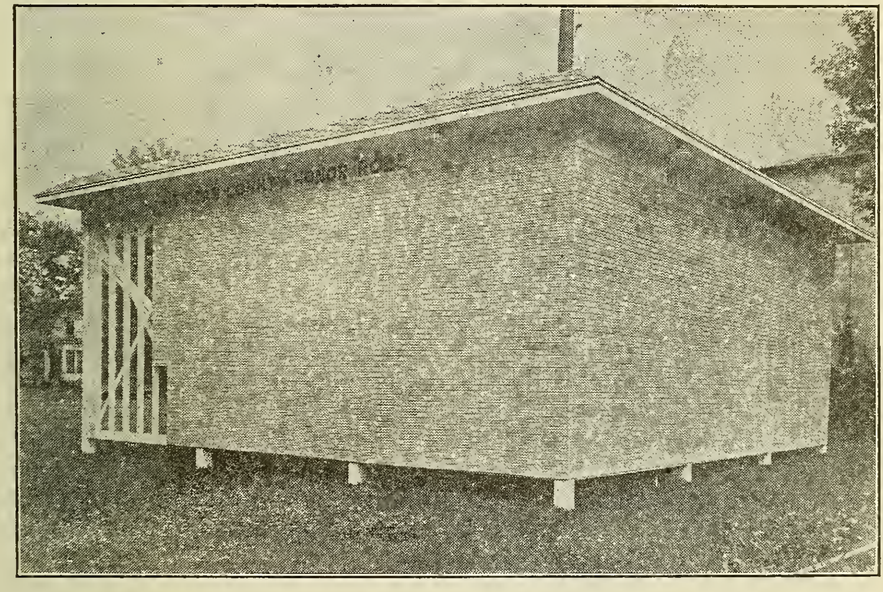
The meeting was well attended by members and wives.

C. R. Bartalini, Rec. Sec.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Ellensburg Members Honor Men in Service

Thanks to the generosity and patriotism of Brotherhood members in Ellensburg, Washington, young men and young women from that area serving in the armed forces are now honored with a beautiful plaque. Members of Local Union 1974, Ellensburg, donated the time and effort needed to build the plaque and the members of Auxiliary Local 357 printed thereon the names of young people from the Ellensburg area serving their country in the various branches of the armed forces. The above picture of the plaque was sent in by Auxiliary Local No. 357.



Reedsport, Ore., Ladies Enjoy Their Union

The Editor:

We, the members of Auxiliary 282, Reedsport, Ore., wish to extend our fraternal greetings to sister auxiliary members.

It has been some time since we have corresponded with Ye Editor, therefore we wish to take this opportunity to tell about the activities of our organization.

We have just held our annual installation of officers with members of the Local Union as guests. Our installing officer was Mr. Fred Sollars past and present president of Local Union 2624 with Kathleen Samson, past president of the Auxiliary as installing marshal. Officers installed were: Mabel Samson, President; Imogene Cardwell, Vice President; Mary Samson, Secretary; Myrtle St. Inge, Treasurer; Dora Austin, Conductor; Bernice Bates, Warden; Cora Dehnoff, Musician; Gertrude Warren, Kathleen Samson, Elsie Fuller, Trustees. The outgoing officers were presented beautiful corsages.

Our yearly activities consist of an elaborate Christmas party, several social dances during the year, birthday bank, door prizes given at each meeting, rummage sale, donations to the Red Cross, purchasing a T. B. bond yearly, co-operating with the Youth Movement, sending flowers or gifts and visiting the sick members, and several other minor activities.

All in all we enjoy our Auxiliary and I extend an cordial invitation to sister Auxiliary members to visit with us at any time.

Sincerely,
Mary Samson, Recording Secretary.

Tuscaloosa Local Young But Active

The Editor:

The Ladies Auxiliary No. 425 of Tuscaloosa, Ala., feel justly proud of our Auxiliary. Although, we have been organized only a year we have been quite active.

We meet on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday nights of each month. We have had a social on each 5th Tuesday night and we invite carpenters as our guests. We vary our entertainment.

All members who can, meet at the Red Cross room one afternoon each week and roll bandages for the Northington General Hospital. Other members have given time helping in various ways at the hospital.

Our Auxiliary sends three boxes each month to our boys overseas. We also mailed Christmas and Easter cards to all our boys and girls in service.

Just recently we made a friendship quilt. Each member made a square on which she put her name. Then we met for a spend-the-day quilting party. Each lady took a covered dish and all had lots of fun. We sold tickets on the quilt and made about $25.00.

Our attendance prize has created quite a bit of interest. On each meeting night some member beginning with our president, makes a small gift and a name is drawn from the entire list for the prize.

In closing I would just like to say that we are finding our associations together a pleasure indeed. We, also, feel that we can better assist our husbands with their problems.

Our officers are: President, Mrs. K. T. Tucker; Vice President, Mrs. H. J. Martin; Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Ryan; Financial Secretary, Mrs. L. V. Orr; Conductor, Mrs. Fred Hayward; Warden, Mrs. H. S. Ward; Trustees, Mrs. A. D. Orr, Mrs. G. F. Johnson and Mrs. O. P. Smith; Chaplain, Mrs. H. C. Campbell.

We hope other Auxiliaries will be organized soon.

With best wishes to all of you.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. J. E. Ryan, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 204

The combination square, a sample of which is shown in Fig. 1, is pushing the try square off the market. While the try square is still used in carpenter shops, it is seldom seen on the job. The combination square, as we have pointed out, however, is only one of the reasons why the old fashioned try square is going out of use. The other reason is the advent of the power-driven saw together with other power-driven machinery. These machines are taking over much of the shop work as well as much of the cross-cut sawing and ripping on the job. When material is cut and shaped with a machine, testing with a try square is unnecessary in many instances. When it does become necessary, the much better combination square is used instead.

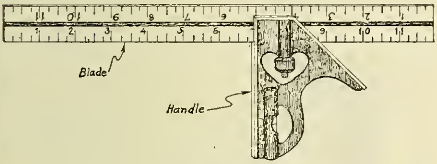


Fig. 1

Fig. 2 shows the combination square with the blade shifted to one side for marking miters—the dotted lines represent possible timbers to be marked or tested. The shaded part shows how a square in this adjusted position can be used for trying an edge bevel of a board. If the blade were shifted to the left, then the square could be used for marking square across and also for trying square edges. Among the other things that can be done with a combination square are leveling, plumbing, gauge marking, depth gauging and the blade, if it is taken from the frame, will make an excellent bench rule.

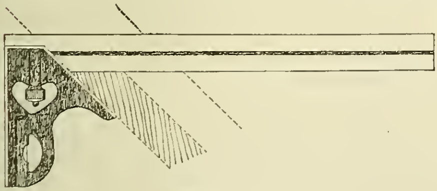


Fig. 2

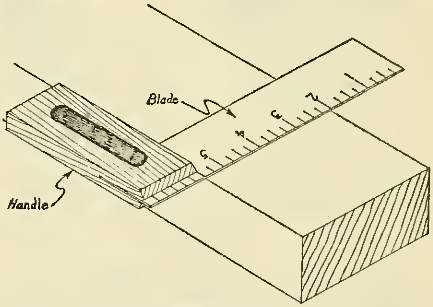


Fig. 3

Since the try square is still being used we are showing it, but with the understanding that any test or mark made with it can be made as well if not better with the combination square. Fig. 3 shows a try square with the blade and the handle pointed out. The square is in position for marking the face of a piece of material. The important thing is to work from a straight edge. If the

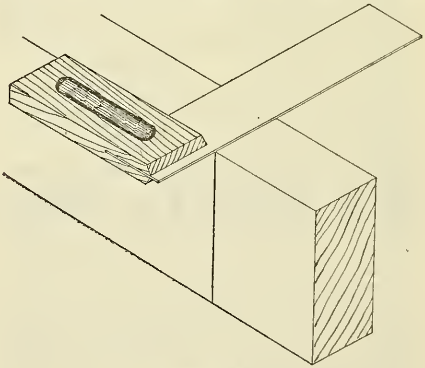


Fig. 4

edge is not straight, especially in accurate work, it should be jointed before the square is applied. Fig. 4 shows the try square in position for marking the edge of a piece of timber, the face side having already been marked. The experienced carpenter usually omits the edge marking, because he can saw the timber square enough without it, but the apprentice should mark the edge as well as the face before he starts to do the sawing. This will not only give him practice in handling the square, but it will help him to be able, eventually, to do the sawing without marking the edge.

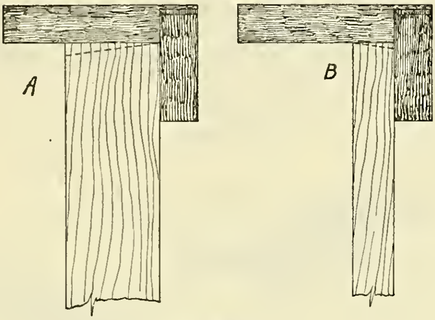


Fig. 5

Fig. 5 shows two applications of the try square. At A the square is applied for testing the squareness of the timber across the end. If the end were as indicated by the dotted line, or somewhat like it, this test would show it up in the form of a wedge-shaped opening between the end of the timber and the blade of the square. At B the square is applied to test the squareness of the end, viewed from the edge of the timber. If the end were out of square, somewhat as suggested by the dotted line, it would show a wedged-shaped opening between the end of the material and the blade of the square.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a try square applied to the edge of a board for testing the squareness of it. We are also showing four different witness marks that we have seen good mechanics use to distinguish the face edge and the face side. At number 1 the face edge is indicated by two marks, while the face side is marked with only one mark. This distinction in marking between the face edge and the face side, is quite unnecessary, since the edge can always be distinguished from the side whether it is marked or not. At number 2 both the face edge and the face side of the board are marked with two lines. At 3 the face edge and the face side are indicated with check marks, while at 4 they are marked with circles. Any of these witness marks, or even other marks will answer the purpose. The important thing is that the face edge can readily be distinguished from the unworked edge, and the face side from the back side.

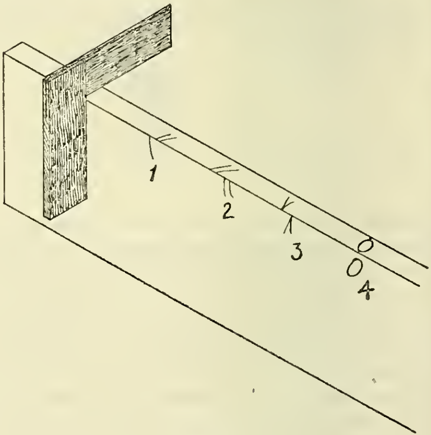


Fig. 6

Fig. 7 is a drawing of a bevel square, giving the names of the important parts, as the blade, the handle and the thumb screw. The bevel square is still an important tool for the carpenter, although, it is not used as much as it used to be. It is indispensible in roof framing for marking the bevels of the different cuts. The roof framer obtains the bevel with the framing square and then transfers it to the bevel square for marking the

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cuts. Some roof framers use two and sometimes three bevel squares, each square set for a particular cut. This is particularly true in framing irregular pitch roofs. For most cases though, one or two bevel squares will serve all practical purposes in roof framing.

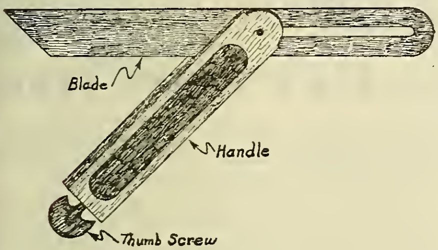

Fig. 7

Fig. 8 shows a number of ways a bevel square is used. At 1 it is used as a try square for a very sharp bevel on the edge of a board. At 2 a similar test is given on the edge of a board with a less-sharp bevel. At 3 the square is used for testing still another bevel. The tests shown here are only samples of hundreds of different bevels that might require testing for which the bevel square has had no rival. At 4 we are showing how the bevel square can be used for marking miter and other cuts on the face side of a board. The dotted lines show four different positions of the blade, which indicate that there is no limit to the kind of bevels that can be marked with a bevel square.

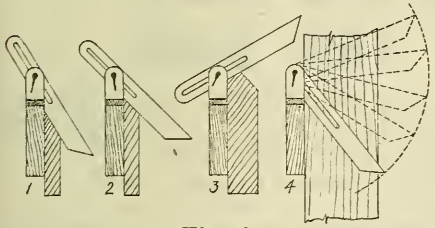

Fig. 8

We have had different inquiries in regard to tools. Some wanted to know whether we had ever treated that subject, and if so, whether the material was available, and others wanted a book dealing with that subject. These inquiries led us to take up this subject. And since the apprentice has priority, we necessarily will have to take up many things that the journeyman already knows.

Making the Pattern

By H. H. Siegele

Under the caption, "Rolled Edge for Roofs," we gave the information a reader asked for regarding the construction of a rolled edge—also a practical method of marking the pattern by which the shingles that cover the core are to be cut. That article should be studied in connection with this one.

The accompanying illustration, a sort of diagram, shows a part of the core for the roll of a rolled-edge cornice, with two of the shingles in place. To make the butt edge of the shingles run straight around the core of the roll, it will be necessary to cut the shingles to a circular curve, on the order of what is shown by dotted lines on the drawing.

The purpose of this article is to show how to obtain the radius for marking the pattern for the shingles that cover the core of the roll.

The distance from A to B gives the diameter through the roll at the butt edge of the shingle, while the distance

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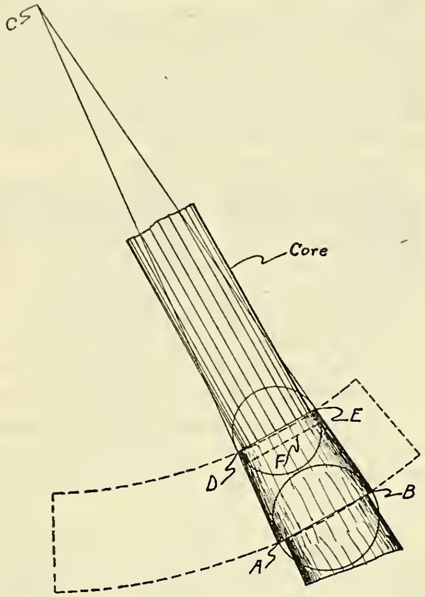
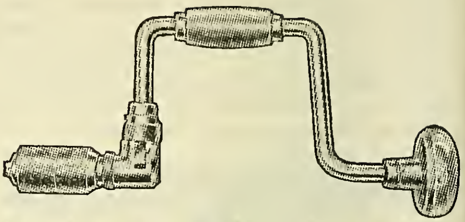
between D and E gives the diameter through the roll at the other edge of the shingle, as the circles indicate. Having these four points, strike a line from B through E and on to C, and another line from A through D and join the other line at C. Now, either line B-C or line A-C will give the radius for





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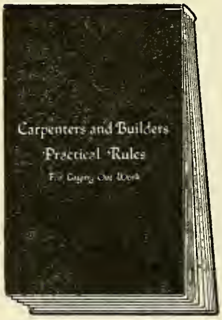

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marking the pattern for the shingles that will cover the core of the roll. The dotted line shown at F, shows where the butt edge of the next shingle will come. The lap of the shingles should not be so wide that it will cause open joints where the shingles lap.

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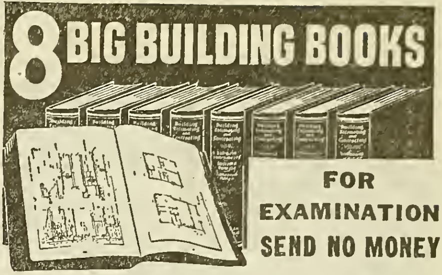

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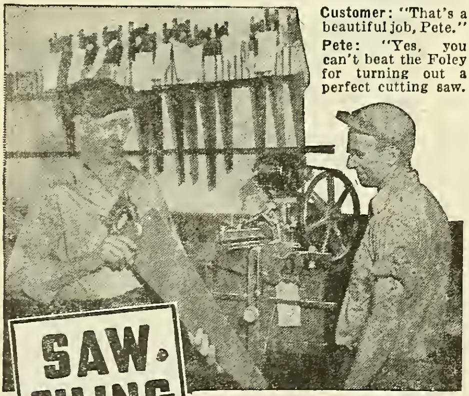

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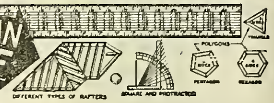

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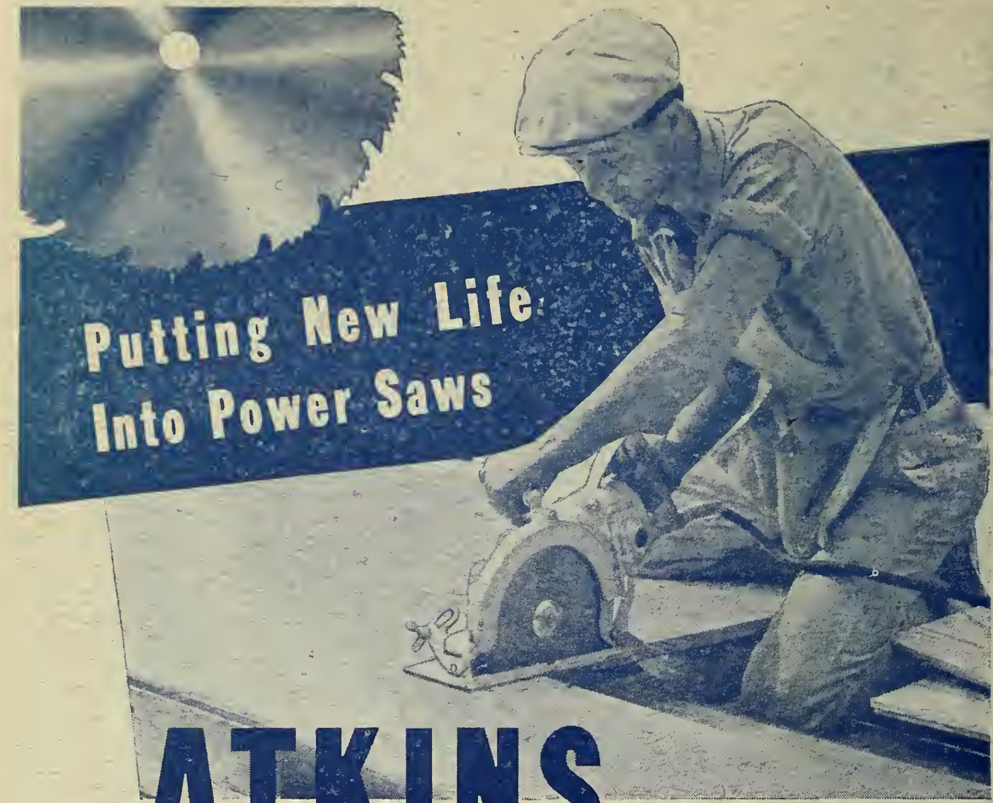

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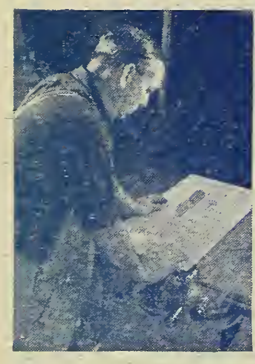

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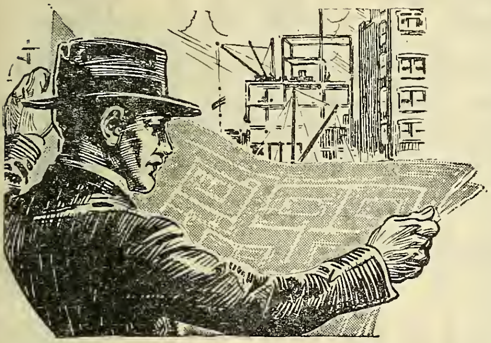

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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXV—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1945

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— *Contents* —

Rebuilding Our Cities - - - - - - - - - - - 5

Virtually all of our larger cities have long been going downhill because they are no longer attractive places to live. Many of them face eventual bankruptcy unless steps are taken to cut down congestion, noise and other evils associated with crowded living. City planning is the answer; and no single group has a bigger stake in rebuilding our cities than do building trades organizations.

The Fight Goes On - - - - - - - - - - - 10

After the last war business assumed an arrogant and high-handed attitude toward labor. The open shop and the yellow-dog contract become its weapons against organized labor through the vicious injunction bludgeon. Is the deadly injunction again to be revived by such measures as the Burton-Ball-Hatch Bill?

Navy Thanks U. B. of C. and J. of A. - - - - - - 14

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal extends thanks to our Brotherhood which, in his opinion, performed one of the outstanding services of the war.

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General President Wm. L. Hutcheson this month celebrates his thirtieth anniversary as head of our Brotherhood.

★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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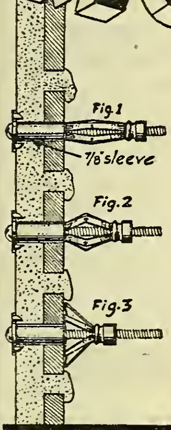
Fig.1
7/8" sleeve
Fig.2
Fig.3

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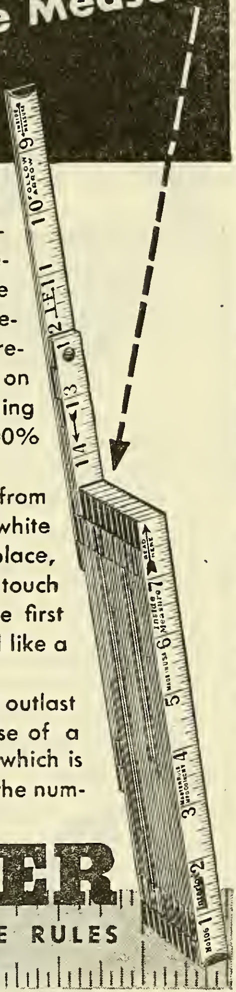

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Modernization of our cities rapidly becoming necessary: building trades have a vital stake

Rebuilding Our Cities

★ ★ ★

AS THE FINAL capitulation of Japan moves further into the background, the complicated and complex problems of post-war construction move into the spotlight. Labor and industry roll up their sleeves to take on the greatest construction job the world has ever known. Houses, factories, streets, highways, bridges, railroads and airports must be built or renovated from border to border and coast to coast. The aggregate sum of essential new construction or remodeling required in the forty-eight states almost staggers the imagination. Manpower will soon be available and so will building materials. However, there remain many urgent and pressing problems that must be overcome before construction work can get under way on the grand scale conditions dictate as necessary.

First and foremost, there is the problem of the deterioration of our cities. Few people realize how badly our cities have suffered in the years since the turn of the century. Virtually all of them were built in the horse-and-buggy era to accommodate a horse-and-buggy age. With the coming of the automobile they found themselves outmoded and obsolete. They became unable to handle necessary traffic. As a result they became noisy and congested and uninviting. People began to move further out into the suburbs. Tax revenues dropped off and necessary services had to be curtailed. This in turn made city living even less attractive and still more people moved outside the city limits. Thus the pattern for a vicious circle set in.

Few people realize how serious this decline of cities has become. Statistics reveal that from 1920 to 1940 the outlying areas surrounding our cities of 100,000 population or more grew several times as fast as the cities themselves did. Jose L. Sert, writing for the International Congress of Modern Architecture, pointed out that "laissez-faire policies and rampant speculation" have brought many cities "to the verge of bankruptcy. If this process of uncontrolled decentralization continues, it may mean the economic death of our cities."

In spite of large numbers of vacant lots within the limits of our cities, more and more subdivisions are being opened up in suburban areas. A survey made in the 1930's showed that from a seventh to three-quarters of all lots in cities above the 100,000 class were vacant. The problems of cities are furthermore complicated by blighted areas. Until very recently, cities expanded in a very haphazard manner. The result has been that large sections have gone down hill constantly until they wound up as slums pure and simple. These slum areas constitute a major headache for our cities. Although they pay the least revenue in the form of taxes, the slum areas demand a much larger proportion of such city services as fire protection, police protection, etc. than do more prosperous and higher tax paying areas.

All these things dramatically point out the need for sound, realistic, progressive planning on the part of our cities. Remedies for the aforementioned shortcomings in our cities lie in vast rebuilding programs—programs that boldly ignore past precedents and past practices, programs that visualize broad avenues for traffic unimpeded by cross-streets, sunny parks and recreation centers, and easily accessible shopping centers. Writing in the April issue of The Federationist, F. Stuart Fitzpatrick sees the problem as follows:

"What is the outstanding and urgent civic need?

"It is to rebuild our cities so that people again will want to live in them, shop in them, work in them. The flight from the city, started before the war and temporarily halted during it, will begin with renewed force as peace arrives. Nothing less than a radical operation on the phyical form of the city is required to check this explosive and disorderly movement to the suburbs. Many cities face possible bankruptcy unless they can solve this civic problem.

"Let us for a momement regard the city in which we live as one huge plant, where all the people work and live. It is apparent that without streets all orderly movement in this huge plant would stop. Streets tie together the physical form of a city. They are the foundation network of the city's plan. And that is where we must start with any realistic program to rebuild our cities.

"For the most part the streets are laid out in square blocks. They are not adapted to modern transportation of either people or material things.

"Everyone knows what happens, whether he is driving an automobile or riding in a street car or a bus, when he hits the city limits. Everything slows down to a stop-and-start movement through the city. A good horse and buggy on a freeway could beat the best modern vehicle tied up in this traffic congestion.

"One consequence is that people are avoiding the cities in increasing numbers. They are moving out to the suburbs to live, to shop and to play. And factories are tending to follow the same course.

"Further, there is no incentive to rebuild and provide modern housing and community facilities in large sections of the city, which as a result become blighted areas or slums. Things are permitted to go to ruin in districts which in many cases were once good neighborhoods. This is a serious problem for the cities. It is a social problem, because of the crime and disease which bad neighborhoods help breed. It is a financial problem, because tax revenues decline."

With virtually all of our major cities suffering from the same kind of dry-rot, what is the answer? Are they doomed to continue going downhill growing shabbier and shabbier and thus becoming less and less attractive as places to live? Most progressive architects, engineers and experts emphatically answer NO. They point out that cities can be rehabilitated and modernized and made into ideal places to live and work and play through proper planning. Traffic congestion, with its noise and confusion, can be eliminated. Slum areas can be rebuilt and kept from ever again deteriorating into shabby hovels. Facilities for recreation and play can be provided for young and old. All these things can be achieved through proper city planning.

Rehabilitating our cities involves a tremendous amount of construction. Therefore, city planning offers all building trades organizations an important new field of activity, a field in which they have a vital interest and a vital stake.

Many of our larger cities are already moving forward with plans for modernization. However, since huge amounts of money are involved, public opinion must be solidly lined up behind these modernization projects before they can become realities. Writing in the same April issue of the Federationist, Fitzpatrick cites the motor capitol of the world as one of the cities determined to do something about existing dry-rot. He says:

"We will take Detroit as an example because a committee appointed by the Mayor, with Lloyd B. Reid, city traffic engineer of that city, as chairman, has just issued a striking report. Prepared by a combination of highway, transit and city planning engineers, the report is called "Detroit Expressway and Transit System." Other cities—Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, St. Louis, Washington and many more—have and are preparing engineering studies in this urban transportation field.

"An entirely new kind of highway is used, in the report of the Mayor's committee, in replanning Detroit's streets for after the war. While it is a main thoroughfare, the new type of highway is not simply a widening of the existing main arteries of the city. It goes much beyond the street widenings with which we are familiar.

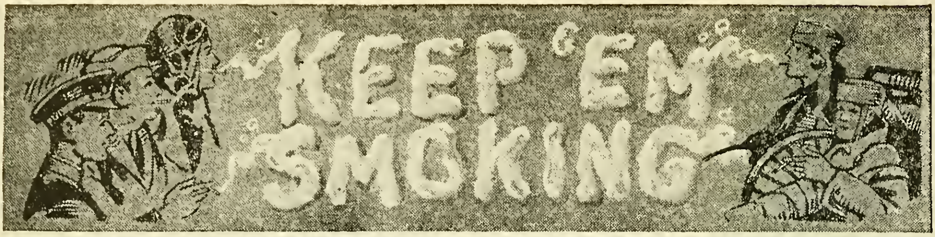
"This new modern urban highway is a block wide. It will require the tearing down of many old and worn-out buildings, and a few new structures, in order to build it. It connects up the places where people live with the places where they work and seek their recreation.

"No one can enter or leave this new kind of highway except at designated places. Cross traffic is carried over it. Hence, through traffic moves freely and the local traffic is drawn off and handled on the service streets for each neighborhood. Planned as an essential part of it are recreational areas and neighborhood parks, places to play, walk, take a bicycle ride or sit on a bench in the sun.

"This new urban highway is located throughout the city so as to take care of both public transit and the individual automobile. Its purpose is to make traffic congestion and excessive noise a thing of the past.

"Further, this modern highway is located so as to encourage the building of good neighborhoods in the places now occupied by slums and blighted areas. It does this by marking off old districts of the city in a clearcut way which will protect their future development as good neighborhoods. These new-in-town neighborhoods can then be rebuilt and made as quiet and attractive as those in a good suburb."

Chief obstacle in the way of a general rehabilitation of our cities is, of course, public opinion. Certainly here is an activity in which the building trades organizations can play an important part.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS, STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Greetings:

Now that the war is over, the Cigarette Fund has been discontinued. Since it was inaugurated in August, 1943, the Fund has provided approximately thirty million free union label cigarettes for the boys in our fighting forces. This is a record of which we can all be very proud, and I want to take this opportunity of extending sincere thanks on behalf of the General Office to all who helped to make the Fund the outstanding success it turned out to be. I only wish that each and every one of you could have an opportunity to read the thousands of communications the General Office has received from boys who were recipients of free cigarettes provided by the Fund. There are letters from generals and privates, from commanders and gobs. They all have one thing in common—each letter expresses heartfelt gratitude for the gift cigarettes. From reading the letters one soon learns that the gift cigarettes served a double purpose. First, they provided our boys with real smokes from home, and second, they offered concrete evidence to the boys on the fighting fronts that they and the sacrifices they were making were not forgotten by folks on the home front. It is difficult to determine from which angle the boys appreciated the gift cigarettes more.

I want you to know that so far the General Office has received more than 3,200 cards expressing the thanks of the boys who received cigarettes. In addition, between four and five hundred letters of appreciation have been received. Among them are many written by members of our own organization who laid down their hammers and saws to take up arms when the call came. I don't believe it is any exaggeration to say that thousands of new friends have been made for organized labor in general and our own Brotherhood in particular through the medium of the Cigarette Fund.

In providing thirty million free cigarettes, our Brotherhood achieved an enviable record. Few, if any, organizations in or out of the labor movement can tie such a record. Certainly every local union, district or state council that contributed to the Cigarette Fund can feel justly proud.

At the close of hostilities, all monies remaining in the fund were used to provide free cigarettes for the boys convalescing in our military hospitals. A month-by-month recapitulation of Cigarette Fund receipts and expenditures is herewith presented.

In closing, let me again, on behalf of the General Office, express sincere thanks to all local unions, district or state councils that participated in the Fund and helped to make it a notable success. The response was magnificent and a genuine tribute to the loyalty, patriotism and generosity of our membership. I am proud of the results achieved and each and every one of you can feel the same.

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

★ ★ ★

CIGARETTE FUND

August 1943 to Sept. 1945

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
1943		**1943**	
August	$ 14,485 50	August	4,920 00
September	6,876 13	September	2,482 00
October	2,154 28	October	2,500 00
November	900 00	November	2,500 00
December	390 00	December	2,500 00
1944		**1944**	
January	461 00	January	2,500 00
February	4,796 75	February	2,500 00
March	2,450 78	March	2,500 00
April	1,253 27	April	2,500 00
May	899 38	May	2,500 00
June	820 25	June	1,250 00
July	6,599 11	July	2,500 00
August	4,475 25	August	2,500 00
September	1,397 30	September	2,614 00
October	1,068 66	October	2,510 00
November	892 35	November	2,500 00
December	737 00	December	2,500 00
1945		**1945**	
January	824 70	January	2,500 00
February	744 99	February	2,500 00
March	5,969 14	March	2,500 00
April	4,145 01	April	2,500 00
May	1,364 83	May	2,519 75
June	1,010 34	June	2,500 00
July	797 35	July	2,500 00
August	971 49	August	2,500 00
September	347 89	September	2,750 00
Total Receipts	$ 66,832 75	**Total Expenditure**	$ 66,545 75

Receipts August 1943 to September 1945	$ 66,832 75
Expenditures August 1943 to September 1945	66,545 75
On hand yet to be spent	$ 287 00

★ ★ ★

September, 1945, Receipts

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
11	Cleveland, Ohio..	10 00
14	San Antonio, Tex.	10 00
22	San Francisco, Cal.	25 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
122	Philadelphia, Pa..	5 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa....	10 00
377	Alton, Ill........	10 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa..	10 00
455	Somerville, N. J..	5 00
660	Springfield, O.....	10 00
691	Williamsport, Pa..	20 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa..	4 00
1065	Salem, Ore.......	10 00
1108	Cleveland, O. ...	10 00
1201	Borger, Tex.	10 00
1296	San Diego, Cal...	10 00
1324	Rochester, N. H..	30 00
1502	Seaside, Ore......	12 50
1693	Chicago, Ill......	15 00
1819	Elko, Nev........	5 00
1846	New Orleans, La..	10 00
1849	Pasco, Wash. ...	5 00
1954	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
2078	Oceanside, Cal....	5 00
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	5 00
2536	Port Gamble, Wash.	20 00
2587	Mineral, Wash...	10 00
2760	Diamond Springs, Cal.	5 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00

D. C. City and State	Amt.
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
Somerset, Morris & Vic., Bernardsville, N. J.	10 00

General Office......... 1 39

THE FIGHT GOES ON

Will termination of World War II bring on new effort to revive infamous injunction?

By JOHN P. FREY

President, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

WHEN WORLD WAR I came to a close in November, 1918, a campaign was started in this country to introduce what was cunningly called the "open shop." In addition, the so-called "yellow dog" contract made an active employers' weapon to uproot trade unionism.

Today, with victory achieved on all fronts, there are already voices being heard which sound strangely like the anti-union utterances—properly disguised, of course—expressed after World War I. Labor can never forget that eternal vigilance is the price of life itself and liberty of action.

At the end of the last war President Woodrow Wilson called a national conference to which he invited representatives of labor, the employers and the public. The representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods were compelled to walk out of this conference. Despite every concession which they made, despite the endurance of one defeat after another, they could not even secure the acceptance of the principle of collective bargaining. Big business was adamant against the principles and practices of trade unionism, as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor

The employers were not yet willing to concede to the workers the same right to organize as the employers always took for granted for themselves.

The A. F. of L. and the railroad brotherhoods had about 4,000,000 members at the time. There were international unions, such as the Molders, for example, which had been in existence sixty years. Despite it all, the leading spokesman for big business, immediately after a war fought to make the world safe for democracy, arrogantly brushed aside any thought of accepting trade unionism and collective bargaining.

The question may well be asked: Are they ready today for industrial democracy, peace and prosperity?

Instead of cooperating with the American Federation of Labor, big business instituted a campaign for the "open shop," the use of the "yellow dog" contract and the destruction of trade unionism. Subsequently, in the period of 1923-1929, a period of rampant prosperity, big business applied all of its economic and legal weapons against the unions. It was during this period that efforts were made again and again to secure an industrial conference with the spokesmen of big business. It was all in vain. The leading employers were drunk with economic and political power. Nothing could stop them from reaping the whirlwind. In view of the possibilities of a prosperous era ahead, the question may be fairly asked: Are the leaders of business willing this time to cooperate with labor for the mutual welfare of each and the nation?

Practically from the day it was born to the middle 1930s—when the composition of the United States Supreme Court was radically altered—the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions had to operate in a hostile economic environment, with but little legal sanction or support. Even today, with the National Labor Relations Act and a fair Supreme Court, there are those who would emasculate the act and, indeed, provide by legislation for the revival of injunctions in labor disputes.

To those who would bring back the use of injunctions in labor disputes—as, for example, the authors of the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill—this warning should be given, so well expressed by Samuel Gompers in his introduction to my book, "The Labor Injunction":

"Those who seek to retain the injunction evil and to expand it are doing the greatest disservice to our system of jurisprudence and, in fact, to our system of democratic government."

Let them be forewarned, again in the eloquent language of the founder of the American Federation of Labor:

"I should like to * * * impress deeply upon the public mind that until the injunction evil—that is, the abuse of the beneficent purposes of the writ of injunction—shall have been removed from our court practice, our judicial system is menaced."

Death Calls James A. Wilson

James A. Wilson, for the past ten years counselor of the International Labor Organization and previously president of the Pattern Makers League of North America and a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, died September 3 at Washington, D. C. In his passing our Brotherhood lost an old friend.

Born at Erie, Pennsylvania, "Jimmy" Wilson was educated in the public schools and subsequently became a pattern maker. He was elected head of the union in 1902. An able, keen-witted labor leader, he was continued in that office until 1934. During World War I he twice went to Europe as the chairman of labor missions to influence the labor organizations of Allied countries to cooperate with their governments in prosecution of the war.

Elected a vice-president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., Mr. Wilson served from 1924 to 1934. In 1933 he was a labor adviser at the World Economic Conference.

In his post with the I.L.O., Mr. Wilson made a contribution of great value. He was constantly in touch with various units of the American labor movement, enlightening them as to the structure and functions of the agency fathered by Samuel Gompers at Versailles. Mr. Wilson's activities resulted in a quickened interest in the I.L.O. and its doings on the part of officers and rank-and-file members of trade unions.

A funeral service was held in Washington, following which the body was taken to Cincinnati for burial. Mr. Wilson, a public-spirited citizen, had served on two Cincinnati charter commissions and in 1934 he had been named to the City Council.

PLANE GOSSIP

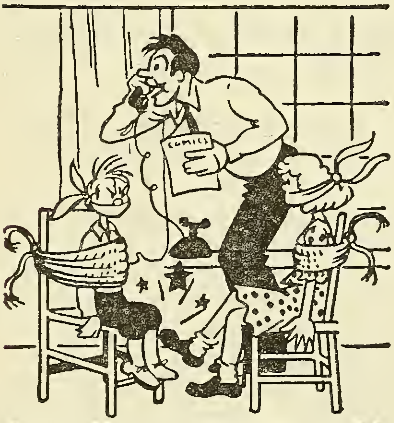
BBH BILL FULL OF DECEIT

Recently a prominent Indiana Republican who holds no office but carries considerable influence in Washington nevertheless was approached by several backers of the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill with the request that he give his backing to the measure. Probably because he realizes that the anti-labor bill is treacherous and unworkable, his answer was an emphatic NO. In refusing to support the measure he told the following apropos story.

The lion-tamer in a circus was taken ill one day. Since the house was sold out for the performance, the manager was anxious to have the show go on. After a good deal of thought he finally decided to ask a certain roustabout to substitute for the lion-tamer. The roustabout was not very enthusiastic. However, the manager kept trying to convince him there was no danger involved.

"Why, there's no trick to it," said the manager, "the secret of the whole thing is to force the lions to believe that you're not afraid of them."

"No," said the roustabout after some thought. " I don't think I'll take the job. I couldn't be so deceitful."



Don't hurry home, dear—the children are behaving better than you can imagine!

FINANCE WITHOUT A FUTURE

A few weeks ago President Truman announced that our government was cancelling all debts owed us under the Lend-Lease program. At the same time he announced that Lend-Lease was finished and that henceforth all borrowing from the U. S. must be on a sound, collectable basis.

While the U. S. doled out billions in Lend-Lease during the war, this money granted to our Allies undoubtedly saved millions of American lives. Since there is no way of measuring the value of lives against money, who can say which nation profited or lost by Lend-Lease? As far as the purely financial aspects of it are concerned, they remind us of a swell old story:

Two Irishmen going to the races took a keg of whisky to sell there. Keenly aware of the temptation the liquor would offer to their own thirsts, the partners firmly agreed that neither should take a drink from the cask without paying for it. One man had three-pence, the other nothing.

Presently the man with the three-pence grew thirsty, and paid his coin to the other for a drink. The other man soon felt parched and gave his partner back the three-pence for a snifter. This went on all the way to the races, first one paying and then the other, until all the whisky was consumed.

The partners stopped to count their profits.

"Begorra!" they cried in unison. "A whole keg o' whisky sold, and what have we got to show for it—only three-pence!"

★ ★ ★

JOE MUST KNOW

Our favorite philosopher, Joe Paup of Coyote Canyon, offers as his latest Thought-of-the-Month the following gem:

"A women may put on a swimming suit and never go swimming; she may put on riding togs and never go riding; but, Brother, when she puts on a wedding gown she means business."

IT'S ABOUT TIME

As this is being written, an end of meat rationing is being predicted for October. We certainly hope the predictions turn out to be true. For nearly four years now we have had to listen to baloney as well as eat it.

★ ★ ★

ERECTED TOO LATE

On a sentimental journey to their old home town, a long-married couple spent many happy hours reminiscing over old scenes and the memories they recalled. On one corner the wife stopped and said:

"Remember, John, we always used to meet here when we were courting?"

"Yes, I do," replied John, "but that sign wasn't here then." And he pointed to a notice which read:

DANGEROUS CORNER—GO SLOW.

★ ★ ★

SOMETHING BETTER NEEDED

Shortly after V-J Day, President Truman rescinded the order making the 48-hour week mandatory. As a result, nearly all industry is back on the 40-hour week. However, in view of the great increases in productivity the war brought on, it seems inevitable that the 30-hour week must come before long if there are to be enough jobs. The 40-hour week is rapidly becoming as outmoded as the 60-hour week was a half a century ago.

In regard to the inadequacy of the 40-hour week under present conditions we can't help but think of an old story Fred Stone tells. About the time of the Corbett-Sullivan fight Steve Brodie was running a Bowery saloon. Brodie freely predicted Corbett didn't have a chance. This incensed Corbett's dad. Time after time he refused to meet Brodie. Finally there arose a situation wherein Corbett's dad could not avoid meeting Brodie. After meeting the genial saloon keeper, the old man looked him over sourly.

"So you're the guy who jumped over Brooklyn Bridge," he finally said.

"No, no," Brodie corrected him, "I didn't jump over it. I jumped off it."

"Oh," retorted Corbett, Sr., in thinly veiled disgust, "I thought you jumped over it. Any fool could jump off it."

STORY WITH A MORAL

Gladstone, the famous British statesman, used to tell of a little neighbor girl who believed implicitly in prayer.

Her brother made a trap to catch sparrows. The little girl prayed that it might fail. Suddenly for several days her face was radiant when she prayed and her absolute faith in the failure of the trap was so noticeable that her mother finally asked: "Julia, how can you be so sure?"

"Because, Mother," replied the little girl, "I went out three days ago and kicked the trap to pieces."

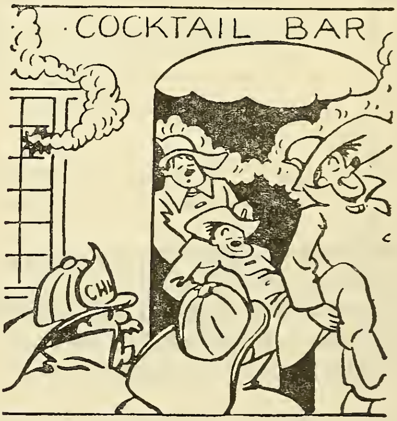
From where we sit, this looks like a good story for labor to remember. For many years there has been too much of a tendency to depend on government action for social gains. What the government gives it can also take away. What labor gains through its economic strength is here to stay. We in the labor movement can stand a little more of "kicking to pieces" the traps of economic insecurity and a little less of "praying" to the government for crumbs of legislation to do the job.

★ ★ ★

BUT WE'LL LOVE IT

Although most of the restrictions and inconveniences brought on by the war are just about over with, peace isn't to be all peaches and cream.

Pretty soon we are going to have to go through the old familiar debate again as to whether we ought to buy a new car or a new set of tires for the old one.



Never saw so many men overcome at such a small fire!

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

1 September 1945

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

I am addressing this letter of appreciation to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on the day of the surrender of the last of our enemies.

Among the unions which have worked with the Navy to build our enormous chain of bases at home and abroad, your Union has been outstanding. Your members deserve to carry with them into peace, therefore, a special sense of pride in a great national achievement.

On this day of final victory the Navy sends to all of you its sincere thanks.

Sincerely yours,

James Forrestal

James Forrestal.

William L. Hutcheson, Esq.,
General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CONGRATULATIONS
to
General President Hutcheson
on
Thirtieth Anniversary

★

ON October 8, 1945, Brother Wm. L. Hutcheson will have served thirty years as General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In that period of time he has seen many changes for the better take place, mainly due to his untiring activities and efforts.

The membership increased almost threefold. Wages have more than doubled in accordance with the increased cost of living and the trend of the times. The five-day work week has been established and in many cases the six-hour day is in effect.

One of his great ambitions was to consolidate all branches of the wood working industry on the North American Continent under one head, and that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He worked continuously on that project and was successful. His desires were accomplished when the Lumber, Timber, and Sawmill Workers of the Great Northwest, 100,000 men, affiliated with the Brotherhood some ten years ago.

Under his able and competent leadership the magnificent Home for the Aged Members of our craft was established at Lakeland, Florida, where these old members will be taken care of in their declining days, and for those who do not want to take the advantages and privileges of the Home, a pension is provided.

It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that he has been elected over and over again as General President of the Organization.

Good luck to you, General President Hutcheson. We hope you will be spared to us for many years to come.

We congratulate you on your Thirtieth Anniversary.

Editorial

Education Should Be No War Casualty

With the opening of the new school year last month, the worst fears of educators, thinkers and public officials were realized. As they suspected, enrollment in the schools failed to come up to par. Too many youngsters in the fourteen to eighteen year age group who interrupted their educations to take war jobs failed to return to school.

America may have more pressing problems than the exodus of youngsters from public schools before completing their educations, but few, if any, of them will have a more lasting effect on the nation if left unsolved. While accurate figures are hard to get, it is an undeniable fact that several million youngsters left school prematurely since Pearl Harbor to take war jobs. Only a small precentage have so far shown any indication of a desire to return to the classroom to complete their educations.

There are many factors involved in the problem. In the first place these youngsters who left school before their time under the lure of wartime wages and opportunities are being unfairest of all to themselves. Authenticated statistics show that the average high school graduate earns something like $24,000 more in his lifetime than does his brother who quits schoool after finishing the eighth grade. In other words, taken by and large, a high school education is worth almost $25,000 on the average. Youngsters who quit school before getting their high school diplomas are literally kicking away $25,000. However, they are being even unfairer to themselves by entering the labor market as green and unskilled hands. During the war when there are many more jobs than there are workers, the green hands can get by satisfactorily. It is when times return to normal that the pinch really comes. These lads and lassies who quit school while the war kept jobs plentiful and earnings high have a period of bitter disillusionment ahead of them.

From the overall angle, the addition of thousands of untrained workers to the labor market prematurely is creating another obstacle to reconversion. Their presence in the labor market means that just that many more jobs will have to be found. Being the least skilled and least trained, these youngsters will find the going extremely tough in a shrinking labor market.

From the national point of view, the failure of so many youngsters to complete their educations is a little bit tragic. The youngsers of today become the citizens of tomorrow. When their time comes to take over, the more intelligent they are, the better educated they are, the better able will they be to cope with problems of government, the better able they will be to guide America along a pathway of lasting peace and prosperity.

Education produces tolerance, understanding, and tact—qualities this nation must have more and more of as time goes by.

We owe it to ourselves, to our nation, and, most of all, to our youngsters themselves to encourage every boy and girl to get as much education as possible. It took the common people many years of struggling to establish free education in this country. We now have the best schools in the world. We cannot afford to let them become casualties of war as so many other things have become. Encourage your own children and the children of your neighbors to stick to the classroom until they have finished high school at least. You will be helping yourself, you will be helping your nation, but most of all you will be helping the youngsters themselves who may not realize that fact until years later.

We Have Had A Sample

Slowly but surely life in America is bouncing back to normal. A man can now drive into a service station and say "fill'er up" without the attendant looking at him askance; or he can go into a butcher shop and ask for piece of beef without his neighbors accusing him behind his back of being a black market patron. Sure, things aren't back to what they were in 1941, but they are getting there more rapidly than a good many people dared hope.

While it cannot be said that the people on the home front suffered any hardships comparable to the hardships endured by our armed forces, at the same time life in America during the war years has not been a bed of roses. Regimentation, restrictions and rules governed almost every normal function of living. There was a form or a coupon or a rule to be taken care of for almost everything a person did. And, needless to say, most Americans did not take any too kindly to the endless routine involved in doing even the most commonplace thing.

Thank God that kind of living is rapidly coming to an end. One by one the rules, regulations and rigamarole are being eliminated. Day by day there are getting to be fewer coupons to hand out, fewer forms to fill out, and fewer questions to answer. During the war these things were all probably necessary and the people endured them patiently for that reason. Since V-J Day, however, the restrictions have grown increasingly irksome.

Somehow or other it just occurs to us that during these wartime years we have had a good sample of what it is like to live in a government-dominated land. From Pearl Harbor to V-J Day we lived in something far removed from the normal state of free competition we knew in the pre-war years. To all intents and purposes it pretty much approximated life as it would be under widespread government control, whether that control stemmed from socialism, communism, or what-have-you.

The one important thing that was missing from our normal way of life during the war years was competition. That the lack of competition sprang from shortages of manpower and materials rather than socialism or communism makes little difference. The point is that competition was missing and we all got a taste of what it is like to live in a land in which it is absent.

Take shopping for an example. Because they knew you couldn't go somewhere else to satisfy your wants, even the most progressive merchants adopted a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude during the war years. One of the hidden increases in living costs during the war years has been the high-handed attitude of merchants. You took what they offered you or you did without—and nine times out of ten the things they offered you were higher priced items than you normally bought. Because competition was lacking you took what in pre-war years would be a pushing around and you took it without complaining. The fact they knew the war would one day be over probably restrained merchants somewhat. Think how much worse the situation would be under a permanent system of no competition.

If you don't think wartime retailing offers a fair example of living in a no competition era, take manufacturing for example. Take any item—let's say work shirts. Theoretically, the government placed a price ceiling on work shirts. On paper it looked like something. But what happened? Manufacturers knew they could sell all the shirts they made. There was no competition. As a result, quality nosedived. The materials that went into work shirts became sleezy and shoddy. The stitching became haphazard, and the cut became so skimpy that there was no comfort left in them. The plain facts in the case are that the people took a beating every time they bought such a shirt. And don't forget that the government had a price ceiling on work shirts that was supposed to protect consumers. What was lacking was competition. Because manufacturers didn't have to compete the people got rooked.

We all know too well what a drubbing the workers took during the war when wages were under government control—another sample of rule by government edict. We could point out a thousand other examples of unhappy results accruing from government control and lack of competition during the war. However, you can choose your own. As far as we are concerned the no competition sample we had during the war is enough to convince us we want no more of it.

Strange Way to Build a Better World

Ever since Pearl Harbor the newspapers of the nation have been prattling about the "better world" that we were all going to build after the war. Well, the war has now been over long enough so that some sort of a start toward building that better world should be making itself apparent. Let's see what kind of program the newspapers have for building this better world.

As this is being written (late in September), there are approximately 200,000 American workers out on strike. The newspapers are all in a lather about the "desperate" labor situation. One Indianapolis newspaper actually had a two-inch headline on page one one morning this week bemoaning the "critical" strike situation.

Let's just analyze the situation a little bit. The working force of the nation was around 55,000,000 just before Japan collapsed. With 200,000 on strike, it meant that less than one-half of one per cent of the working force was involved in a work stoppage. Was this desperate enough to merit page one headlines? The papers seemed to think so.

At the very same time—according to best statistics available—the total number of unemployed, due to cutbacks and war plant closures, was passing the 3,000,000 mark. Fifteen men were out of work through no fault of their own for every man who was on strike. Yet we found no single mention of unemployment in the papers that were visualizing America as doomed because one man in 200-plus was on strike. Perhaps it is just ignorance on our part, but ignoring fifteen men who are out of work through no fault of their own to weep and wail over the one man who is out of work through his own action seems a mighty funny way to build the "better world" we read so much about.

Strangely enough, about this very same time, too, the Department of Labor was just making public a report on wage conditions in the country. Shocking though it may seem, this report showed that 5,000,000 workers in the United States were last year being paid less than forty cents an hour—the statutory minimum for work covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The report even hinted that the figure is probably higher by now . The report further indicated that even in the manufacturing industries—which are supposed to pay the highest wages—2,500,000 were receiving less than sixty-five cents per hour.

Did the newspapers see any threat to a better world in the fact that five million workers were making less than forty cents an hour? Not so as you could notice. If there was any mention made of the Department of Labor report it was buried in a two inch article on page thirty-seven among the classified ads and financial news. Neither did the fact that 3,000,000 were out of work seem to trouble them particularly. On the other hand, the fact that 200,000 workers, many of them not connected with the labor movement, were on strike was interpreted as an impossible situation presaging ultimate doom if allowed to continue.

It takes no Einstein to figure out what sort of a game the papers are playing. Pending in Congress is the Burton-Ball-Hatch Bill, a measure aimed at emasculating unions. Unless strong public sentiment in support of the bill is whipped up, its chances of passage are very small. So it is no coincidence that the newspapers are apparently untroubled by the fact that 3,000,000 are unemployed or 5,000,000 are receiving less than forty cents an hour during a time when forty cents is scarcely equivalent to twenty cents in terms of pre-war purchasing power but thoroughly aroused and alarmed by the fact that 200,000 are on strike to better their lots. Rest assured that the newspapers will continue to froth at the mouth about strikes even if the number of men on strike drops to 200; at least so long as the Burton-Ball-Hatch Bill is pending before Congress.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

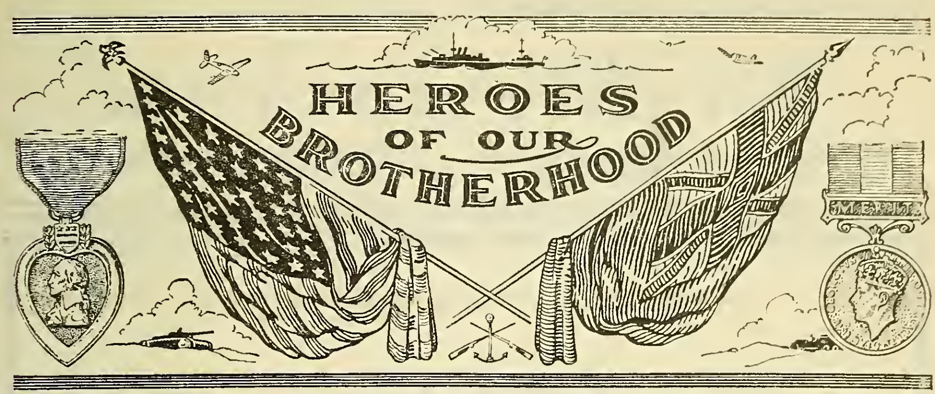
Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1945, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2587	Alexandria, La.	2863	Carlotta, Cal.
2013	Ada, Okla.	2030	St. Genevieve, Mo.
2022	Perryville, Mo.	2865	Gallena, N. Mex.
2023	St. Marys, W. Va.	3124	Cairo, Ill.


HEROES
OF OUR
BROTHERHOOD
MERIT

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

⁂

* * *

Killed In Action

*

Brother *Leo O. Le May,* Local No. 107, Worcester, Mass.

Brother *Louis F. Morris,* Local No. 1337, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

* * *

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother AXEL ANDERSON, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother H. C. ARMSTRONG, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother MATTHEW U. BLEAKLY, Local No. 347, Mattoon, Ill.
Brother OTTO C. BOERNER, Local No. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
Brother JACOB E. CADWALLADER, Local No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Brother J. C. CALHOUN, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother J. W. CHETWOOD, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother DARBY H. COON, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother JOSEPH CROTEAU, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother GRANT R. DIXON, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother GEORGE DOLBOW, Local No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Brother WM. S. DOLEMAN, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother A. M. (Cot) EDINGTON, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother CHARLES FAVOR, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother FREDERICK J. GRAHAM, Local No. 111, Lawrence, Mass.
Brother LELAND B. HAMILTON, Local No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Brother SAMUAL S. LUNDE, Local No. 1176, Fargo, N. D.
Brother RAY C. MANLEY, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother J. F. McREE, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother W. H. McVAY, Local No. 1337, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Brother ANTHONY REZZANI, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother PAUL ROSS, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother FRED E. SKOOG, Local No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Brother J. W. (Bud) TEAL, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother CHARLES A. ZWICKER, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Chicago Local Loses Revered Officer

The Editor:

With many regrets, we of Local Union No. 416, Chicago, accept the resignation of our respected Financial Secretary, R. O. "Bob" Behnke.

He has been a member of our Organization for over half a century, and during that stretch of time, he has never failed to respond to all requests, and to put forth every effort, which, in his opinion, would benefit the organization as a whole, or any individual member. We have profited greatly by our association with him.

It will be necessary for others to step in and carry on where he left off to guarantee continued success.

We hope that for many years, he will be able to enjoy the rest that he has earned and so richly deserves.

Fraternally yours,

Fred E. Weaver, Recording Secretary.

Cincinnati Local Honors Long-Time Member

The Editor:

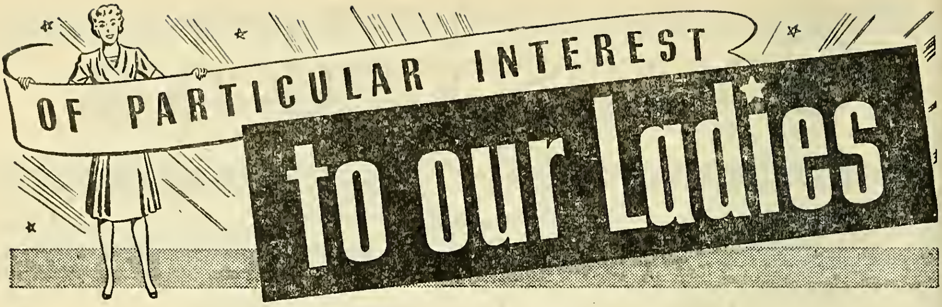
At the regular meeting of Local Union 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 9, 1945, we celebrated Brother William Arning's fifty-fifth anniversary of membership.

Brother Arning joined Local Union 4, on July 28, 1890, in St. Louis, Mo. He had previously gone on strike in his home town of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a nine hour day, a strike which lasted seven weeks. In 1891 he returned to Cincinnati and deposited his clearance card in Local Union 683. On August 2, 1898, he cleared into Local Union 2, of Cincinnati and remained there until November, 1905, when he transferred to Local Union 1602, at that time only a few months old.

At our little party for Brother Arning, he was commended for the interest he has always shown in the Brotherhood's affairs, and for the assistance and encouragement he has always given the Local's officers and members. He has held every office of the Local Union, and is now serving as Trustee and Vice President.

Fraternally yours,

John McElroy, Recording Secretary.



Kansas City, Mo., Ladies Finish Fine Year

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 122, Kansas City, Mo., reports. We held election of officers on June 25th. Our new officers are:

President, Faye Squires; Vice-President, Marjorie Hickerson; Recording Secretary, Elizabeth Behnke; Financial Secretary, Alice Squires; Treasurer, Anna Andregg; Conductor, Peggy Griswold; Warden, Elsie Anderson.

Our Trustee's are: Mrs. Vernon Gutridge, Mrs. Emma Osenburg, Mrs. Mildred Ward.

We held open installation on July 9th. Sister Josephine Anderson and her committee served refreshments to the men and their wives.

Our last year's sewing circle chairman and her committee turned in $300.00 to the Auxiliary at close of the sewing circle year. We presented the sewing circle chairman, Marie McCoy, with a gift in appreciation of her work. Our sewing circle will open again in September for the purpose of making money for the Auxiliary.

Mrs. May Higgins donated a comfort top and the sewing circle tacked it and the comfort was sent to the Carpenters' Home.

Mrs. Higgins was our Ways and Means chairman for the past year. She and her committee turned in $100.00.

We are proud to report that we now have $1400.00 in War Bonds. We feel that we have done well for a membership of 152 members.

We are looking forward to another enjoyable year.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Lewis, Scribe.

Lake Charles Auxiliary One of the Newest

The Editor:

I think we are the newest member of a large and wonderful sisterhood.

Our charter, No. 444, was installed Wednesday night, August 15, 1945, by his Honor the Mayor, Mr. T. C. Price, who is a charter member of Carpenters' Local Union No. 953, Lake Charles, La.

We are proud to be the only Auxiliary, as far as we know, in the state of Louisiana.

We have forty-five charter members and hope to really do our share in helping post-war unionism.

Until we have some real news to impart as to our progress, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

Billie J. Jones, Pres. Pro-tem.

Bremerton Local is Very Active

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 283, Bremerton, Washington, sends greetings to our sister Auxiliaries. We are always glad to hear from other Auxiliaries and thought you might like to hear what we are doing

Our biggest project for the year was to buy a bond for each member's son or daughter who is in the service. In order to get money for this we all donated and worked linens and pretties enough to fill a large clothes hamper and a small one. We sold tickets and raised $390.75, which helped a great deal toward our goal.

Several of our members have donated blood to the Naval Hospital, and at the present time we are working on afghans for the injured boys in the hospitals. Our president, Margaret Clausen, invited the Auxiliary to her home for lunch and an afternoon of knitting and crocheting, and each of our social activities are spent in this way also.

Our Auxiliary is very proud of the fact that the Washington State President of the Ladies' Auxiliaries, Mrs. Phyllis Haggbloom is a member of our Auxiliary. Our officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Margaret Clausen; Vice-President, Maude Schieber; Recording Secretary, Loraine Lichter; Financial Secretary, Marie Eskridge; Treasurer, Marie Clausen; Conductress, Mary Ricketts; Warden, Ona Cornell; Trustees, Gertrude Scott, Ethel Fleming, and Velma Walmutt; Member at Large, Eva McLeod, and Past President, Marguerite LaFontaine.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Loraine Lichter, Recording Secretary.

Toronto Starting Membership Drive

The Editor:

Now that the war has reached its long hoped for conclusion, Local 303, Toronto, really intends to get down to the business of organization.

We intend to make a special effort this Fall and Winter to increase our numbers. We hope to do this by making special appeals at the meetings of the several locals in Toronto. If this is not effective, we intend to send a special letter direct to the wives of the members, and in order to do this we hope to obtain the assistance of the Brotherhood Secretaries. We realize that employment conditions and all the regulations of National Selective Service have placed added burdens on these Secretaries and that it will be difficult for them to find time to help us. However, we are sure that their good nature will prevail and that they will assist their Auxiliary to the greatest possible extent.

Our Bazaar, which is our big event of the year, will be held on November 22nd, at the Sons' of England Hall, 2 Berti St. A quilt has been made by our members, and it will be raffled. In spite of all the difficulties in getting wool and other material, there will be many fine things for sale.

We sincerely hope that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters will continue to prosper and increase in numbers, so that the increase will bring it to the point where the ideals of its founder will be the accomplishment of today.

Fraternally yours,

(Mrs.) Ida M. Taylor, Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 205

The first tool, perhaps, that most of us have used, even before we took up carpentry, is the jack knife. While the jack knife is universally used, it is a tool that no carpenter can afford to be without, and for that reason it should be classified as a carpenter's tool.

Fig. 1 shows a jack knife with two blades. The large blade has the right kind of point for use in marking, which is still practical in mortising for hardware, especially when the wood is stained. In such cases, a good mark made with a knife point can be found with a chisel by slipping the point over the surface until it catches in the groove made by the knife. The small blade we are showing is more nearly suitable for sharpening pencils and for coping small moldings. Any knife that a carpenter carries, should be of good quality and workmanship in every way, and it should always be sharp.

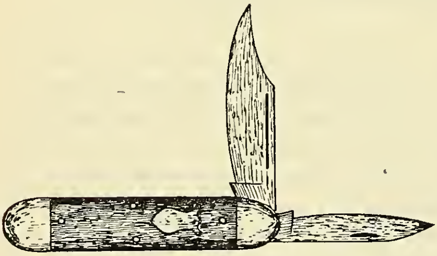


Fig. 1

Fig. 2 shows, at A, two views of a round pencil, used by carpenters, which is well sharpened. To the left we show the needle-point sharpening, and to the right we have a side view of a chisel point—the view to the left is the same as the edge view of the chisel point. At B we have two views of a flat carpenter's pencil, sharpened for use in finishing. The point of this pencil is necessarily a chisel point, a side view of which is shown to the left, and an edge view to the right.

The best way to get a good pencil point for finishing is to cut the wood with a sharp knife to the shape shown by the illustrations, and then finish the point by rubbing the pencil on sandpaper—rather fine sandpaper should be used, but not too fine.

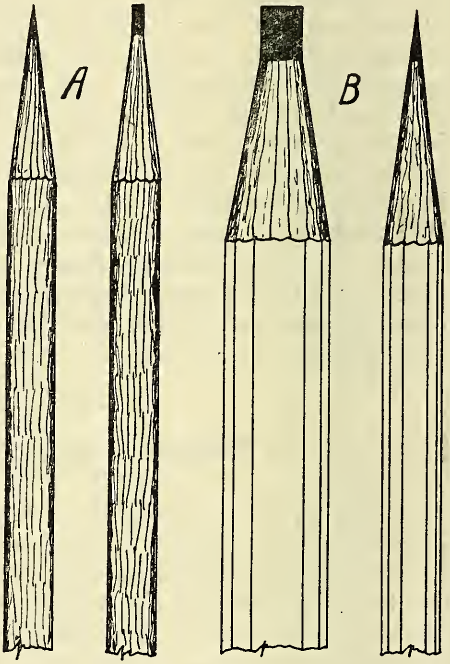


Fig. 2

Fig. 3, a, shows to the left a point on a round pencil suitable for outside finishing, and to the right a point for rough work, while at B, we have the flat pencil sharpened for both outside finishing and for rough work.

The hardness of the lead, necessarily must depend on the kind of work the pencil is to be used for. On finishing, we like a rather hard pencil, but not so hard that it will dent the surface of the wood in marking. For rough work the pencil should be of about the same hardness as for finishing. But if you are going to do marking on concrete, then get the hardest pencil that you can buy, for concrete wears down a pencil point almost as fast as a grinding stone.

Fig. 4, A, shows two views of poorly sharpened round pencils, while at B, we have two views of a poorly sharpened flat pencil. The examples we are showing of poorly sharpened pencils, represent a putting together of many poorly sharpened pencils—they are hardly exaggerations of the worst sharpened pencils that we have seen. This statement can also be applied, in reverse order, to the examples of well-sharpened pencils that we are showing.

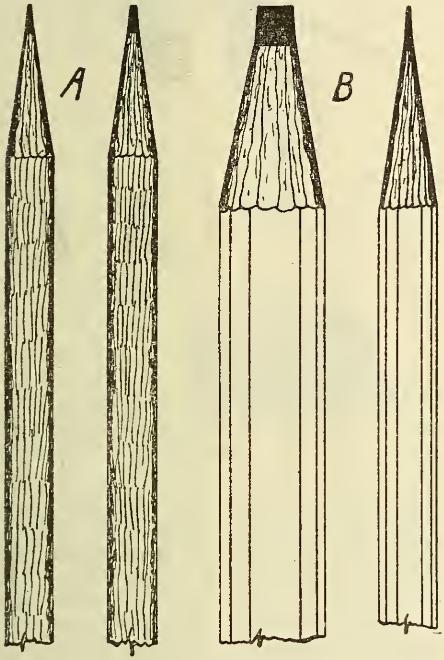


Fig. 3

Fig. 5 shows how to hold a cake of carpenter's chalk in the hand while chalking a line. The line passes over the surface of the chalk somewhat as shown, which is manipulated with the thumb in such a manner that it will roll and slip over the surface of the

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chalk, while at the same time the cake of chalk is gradually being turned in the hand so that the surface will wear down evenly. This trick must be practiced in order to become an expert chalker.

Fig. 6, to the left, shows what usually happens when a beginner chalks a line; that is, he carries the cake of chalk along, letting the line slip over it and wear deep grooves into the chalk —four such grooves are shown, shaded, on the cake. Six or seven more such chalkings would cut the cake into small pieces that would be of little value, if not worthless. Besides that, such chalking seldom fills the line with chalk uniformly. To the right the dotted lines indicate how the cake of chalk is worn down gradually when the chalking is done properly. At the bottom, shaded, we show a small part of the cake left, which can still be used until it is practically worn out.

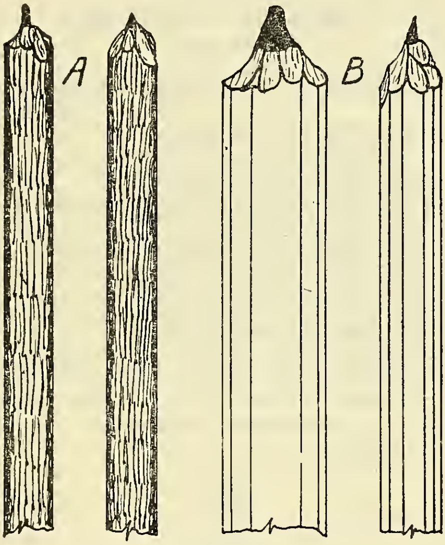

Fig. 4

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Fig. 7, the upper drawing, shows how to snap a line. While this might seem simple, there are certain rules that must be observed, if the best results are to be obtained. If possible, the chalk line should extend a little beyond the points to which the line is to run. If one end is fastened, as to a nail, a loop should be made on the end of the line, by means of which the line can be hooked onto the nail. The line should be stretched tight, but not too tight. If the line is stretched too tight, the chalk dust flies out before the line strikes the surface to be lined. A line that is properly snapped, will throw the chalk dust forward when it strikes an object, making a straight line. The diagram shown at the bottom and a little to the right,

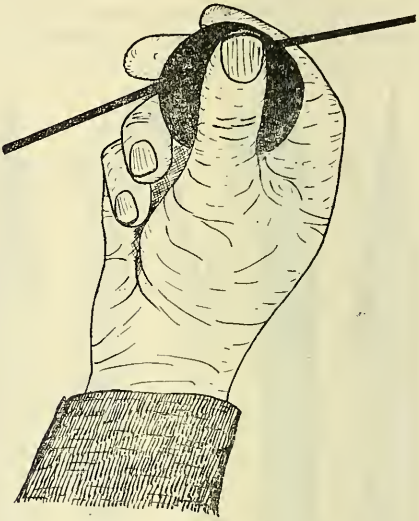

Fig. 5

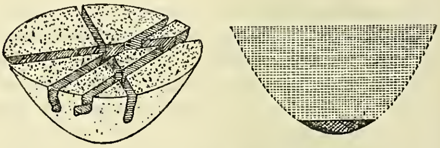

Fig. 6

gives a sort of formula for snapping a line. In this case the line is 12 feet long—the arrow indicates that the greater part of the line is not shown. In snapping a line that is approximately 12 feet long, reach out about 12 inches and pull up the line about 5 inches, as shown on the diagram, and let it snap. If the line were about 30 feet long, then you would reach out about 30 inches to snap the line. The proportion would be 1 inch to every foot. In reaching out 12 inches to snap the line, let us say, pull it up from 4 to 5 inches, which would make the proportions from 4 to 5 inches, to every 12 inches. If you reached out 24 inches, on that basis, the line would have to be pulled up from 8 to 10 inches. The figures in these rules should be taken as being approximate. The purpose is to prevent pulling the line up to the breaking point, which never gives the best results. Another thing, when a line is snapped, it should be snapped straight at the line where you want the chalk line. For example, when you are ready to snap a line, pull it straight away from where the chalk line is to come—do not pull it to one side or to the other, for in so doing you will not get a straight chalk line. It will take a little practice to do this perfectly, but it can be done.

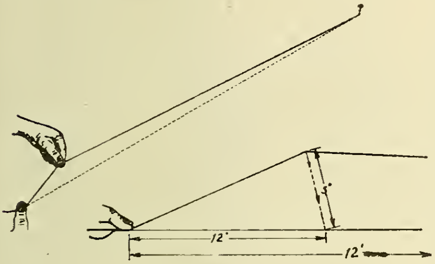

Fig. 7

What Happened

On a certain job a large concrete beam for some reason sagged after much of the concrete had been poured into it. The man who discovered it told the foreman, who in turn sent a man to the beam with a sledge hammer to wedge up the shores enough to straighten out the beam. There wasn't anything wrong about orders the foreman

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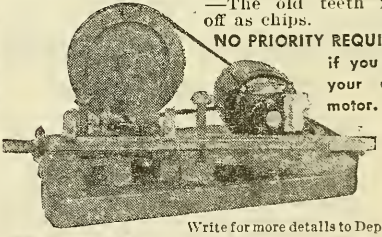

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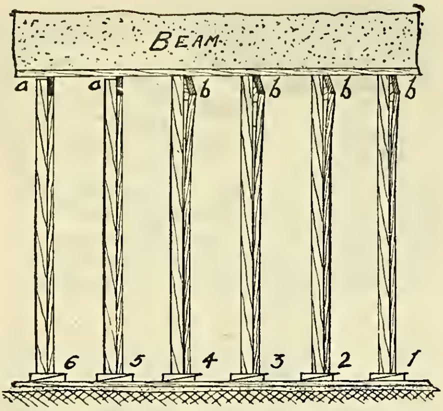

Fig. 1

gave, but the man he sent did not understand how the wedging-up should be done, and this is what happened:

When the man came to the place, the T-heads of the shores were like the two to the left, marked a, a, Fig. 1. But instead of driving the wedges under each shore just a little, and then a little more, and so on in order to lift the sagging beam little by little, he drove the wedges under shore number 1 as far as he thought was necessary to line the beam, then number 2 the same, and number 3 and number 4. But the

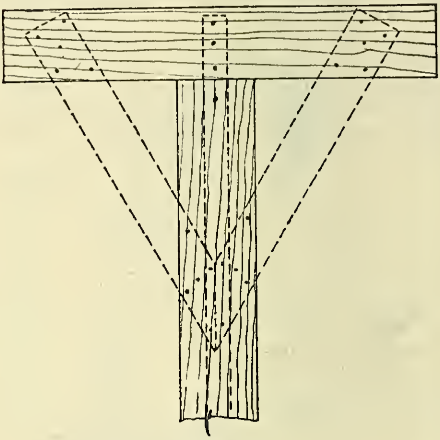

Fig. 2

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beam wasn't straightened—what happened is shown at b, b, b, b—the T-heads of the shores buckled.

In order to straighten sagging concrete beams when they are being poured, the wedging should be done little at a time on all of the shores that need it, until the beam is straight, and that will prevent the results shown at the b's in Fig. 1. But even with that kind of wedging, the T-heads should be reinforced with braces, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. On light work unbraced T-heads might do, but they should never be left without braces for heavy beams.

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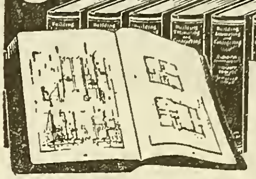

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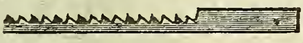
No. 1		15
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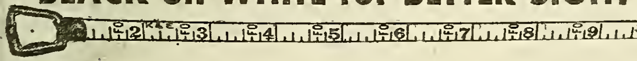

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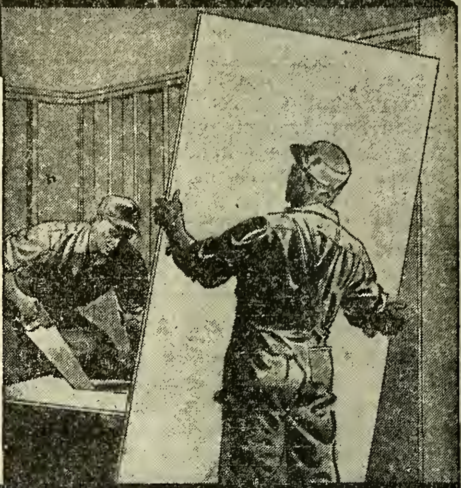

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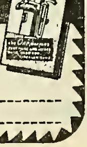

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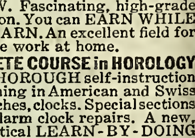

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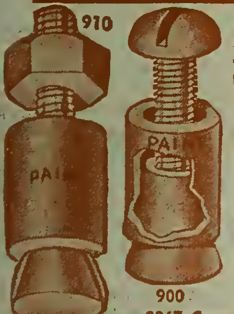
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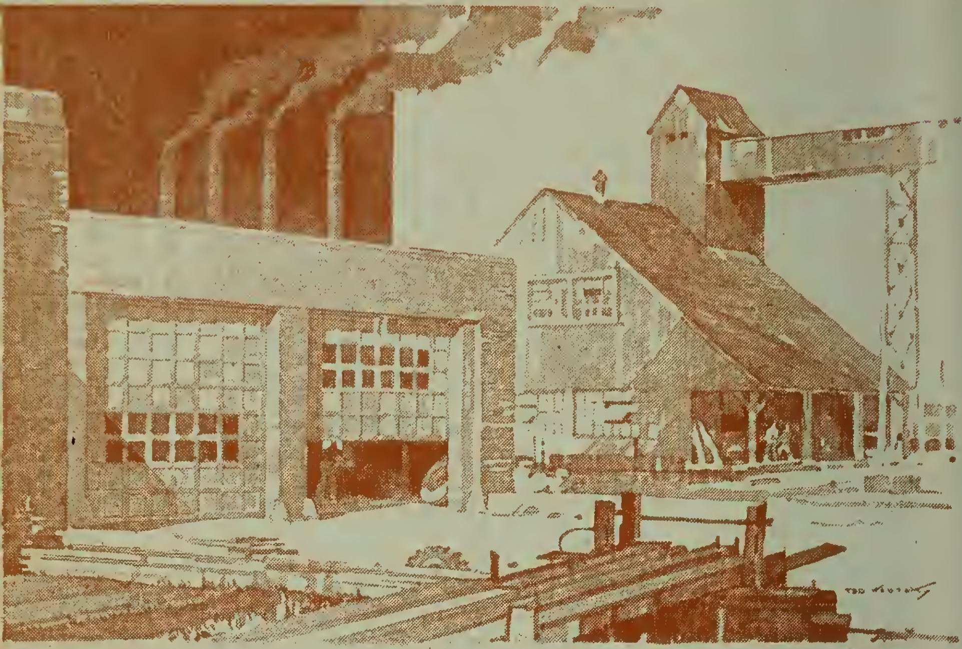

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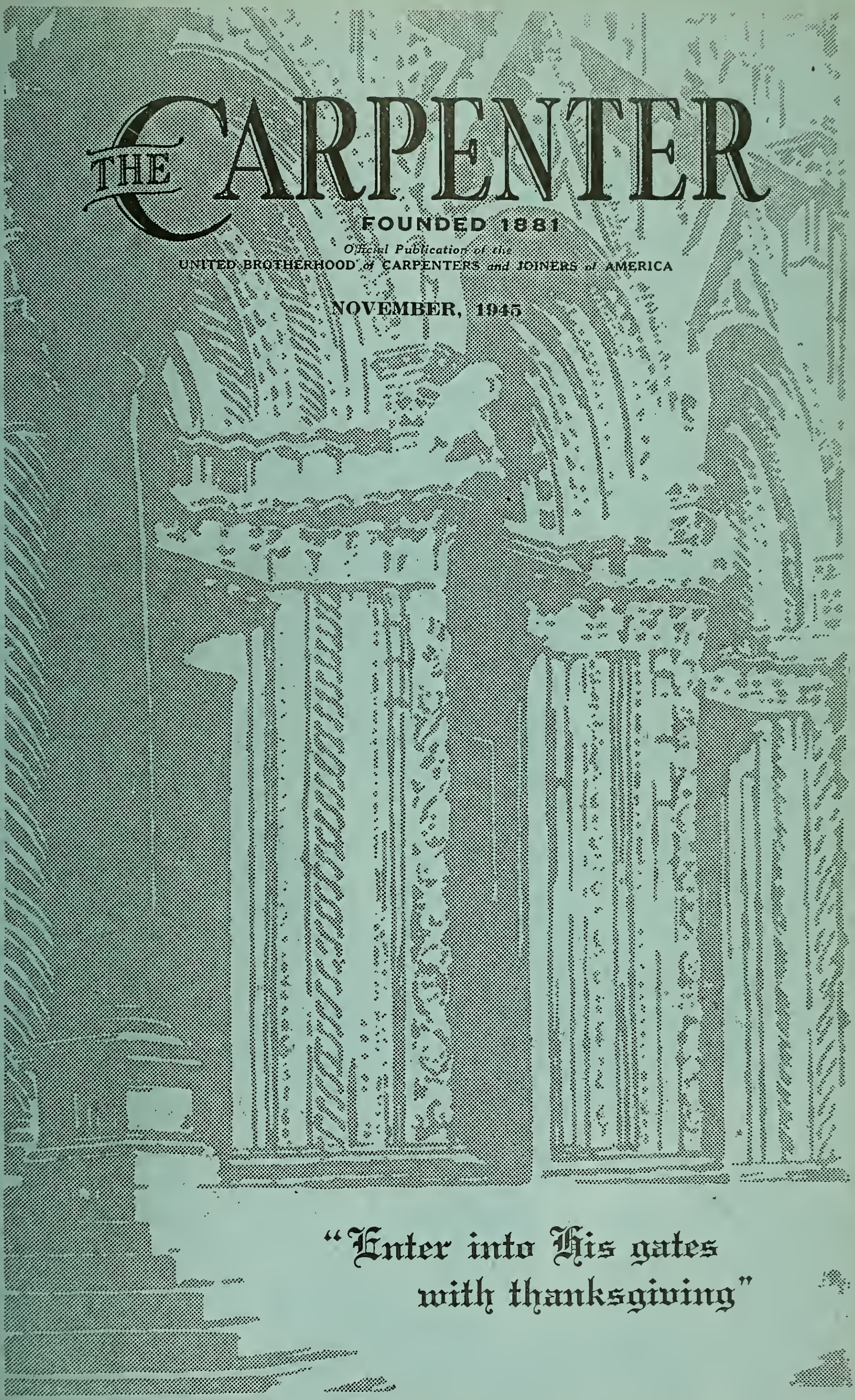

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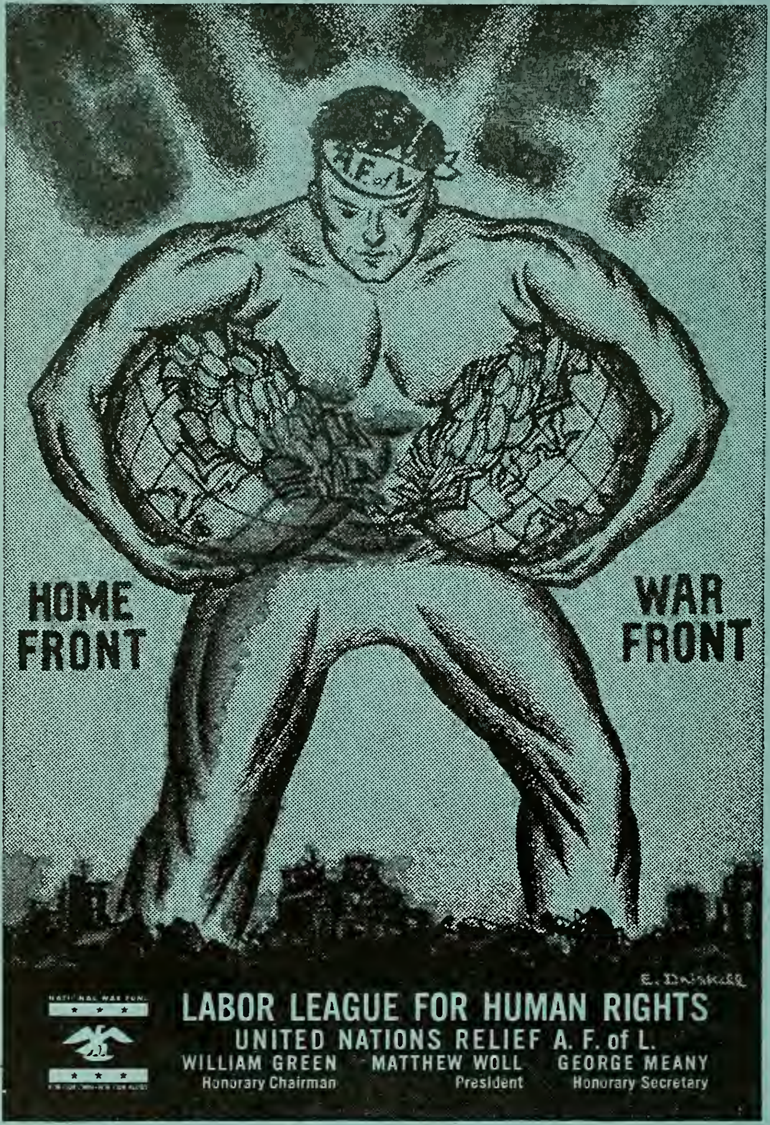
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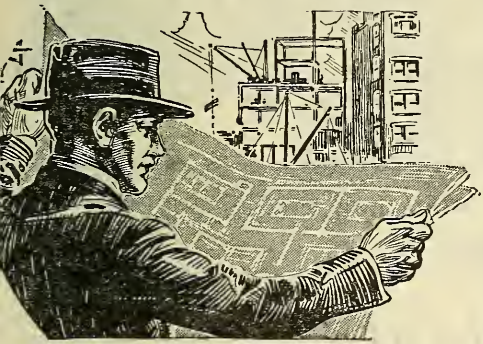

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FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXV—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1945

One Dollar Per Year
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★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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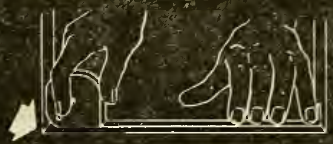

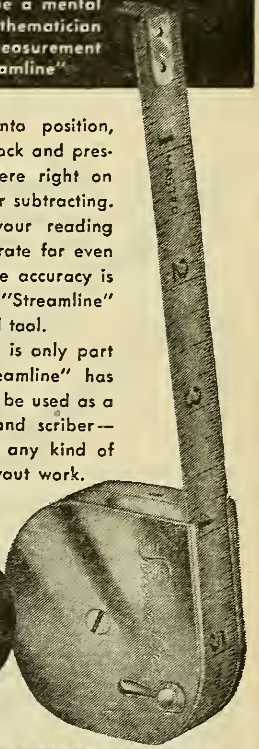

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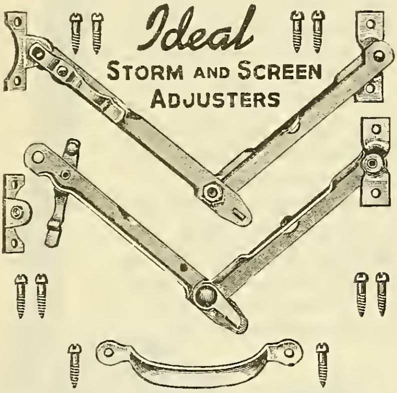

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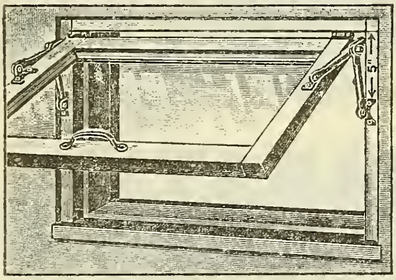

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Industrial peace will come from labor-management cooperation, not government edicts, researchers find.

Bargaining, Not Controls

AS AMERICA swings into peacetime production, labor and management should be given the fullest possible freedom—and responsibility—for working out their own collective bargaining agreements with a minimum of government intervention.

This recommendation, issued as the country looks forward to President Truman's labor management and government conference called for November 5, was made public by a special Labor Committee appointed by the Twentieth Century Fund. The Committee, which has been making a long-term survey of collective bargaining practices in this country, is headed by William H. Davis, former chairman of the National War Labor Board, and the membership includes a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, official representatives of labor groups, labor economists, government officials and "public" representatives.

On the basis of its investigations, the Twentieth Century Fund's Committee observes: "It is an idle dream to assume that, with the coming of peace, ... government intervention in the affairs of managements and unions will now automatically cease....The extent of government participation in collective bargaining will wax or wane in direct ratio to the success of voluntary action by managements and unions....

"Even those services of necessity carried on by government should be handled not by administrators alone, but those directly affected must be allowed to share in the formulation of policy. ... Both managements and unions can at times contribute immeasurably to the success of government action by sharing directly in administration."

A strongly worded statement of principles to which all members of the group have signed their names says: "The Committee believes that collective bargaining aims are best achieved when government action on the myriad details of the management-union relationship has been reduced to a minimum. The more employers and employes depend upon bargaining by equal parties to achieve a practical compromise on wages, hours and work conditions, the more firmly rooted become the self-disciplines and the obligations to find solutions among themselves rather than to ask for solutions ready-made."

As specific machinery to aid in carrying out such general principles, the Fund's Committee suggests that with the coming of peace "voluntary mediation boards, composed equally of management, labor and public representatives be established within every sizable community."

These community mediation boards would operate on a purely voluntary basis and might "adjudicate industrial disputes in their areas, and perhaps even be empowered by the parties at interest to engage in final and binding arbitration rules." The boards would supplement federal and state mediation agencies.

The Fund's Committee says: "Personnel for these boards can be drawn from chambers of commerce, local unions, state commissions of labor, civic and educational bodies, the panels of the American Arbitration Association, as well as from among those who served on War Labor Board subdivisions."

The Committee believes "the very existence of these boards would tend to encourage localized, as against federal, settlement of management-labor controversy; to reverse the centralizing trends of submitting to Washington issues that can be more effectively decided in the local community." However, the Committee recommends that "any such voluntary mediation boards foster as much industrial self-government as possible by not trying to impose details, or to deal with questions which should be directly negotiated by management and the union."

To supplement these community boards, which would deal with all industries in a given community, the Committee believes each of the larger industries in the country might take some action. "To further encourage industrial self-government with its accent upon a 'settle among ourselves' approach, the Committee suggests that a second type of voluntary mediation board, to be composed of management and labor representatives, be established within each industry. The personnel for these boards, which would exclude any public representation at all, would be drawn from employer and employe organizations other than those directly involved in a dispute."

Commenting on attitudes necessary to make such suggestions workable, the Committee says: "Necessarily, before collective bargaining can become a tool for industrial self-government, it must be actively affirmed, rather than merely accepted, by busines as well as by labor and government as the keystone in all relations between management and workers."

Following out this thought, the Twentieth Century Fund's Labor Committee recommends that "employers within an industry associate themselves into organizations designed to negotiate with unions, not to combat them." The Committee points to British practices along these lines and notes the absence in America of any national organization of employers, as such, which might take in all industries and concern itself exclusively with industrial relations.

The Committee says: "Because with rare exceptions, we lack any such employer alignment, our bargaining is widely collective, with some notable exceptions, only on the part of one side—labor.

"In the absence of a prototype of the British arrangement for employer bargaining or pending its establishment, the Committee therefore recommends the formation of a national management-union council on collective bargaining. Representation on this council would be drawn from the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the major labor organizations. The council would constantly examine collective bargaining agreements and methods in order to serve as a central clearing house for disseminating practices found especially efficient in pushing production, making jobs more secure, and promoting a spirit of collaboration between managements and unions."

The Monopoly Evil

By **JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY**
U. S. Senator from Wyoming

★ ★ ★

MONOPOLY is the sure and certain road to socialism. When a small group of individuals acquires the power to control a branch of industry and uses that power to regulate production and prices for greater private profit, the condition created results in the demand for the expansion of government authority.

Private monopoly, which is concerned only with profit for the monopolists, always results in denying opportunities for profit and even for employment to those who are outside the group favored by the monopoly.

When that happens the people on the outside inevitably turn to government.

An individual cannot fight monopoly, much less compete with it, so those who are deprived of opportunity or of jobs turn to political power for redress of their grievances against economic power. This is what happened in Germany and Russia and is now happening in England. It can happen here unless, understanding what monopoly means, we make up our minds not to permit it to obtain a stranglehold upon the production and distribution of the goods which the people need for purposes of living.

In our time monopoly is more dangerous than ever before. It has always been a problem in human history, but in the past when people found their development hampered by monopolistic interests of any kind they could always move on to some other area. To the uninhabited continents came people seeking new opportunities to develop their own economic welfare. That is why the United States was founded; that is why it grew and prospered. It was because we had more opportunity here than the people of any other country ever had before that we raised the standard of living here higher than it had ever reached in any other nation.

But there are no uninhabited countries left to which to emigrate, and we have lived to see the time when the things that people want and use can be produced, for the most part, only by organized groups, rather than by individuals. For example, the airplane is one of the most important instruments of our time. No individual can build a plane all by himself. Planes can be produced only by large organizations of men and of capital, and since they can travel through the air at a speed greater than that at which any bird ever flew, they help create conditions which are altogether beyond the power of any local community to regulate in the public interest.

What is true of airplanes is true of all the instruments by which modern men travel and communicate with one another.

It is this change from an individual economy, which existed when the United States was formed, to an organized economy that is at the root of the modern problem of living. The big industrial and commercial organizations of the world have dominated all trade and commerce. They have frequently entered into worldwide combinations by which, without the knowledge of government, they controlled the production and the price of many kinds of commodities that the people needed.

Because organization is so all-important in our time, a few big units capable of manufacturing the things we needed for war did most of our industrial production. More than 70 per cent of all war contracts went to a hundred corporations.

It may be acknowledged that they did a good job. It may be acknowledged that, working through them, we outproduced the whole world. But the important fact is that this degree of concentration of economic power in a few groups necessarily deprives the individual of a large portion of his economic freedom.

The monopoly with which we are primarily concerned is not necessarily the control of a particular industry but one small group, as the aluminum industry has been controlled by Alcoa. It is the concentration of economic power in a few hands in such a manner that opportunity is denied to those who do not enjoy the favor of the small group in control of the concentrated power. When authority is concentrated in a few hands in the economic field, political concentration will speedily follow.

This was clearly illustrated in the rubber industry a few years ago when the governments of Great Britain and Holland entered into an agreement by which they fixed the price the people of America had to pay for natural rubber. When this commodity was cut off by the war we were forced to undertake the manufacture of synthetic rubber here in the United States by the government.

So here we have a simple story: first, rubber was produced by plantation owners in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies; then, to control the trade and make America pay a profit to the plantation owners, the governments of Great Britain and Holland established a government cartel or monopoly. Here in the United States, because of the war, we established a government monopoly for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Obviously, no matter what we think about monopoly and no matter whether it is private monopoly or public monopoly, we have to do something about it. We have to decide whether we want to live under a system whereby the production and distribution of the things we use in our daily living are to be carried on by private managers, on the one hand, or public managers, on the other; or whether we want to reestablish a system in which the individual has a chance to provide for his own needs.

Where the industry is so complex that an individual cannot carry it on by himself, then we have to decide how to make the managers of such an industry, whether private or public, responsible to the people whose lives are affected by their decisions.

National Socialism was successfully established by Hitler in Germany because none of the business leaders, none of the labor leaders, none of the political leaders of that nation had succeeded in adjusting the lives of the individual German citizen to the organized monopolies and cartels which had restricted opportunity and created unemployment.

The voters of Britain have decided to experiment with the socialistic program by which the government is to take over complete management of certain industries. In Russia the Communists are certain that individuals can no longer run their own economic lives and so the state is in complete charge there.

This is the product of monopoly.

If we in America wish to travel another road, we must begin to make up our minds about it. The whole theory of government in the United States is based upon the belief that the people are the supreme authority, that they are and of right ought to be in full charge of their political affairs and of their economic affairs. That is the meaning of democracy. The people govern themselves.

One thing is certain—people who are not free enough to support themselves cannot be free enough to govern themselves. People who cannot support themselves are dependent upon forces outside themselves. Dependent people cannot be independent.

There is only one way to preserve democracy and that is by making our economic organizations, as well as our political organizations, conform to the principle of democracy—namely, that the people govern.

Since arbitrary government has been the product of arbitrary economic systems—that is to say, of monopolistic systems—the first step in the preservation of free economy and a free government is to eliminate monopoly.

Despite all our efforts, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law may once again be tortuously interpreted against labor organizations.

We cannot rest on our oars. We can and will continue to fight on to maintain our human and democratic rights. We will always carry on as free men and free women in America.—*The Federationist*

Pres. Hutcheson to Attend Govt. Conference

General President William L. Hutcheson has been appointed one of eight delegates to represent the American Federation of Labor at President Truman's labor-management conference which is scheduled to get under way in Washington, D. C., on November 5. Prime concern of the conference will undoubtedly be the establishment of an overall nationwide labor policy to supercede the extensive wartime controls exerted over industrial relations by the government since Pearl Harbor. Serving on the AFL committee with President Hutcheseon will be: Dan Tobin, president, International Teamsters; Bill Green, president, AFL; George Meany, Secretary, AFL; Harry C. Bates, president, Bricklayers; George Harrison, president, Railway Clerks; Matthew Woll, president, Photo-engravers; Dave Dubinsky, president, Ladies Garment Workers.

The remainder of the representatives to the conference—to number about fifty in all—will come from business associations, chambers of commerce, and other labor organizations.

PLANE GOSSIP

IT SOUNDS LIKE DOUBLE-TALK

The president of a certain southern college is deaf, a condition which certain wily students, arriving late for classes, have learned to employ to their advantage.

Raising his voice on certain words and lowering it on others, a student will proclaim: "I am sorry I was late this morning. I wish I could say that "THE BUS BROKE DOWN—but I can't."

"As the bus broke down," the president replies, "you are excused."

It seems to us that certain "friends of labor" in Congress are employing the same technique as the college students; they bear down hard when they are proclaiming their great love for labor but they vote no in a subdued but firm voice every time some labor-sponsored measure comes up for action on Capitol Hill.

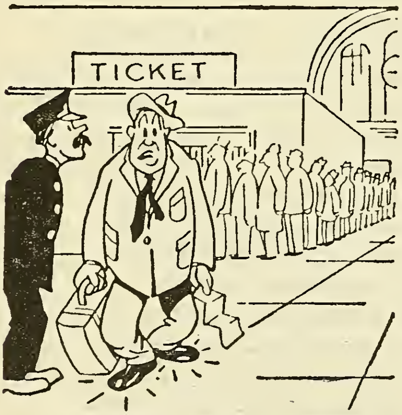
★ ★ ★

OVERLOOKING THE BIG POINTS

A Metropolitan symphony orchestra had given a special performance in a small New England town. It was a new experience for many of the inhabitants. The next day some of the old-timers, gathered around the stove in the general store, were expressing their opinions of the concert.

"Well, all I got to say," commented one old character with finality, "is that was a danged long way to bring that bass drum to bang it only wunst."

And that's the way it is with some workers insofar as unionism is concerned. The union can raise their wages, improve their conditions and protect their job rights, but let it fall down just once on some minor detail they propose and right away they start kicking and knocking.



Yes, I was going home for the week end, but I just got my ticket, and now it's time to go back to work. It's Monday morning.

★ ★ ★

FAIR WARNING

Even the sponsors of the notorious Smith-Connally Bill are now disowning it and asking for its repeal; which bears out all the predictions labor made when the bill was being ballyhooed in Congress. The situation reminds us of a certain college professor who wrote a play that got a trial on Broadway. The play was so bad it failed to last out its opening week. However, after the opening night one of the professor-author's students asked him how the first performance went off.

"Oh, it was all right," retorted the professor. "After the first act, the audience was silent, but being a guest I applauded respectfully. By the time the second act was over, most of the audience was fidgeting, but I remained seated out of respect to the author. Before the third act was half over, however, the play got so bad I went to the box office, bought a ticket, mingled with the standing room audience and began hissing with the rest."

Well, labor is here and now warning all concerned that similar results will ensue if the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill is enacted.

★ ★ ★

JOE COULD KNOW

"The way to remain a woman's ideal," comments our old friend Joe Paup, Oracle of Coyote Canyon, "is to die a bachelor."

TIME MAKES A DIFFERENCE

If old age doesn't kill them off before then, the Allies are going to start trying big shot war criminals sometime. The way the attitude of our Brass Hats has been changing toward these human vultures reminds us of a story a southern senator used to tell.

Up in Sand Mountain in Alabama a traveling salesman chatting with a storekeeper remarked that he was a native of Kaufman County, Texas.

"By gum," interrupted a store loafer who overheard him, "I come from thar myself. Do you know a man thar by the name of John Watkins?"

"Yes, I do," the salesman replied.

"Wal," said the loafer, "when you git back home I wish you'd look John up for me and tell him I'm doing mighty poorly. Farm's mortgaged, crops has been bad, and I don't believe I'm going to be able to raise and educate my children. Tell him if he's ever going to help me, now's the time."

"Sorry to hear you're doing so badly, my friend," remarked the salesman sympathetically. "Have a drink."

When the drink began to take effect, the impoverished farmer said, "So you know my brother John out in Texas?"

"Yes," replied the salesman.

"Wal, when you git back just tell him I'm making a good living and gitting along first-rate."

Late in the evening the drummer met the loafer coming out of the local gin mill. By then the fellow was really mellow.

"Ain't you the gentleman that knows my brother in Texas?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"Wal, say, when you git back to Kaufman County I want you to look him up and tell him if he needs anything jest call on me."

★ ★ ★

ELIMINATE THE NEGATIVE

We see by the papers that some of the bureaus in Washington are undertaking a campaign to get directive orders and edicts written in the kind of English ordinary people can understand. It's about time. For years all the decisions handed down from Washington have been full of words like 'optimum," "ancillary," etc. Even the lawyers couldn't always decide what they meant. A bureaucrat couldn't call a grindstone a grindstone; he had to describe it as "a device in which, by means of a pedal attachment, a fulcrum lever converts a vertical reciprocal motion into a circular movement. The principle part of the machine is a huge disc that revolves in a vertical plane. Power is applied through the axis of the disc and the work is done on the periphery."

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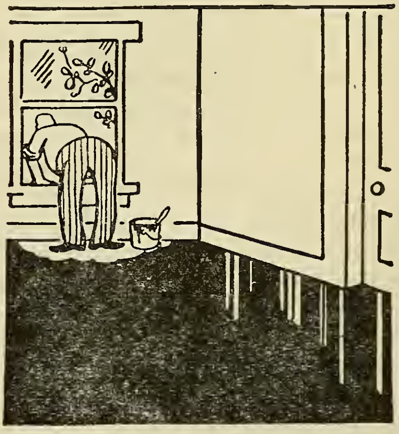
ONCE TOO OFTEN

Last month McArthur and his unbeatable doughboys took over in Japan, thus ending the Nips' ambitious dreams of empire. In the last fifty years the Japs spit in the face of destiny and gradually clawed their way westward and southward. Through treacherous attacks they acquired Korea and Manchuria and a host of Pacific islands. But they weren't satisfied. They wanted still more, and now they wind up with nothing.

They sort of remind us of the boy with his new bicycle. Down the street he came pell mell. "Look, Ma," he shouted passing his house, "no hands." A moment later he came around the block again. "Look, Ma," he shouted again, "no feet." A very short while later down the street he came once more, this time carrying the remains of his wheel draped over his shoulders. "Look, Ma," he observed in a very subdued voice, "no teeth."



HEY! MARY! Find a ladder and bring it to the bedroom window!!

Vets, Labor on Common Ground

★ ★ ★

AFL President William Green invited the nation's veterans to join hands with labor and "carry on the good fight together" for economic progress and lasting peace.

Speaking before the 46th annual encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, he emphasized that war veterans and workers "are in the same boat," that their interests are tied closely together and that "their hopes for the future of America and the world point in the same direction." He added:

"Let me say here and now, with all the emphasis at my command that anyone who tries to divide labor and the veterans and to set them against each other is an enemy of American democracy."

Taking up foreign policy, Mr. Green said:

"First of all, the American Federation of Labor is thoroughly convinced that the war just ended must be the last war. Unless war is abolished, civilization will be. No country is any longer safe from attack. Science has shrunk the world. Time and space have been diminished. Atomic bombs and jet propulsion have made all previous forms of destruction look puny.

"The next Pearl Harbor will not only be the beginning of a war but the end of it as well. That's why we dare not risk any future Pearl Harbors. We must take the lead in the formation of a United Nations Organization much stronger than the one already formulated, which will effectively banish for all time the use of armed force in the settlement of any international disputes.

"That's where labor stands and we are confident that the veterans, who know the horrors of war, stand with us on this issue.

"Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor cannot see how lasting peace is possible except upon a firm basis of international justice. We think it is completely shameful that some of the nations which made such idealistic pledges during the war are now behaving like greedy spoilsmen.

"This is no time for petty bickering, for appeasement or for seeking temporary advantages. The failure of the council of foreign ministers in London to agree on equitable solutions of European problems fills us with dread of the future. We call upon our government to restore these negotiations to a higher plane, to reinspire our allies with the noble objectives for which we fought and to insist that America will not subscribe to any decision which is not based upon justice and equity.

"We trust that the veterans of this war will join us in that policy."

Turning to domestic issues, Mr. Green told the veterans:

"As we face the future in our

own land, labor is resolved on building a bigger and better America. Science and invention have opened up new frontiers and new opportunities for our people that offer greater promise than the pioneers foresaw.

"We cannot be satisfied with going back to the so-called good old days. We remember that in those days a large proportion of our people lacked enough to eat, lived in slums or shacks and were unable to protect and preserve their children's health and provide proper care and adequate education. Too many people in our country still suffer from such conditions.

"To boast about high American standards of living at a time when these standards are denied to many millions of Americans is a pitiful mockery of intelligence.

"These achievements are possible in the immediate future if we but realize that man is the master and not the slave of the machine. We must put human rights not only upon a par but above and beyond property rights. We must establish an economy with a conscience.

"America has the resources, the know-how and the productive capacity to raise living standards far higher than any hitherto enjoyed."

Discussing the special problems of veterans, Mr. Green declared:

"Organized labor has supported and will continue to give its full backing to legislation designed to provide better employment, educational and business opportunities for the men mustered out of uniform.

"Our unions welcome ex-servicemen into membership and waive initiation fees for them. Those who were members of unions before entering the armed forces, will find that they have been kept in good standing during their absence without payment of dues and that their job seniority rights have been protected by union contracts.

"The American Federation of Labor agrees wholeheartedly with veterans' organizations that the seniority of men who left jobs to join the armed forces accumulated during their service.

"With respect to veterans who never held a job before, the issue is in doubt, due to the complexities of industry and the seniority system itself and labor will welcome a decision by Congress clarifying the varied interpretations of the Selective Service Act's provisions on this subject.

"I want you to know that labor does not oppose and will not oppose a practical solution of this difficulty which will protect the rights of servicemen and keep the seniority system from being destroyed."

◆

DUBINSKY IS ELECTED AFL VICE PRESIDENT

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was elected unanimously thirteenth Vice President of the American Federation of Labor by the Executive Council at its Cincinnati meeting.

Mr. Dubinsky, who served in the Executive Council from 1934 to 1936, will fill the seat left vacant by the death of Edward Flore, late president of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers.

He was named to serve as one of the AFL delegates to the forthcoming Labor-Industry Conference in Washington.

Building tradesmen used third of a billion feet of lumber erecting atom bomb plants

A-BOMBS TOOK THE LUMBER

By ROBERT TURNER, NLMA

THE MAN who wondered during the war why he couldn't find a couple of boards to patch his porch, can blame at least part of his troubles on the atom bomb and be glad. Construction of the two great production centers in Tennessee and Washington drained 360,000,000 board feet of lumber from the market, and only the elect few who bore the awful secret knew where it went.

According to Major General Leslie R. Groves, commander of the Manhattan Engineer District, the code name for the atom bomb project, 120,000 were employed in the undertaking at the peak. Besides workshops and offices, it was necessary to create from scratch model industrial cities at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Richland, Washington . . . complete from drug stores to churches. There were also extensive installations at the Pacific island base which was the jump-off point for atomizing Japan.

Virtually all types of construction lumber and some hardwoods were represented in the total but, naturally, the bulk of that used in Oak Ridge was southern pine produced by a number of southern mills. Also, some 35,000,000 square feet of plywood were used for housing alone. Used lumber was salvaged for shipping surplus material and equipment from the jobs.

About 20 per cent of the lumber was produced on the open market and 80 per cent through the auction system conducted by the Central Procuring Agency which purchased lumber for all the war services and agencies. As an aid to secrecy, lumber destined for Oak Ridge was consigned to Elza and Blair, Tennessee, two "whistle stops" nearby.

The town of Oak Ridge, erected on a 59,000-acre, ninety-square-mile reservation in a sparsely populated area 18 miles west of Knoxville, had a population of 75,000 . . . fifth largest city in Tennessee. At the peak 47,000 construction workers were engaged in building it, reaching a rate of 1,000 buildings per month.

The plant comprises 425 buildings. The two-story, main office building is 664 feet long with seven wings.

The model industrial town is equipped with all the essentials of life by American standards. Three hundred miles of roads and 55 miles of railroad serve the reservation. Buses on the area number 350, while an additional 400 operate off the area to carry non-resident workers to and from their homes. From July, 1944, through June, 1945, area buses carried 22,252,479 passengers.

The residential area includes 9,000 homes, 5,000 trailers, 114 apartments in three buildings, 90 dormitories housing 13,000, and barracks for 16,000. Also, about 1,000 demountable dwellings were moved to Oak Ridge from other war projects, and 204 farm houses within the reservation were taken over as well as several rural schools.

The homes are attractively arranged and well-spaced on good-sized lots. The majority are equipped with electric ranges, water heaters, and refrigerators. Rentals range from $22 to $75 per month; apartments from $30 to $50, dormitory accommodations $10 to $15, and trailers $15. Utility buildings (baths, etc.) are provided at the trailer camps.

Roughly 50 per cent of the workers live in houses and apartments; 21 per cent in dormitories; 21 per cent in trailers, and 8 per cent in hutments.

Community facilities include five churches. a library of 9,000 books, a high school and nine elementary schools in which a faculty of 317 teachers serve 11,000 pupils. Cost of the schools ran to $3,700,000. The 300-bed hospital cost $1,000,000 and the dental clinic $92,000.

Oak Ridge has a high health standard and a low crime record, with hardly any crimes of violence. Its population is probably the youngest age group in the country and has a very high birth rate, believed among the highest in the country. Hospitalization and medical care is provided through a voluntary insurance plan, the worker paying $2 per month for all hospital and medical bills, except home care.

Public buildings include 13 "super markets," 9 drug stores, 7 theaters, and 17 major eating places. Playgrounds, recreation centers, and athletic facilities, including a fine swimming pool, are available.

Operators of stores and other concessions lease their quarters from the government, the concessionnaires being selected on the basis of bids which give the government the greatest returns.

Practically all the office buildings, shopping centers, theaters, etc., are frame construction.

Richland Village, Washington, is located on a 631-square mile reservation near Pasco. Living quarters built there include 928 duplex housing units and 644 single-family dwellings, 25 dormitories in one and two-room units totaling 986 beds, and 1,803 prefabricated houses of plywood. Constructed new or remodeled from existing structures are 57 larger buildings which include churches, schools, public service establishments, and shops.

Timber also played a part in providing 2,033 telephone poles and playground equipment such as grandstands for football and baseball.

Stupendous as the whole atom bomb project was, it paid off in terms of cold cash on the barrelhead. The total costs of the enterprise, as of the closing of the books for the 1944-45 fiscal year, June 30, 1945, were $1,665,142,423.70. Considering that the end product, which reached practical application, of all this fantastic undertaking totaled two bombs dropped on Japan, the price seems high. The cost of prosecuting the war, however, was roughly computed at $1,000,000,000 per week. If it may be assumed—and few will argue—that those two bombs shortened the war by two weeks or more, the taxpayer got a bargain. Nor does that consider the sweat, blood, toil, and tears which no accountant can compute.

Editorial

A Lesson More Employers Could Learn

It is not often that the workers of the nation find something to cheer about in the ponderous workings of Congress. Last month, however, there was a genuine case. It all came about when Patrick W. McDonough, head of the McDonough Steel Company of Oakland, California, testified before the Senate committee investigating the feasibility of establishing a sixty-five cent minimum wage immediately, with provisions for raising it to seventy-five cents within two years. Much of the testimony from the employers side sang the same old song: raising the minimum under the Fair Labor Standards Act above the present forty cents would bring economic ruin on a substantial portion of industry. The same old moth-eaten facts and figures they used six years ago to "prove" that establishment of a forty cent minimum would result in economic chaos were brought out and refurbished.

Then McDonough had his say. In plain English the blunt spoken Oakland steel company executive informed the committee that no one benefits from sub-standard wages—not even the employer. "It's really not American to pay as little as sixty-five cents an hour," he said.

From his own experiences as an employer he showed that industry makes more money by paying decent wages. "People who don't have enough to eat or lack proper clothing aren't in a position to produce, and the only way they can attain a higher standard of living is to give them enough money so they can buy the necessities of life," he informed the committee. McDonough also drove home the point that high wages for workers invariably mean high profits for the employer, too. "Profits absolutely increase with a raise in wages," he said.

McDonough gave down-to-earth examples to back up his statements. On a particular type of tank, he said, the price dropped from $120 to $80 in the past forty years. During the same time wages for boilermakers manufacturing the tanks increased five fold. Furthermore, he added, not one of the increases during the forty years came as a voluntary gift of the employers. They were always gotten by the union.

There is no secret about well-paid men producing more, McDonough said. Men who receive decent wages are interested in their work, he pointed out. They work harder, they take better care of their employer's equipment, and they use their heads more when they don't have to worry about how they are going to pay the rent or buy the baby shoes or meet the dentist's bill. All these things eventually reflect in better returns for the employer, he insisted.

What McDonough told the senate committee is no news to labor which has long known that high wages and efficiency go hand in hand. However, it was refreshing to hear at least one employer admit it freely. The sooner more employers learn the hard cold facts expounded by McDonough, the sooner will the nation achieve the high degree of hope and prosperity for all that everyone dreamed of during the bitter years of the war.

Let's Hope There Is No Skulduggery

Perhaps it is only that we are overly suspicious, but somehow or other the reconversion program seems to be falling down somewhere. We can understand that reconverting automobile factories and heavy industries is a slow and involved process. We can understand that wash machines and refrigerators take a lot of planning and engineering and setting up before production can get under way. But there are some lines of industry that required no reconversion. For the war effort they manufactured practically the same thing they manufactured before the war. It seems a little difficult to understand why they are not beginning to catch up a little with demand.

One thing we have in mind is cotton goods. The textile industries pretty much continued making throughout the war what they always made. They didn't have to remake and retool their production lines to go back to civilian production. Then why aren't cotton goods getting more plentiful? Just try to buy a sheet or a towel or a pair of shorts or a decent shirt. The store shelves are bare of these items. Surely by now, nine months after Germany surrendered and three months after Japan gave up, the situation should be showing some signs of improving.

Maybe there are good and sufficient reasons why cotton goods continue to remain scarce. Frankly, we do not know. However, in the past there have been too many instances of this or that industry trying to create and nurture an artificial scarcity to keep prices up. With the nation facing the twin threats of unemployment and inflation, this sort of thing must be avoided rigidly. Let us hope there are no industries trying to play this kind of a game during the present critical time of reconversion.

No Surprise to Us

Some people seem surprised at the wave of strikes that has hit the country since V-J Day. Certainly no consistent reader of a labor journal should fall in this category. This journal, in common with most others, repeatedly warned before Japan capitulated that peace would bring strife.

How could it be otherwise under the policy the government pursued? Basic wage rates went up very little during the war. On the other hand, many industries made huge profits. In thousands of cases, workers asked for increases, employers agreed to pay them, but the Labor Board turned them down. In other words, the government squelched wage adjustments arrived at through collective bargaining.

What could anyone logically expect but strikes when the compulsions of war passed away and the dictatorial powers of the government went out the window? The strikes may be happening now, but the groundwork for them was laid in 1944 and earlier in 1945.

Now there is talk of reviving the War Labor Board, the very agency which threw the monkeywrench into the machinery in the first place. There is talk of passing such labor crippling measures as the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill. Just so no one will be surprised if these things come to pass and a worse wave of industrial unrest ensues, let us quote the position of the AFL:

> **"The government cannot enforce strict wage controls against the tide of natural economic forces. That would be vain and dangerous."**

Food Will Help Win the Peace

Although the war in Europe has long since been over, millions of Europeans face the bitterest winter in history. Food is scarce, fuel is practically non-existent, and millions have been rendered homeless by the ravages of war. Disease, cold and malnutrition threaten to take tolls of staggering proportions among the common people this winter unless more help is forthcoming before the worst winter months set in.

According to a report released by OWI several months ago, "hunger and starvation" for millions and political and economic chaos for whole nations are in store for Europe this winter unless much greater supplies of foodstuffs and medical equipment are provided. This report estimates that somewhere between ten and twelve millions are now homeless and penniless in European countries that felt the heavy hand of war.

For the Allies, the question now becomes, "can the same fierce energies and unity of purposes that were mobilized to win the war now be mobilized to win the peace?" Upon the proper answering of this question rests the hope of building the better world of which all of us dreamed during the long and bitter years of the war. Starving, homeless, hopeless individuals cannot build stable nations or democratic institutions. There can be neither peace nor harmony nor cooperation among neighboring countries whose citizens see nothing ahead but slow death from starvation or cold. The first task in building a lasting peace becomes staving off hunger and cold for Europe's millions. To fail would be to invalidate and undermine all the heroism, suffering and sacrifice that went into the winning of the victory.

In the days to come statesmen will draw up the formal peace terms. Theirs will be the problem of wrestling with exchange rates, trade agreements, and the thousand and one other economic details peace involves. Yet what will all these things mean if in the meantime disease and malnutrition wipe out whole nations and whole peoples?

That America will have to bear the brunt of providing enough to keep Europe's common people alive this winter, goes without saying. We may not agree with Bretton Woods or continued Lend-Lease or lower tariffs. These are all economic questions. But the problem of keeping alive millions who inevitably must starve without our aid is a humanitarian question.

Labor League for Human Rights, the relief arm of the AFL, has done yeoman service in mobilizing assistance for devastated Europe; so, too, have the local War Chests and Community Funds. They deserve whatever support we can give them.

Cigarette Contributions Still Coming In

During the month of October a few contributions continued to trickle into the Cigarette Fund despite the announcement of its discontinuance. At the end of September there was $287.00 in the Fund. Some $234.10 came into the fund during October, making a total of $521.10. This money will be used to send a final donation of cigarettes to wounded GI's recoveering in our military hospitals, a worthy cause if there ever was one.

The splendid record achieved by the Fund in supplying thirty million free union label smokes to our armed forces has received widespread publicity. As General President Hutcheson stated in his letter of thanks to all participating locals and councils, we all have a right to be proud of the great record achieved.

Following is a list of contributions received during October:

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L. U.	City and State	Amt.	D. C.	City and State	Amt.	L. U.	City and State	Amt.
14	San Antonio, Tex.	10 00	1108	Cleveland, O.....	10 00	2735	New Meadows, Ida.	5 00
80	Chicago, Ill......	10 00	1278	Gainesville, Fla...	10 00	2901	Memphis, Tenn...	10 00
122	Philadelphia, Pa..	5 00	1693	Chicago, Ill......	15 00			
260	Waterbury, Conn.	88 00	1795	Farmington, Mo..	10 10			
737	Carlinville, Ill....	5 00	1846	New Orleans, La..	10 00			
900	Altoona, Pa.....	5 00	2078	Oceanside, Cal...	5 00		New Orleans & Vic., D. C.	25 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa..	6 00	2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	5 00			

Available Funds Sept. 24, 1945	$ 287 00
Receipts	234 10
Total Available Funds Oct. 24, 1945	$ 521 10

E. F. Flore, AFL Vice President, Dies

Edward Frank Flore, 67, a vice president of the American Federation of Labor and general president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League, died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., September 27.

One of America's well known labor leaders, Mr. Flore also was a member of the AFL's Executive Council.

He was born in Buffalo. At the age of nine he was washing beer glasses in his father's saloon. In 1890 he joined Local 175 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes union, and thereafter he devoted his life to the growth and development of organized labor.

At the age of 33, Mr. Flore was elected president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes union. At that time the union had 43,000 members. Today the group claims a membership of more than a quarter of a million, a growth credited to Mr. Flore's leadership and organizing ability.

He served as a member of the Erie County Board of Supervisors for twelve years. He was a member of the Elks and the Eagles.

Surviving are his wife, Mary Schneider Flore, four brothers, Albert, Arthur, William and Eugene Flore and a sister, Bertha Flore.

Funeral services were held in Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Buffalo.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Since demobilization of men in the armed forces has gotten under way on a big scale, many inquiries have been coming into the General Office relative to the status of apprentices who had their training interrupted by the war.

This matter came before the General Executive Board at its meeting of January 26, 1945. It was discussed at great length by the Board, after which the following action, as contained in the official minutes, was taken:

> *"The question of men in the Service of the United States or Canada over the age limit of apprentices, or those who have not completed their apprenticeship before entering the Service, was carefully considered, after which it was decided that these men on presentation of an Honorable Discharge be admitted to the Brotherhood as apprentices without the payment of an Initiation Fee subject to the acceptance by the Local Union of their applications."*

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother SAM ADAMS, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother ARTHUR H. ALLABY, Local No. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
Brother JAMES E. BENWELL, Local No. 753, Beaumont, Tex .
Brother JOHN W. BOTTS, Local No. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
Brother J. J. BURGLOIS, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother DENVER CHEADLE, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother ALBERT CHENOWETH, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother WM. M. CRANDELL, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother CHARLEY DAVLIN, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother WILLIAM H. DUFFEY, Local No. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
Brother J. F. ERICKSON, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother RILEY EXLINE, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Brother JOSEPH FETCHKO, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother JOE Z. FEWELL, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Brother HENRY GILLEN, Sr., Local No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother PAUL GILBERT, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother M. GOLDMAN, Local No. 25, Los Angeles ,Cal.
Brother OSCAR HAGEN, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother JAMES HANSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother BERT HARRIS, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother D. D. HAYS, Local No. 1659, Bartlesville, Okla.
Brother JOHN J. HERMAN, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother JAMES HICKEY, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother W. HOLM, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother W. JEFFERY, Local No. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Brother CHARLES V. JENSEN, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother ALFRED JOHANSON, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother ALEX KESKENY, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother TOM C. KRANGER, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother JOHN LARSON, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother M. L. LIPSITT, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother PETER J. MANGHAM, Local No. 490, Passaic, N. J.
Brother HENRY D. MAYROSE, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother ALBAN MILLS, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother M. P. MILNER, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother C. D. MOONEY, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother R. M. NEIL, Local No. 2960, Silsbee, Tex.
Brother CLYDE C. OLIVER, Local No. 1070, El Centro, Cal.
Brother LEWIS M. PALMER, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother FRED PFEIFER, Local No. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
Brother A. L. PIGG, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother WM. J. REARDON, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother ANDREW REDMOND, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother ALBERT RING, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother STEPHEN ROCHUYAK, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother E. RUHL, Local No. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
Brother LOUIS SCHRIEBER. Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother JESSE F. SIRCOLOUMB, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Brother JAMES R. STEWART, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother ADLER SWANSON, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother WILBUR TERRELL, Local No. 1921, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Brother ROBERT D. TERRY, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother WM. FRANCIS THOMAS, Local No. 406, Bethlehem, Pa.
Brother NICOL TODD, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother GEORGE DEWEY WILEY, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother ROY WILLIAMS, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.

HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

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Killed In Action

★

Brother ***Lloyd W. Ludecke,*** Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

Brother ***Robt. C. Russell,*** Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.

★ ★ ★

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Cincinnati Local Honors Fine Record

The Editor:

On September 11, Local No. 2 of Cincinnati, Ohio, held a fine testimonial banquet honoring its past Financial Secretary, Wm. Reinke. A large turnout attended and it was a genuine pleasure for the many members of the union to be present when Brother Reinke was presented with the Twenty-five Year Past Officers Pin. The large attendance was a genuine tribute to the high esteem in which Brother Reinke is held as a result of his long years of faithful and conscientious service to his union.

Brother Reinke has been a member of the organization for fifty-six years, being initiated in 1899. For thirty-six years he has held office in the local. At one time or another he has held every office within the gift of the local. He has served as Business Agent for the district and he attended many conventions as a delegate of his local. At present he is serving as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Oiho State Council of Carpenters.

Those of us who know Brother Reinke best know that in all the years of his affiliation with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters he has never been anything but an asset. He has already established a record few, if any, members of the organization can surpass.

Fraternally yours,

H. D. Meyer, Rec. Sec.

◆

Modesto Local Supports Worthy Cause

The Editor:

Thanks to the generosity and civic-mindedness of Local Union No. 1235 and other building trades unions in the area, the youngsters of Modesto, California, are going to have a fine new Youth Center all of their own. On August 21, after the matter had been brought on the floor of the two preceding meetings, the membership of Local No. 1235 was notified by mail that there would be a special called meeting to vote on an assessment of one day's pay to help pay the labor costs involved in the construction of the proposed Modesto Youth Center. When the vote was taken the results showed forty-four voting "yes" and only three voting "no."

Virtually all the building crafts in the Modesto area are similarly donating a day's pay per man to help pay for the Youth Center. Total cost is to be approximately $23,000; $10,000 of which has already been raised by the Modesto youngsters themselves. The City Council has set aside $600 per month for maintaining the Center and hiring caretakers.

We feel that this is a very worthy contribution. It will give the youngsters of Modesto a place where they can engage in clean, healthful sports and entertainment. It will keep them off the streets and out of questionable places and thereby serve to curb juvenile delinquency.

Fraternally yours,

J. G. Hamer, Rec. Sec.

Local 40 Starts Fund for GI Heroes

The Editor:

In the meeting of L. U. 40, Boston, Mass., held on October 9, 1945, it was unanimously voted to advise the General Office, for publication in our official Journal, the fact that our returning service members have high praise and appreciation of the cigarettes and other kindnesses they received while serving in the far out-posts of the world in World War II. Local 40 has eighty-five such members.

"It really made us feel good to get these cigarettes, especially when they bore the union label and the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters," was their expression to our members upon their return to the local union from overseas.

The members of the local feel proud too, that they helped, even in this small way, to make the lot of their G.I. Brothers just a little happier and less forgotten while on their dangerous missions in this war.

As a further token of appreciation for what our service members did to make the world a little safer for decency, the members of L. U. 40 are voluntarily donating toward a subscription fund to provide a token benefit to our valiant heroes who proffered their all that we might survive as a democracy where labor unions are permitted to endure. The funds are specially deposited and bonded.

Also, our local is exerting every possible effort to provide work placements for all our returning service members, and granting free initiation privileges to non-members who have honorable discharges from the service, and are seeking membership in our union, as provided for by our General Office.

With best wishes and kindest regards, we are, a duly appointed committe of ten members.

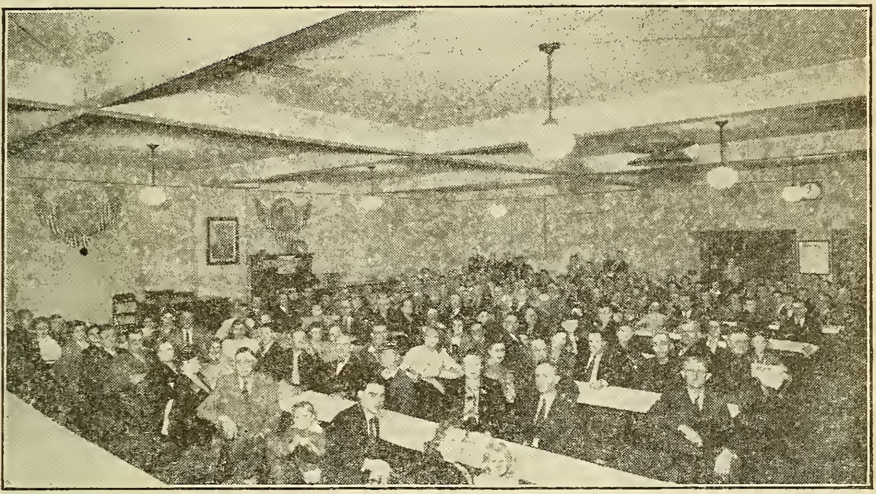
Fraternally yours,

Charles Macauley, Chairman, Com.
Ira W. Martin, Treasurer, Com.
James F. Driscoll, Rec. Sec., L. U. 40.
Peter A. Reilly, President, L. U. 40.

Evansville Celebrates 60th Anniversary

Local Union No. 90, Evansville, Indiana, on May 11th celebrated the Sixtieth Anniversary of its founding with a banquet and social evening. Several hundred members and guests packed Central Labor Union Hall to near capacity for the affair.

Following a delicious dinner, a fine program of speakers recounted some of the trials and tribulations that beset the local in its long struggle toward the niche of eminence it now enjoys. Thereafter the evening was turned into a good, old-fashioned get-together which everyone present enjoyed thoroughly.



Local Union No. 90 was chartered in the year 1885. Through good times and bad, through wars and peace it fought the good fight down the years for better wages and conditions. It did its full share in bringing about the shorter hours and higher wages that prevail today.

"Sweatshop" Jobs Replace War Jobs

A telegraphic roundup of the employment situation in 134 principal cities made by the War Manpower Commission showed that a big majority of the jobs now offered to displaced war workers pay "sweatshop" wages.

In city after city, the overwhelming majority of the job vacancies carried rates of less than 75 cents an hour and in many communities, over half paid less than 50 cents, the report disclosed. That means $20 to $30 a week—below the standard considered necessary by the Department of Labor for "bare subsistence."

For example, New Haven, Conn., listed 2,700 openings—400 of them at 40 to 49 cents an hour; 1,800 at 50 to 74 cents, and only 500 at 75 cents or over. Binghamton, N. Y., itemized 3,300 vacancies—500 at 40 to 49 cents; 2,200 at 50 to 74 cents, and only 600 at over 75 cents.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Des Moines Ladies Celebrate 33rd Birthday

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 4 of Des Moines, Iowa, sends greetings to all sister Auxiliaries. Each month we read and enjoy all the fine letters in "The Carpenter." All last winter we were busy quilting and sewing carpet rags. We have small rugs woven and sell them. We donated to the Welfare, Red Cross, March of Dimes and Blood Plasma.

The Club meets at one p.m., the second and fourth Tuesdays, and the Auxiliary at 7:30 the same day. We serve a good supper at six p.m. and our husbands join us. The meal is prepared at the hall by several ladies. At our Club meeting each member contributes five cents to be used as the Club sees fit in the Auxiliary. Each member places a coin on station beside the flag to be used in buying cards and flowers for our sick members.

On March 13th the Auxiliary celebrated our Fifty-third Anniversary with a chicken supper. We had a wonderful crowd and a good time. After supper we played cards and Bingo. December 16th we had our Christmas supper. Each member contributed twenty-five cents to help with the expenses. February 13th we had a surprise supper for one of our members, Mrs. Marie Peckash, and her husband. It was their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

On June 12th the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Stella Minor; Vice President, Mrs. Kitty Reynolds; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alice Elliott; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Marie Peckash; Treasurer, Mrs. Rose Negus; Conductress, Mrs. Amy Miller; Warden, Mrs. Mary Hoff; Trustee, Mrs. Bea Sutton; Chaplain, Mrs. Ida Gabriel. Starting October 9th we will meet twice a month. From June until October we met once a month. We extend an invitation to any Auxiliary member to visit us if in the city on meeting night.

Fraternally,

Alice Elliott, Rec. Sec.

Madison Ladies Wind Up Fine Year

The Editor:

After reading the very nice, interesting letter of "Particular Interest to our Ladies," written by Marjorie Kalous, in your July issue of The Carpenter, I have decided to write you. May we also, please, come in?

I wish to congratulate the Carpenters' Auxiliary 426 of Kearney, Nebraska, upon their new Auxiliary and the splendid work done by them during the year.

I am happy to state that we have also organized a new Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 430, of the Carpenters' Local No. 314 in Madison, Wisconsin, just a month later than the ladies of Kearney did. It has been a happy and successful year for us with kind words and deeds of appreciation and encouragement from our Brother Organization, the Carpenters' Local No. 314.

Kindest greetings to our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Jesse K. Faber, Fin. Sec.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 206

With the advent of power-driven machinery the use of what we will call scratch tools, has been reduced. But the reduction of the use of these tools is no reason why they should be eliminated from a course of study dealing with carpenter's tools. The fact that these tools are not used as much now as they used to be, is good reason why they should receive special attention in this series of lessons.

Fig. 1 gives a perspective view of a marking gauge, also called thumb gauge. The head serves as a guide in making gauge marks. The thumb screws that are pointed out are used for setting the gauge. The one on the head works as a sort of set screw to hold the head in position, while the one shown at the right end, regulates the adjustable spur. The spurs shown to the left, are the points that make the gauge marks, which are attached to the bar. We are showing the wooden gauge in these illustrations, because we think it has advantages over the metal gauge, although it is not so easily packed in the tool case. The application of the wooden and the metal gauges is practically the same.

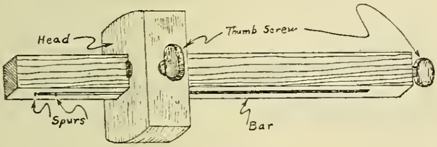


Fig. 1

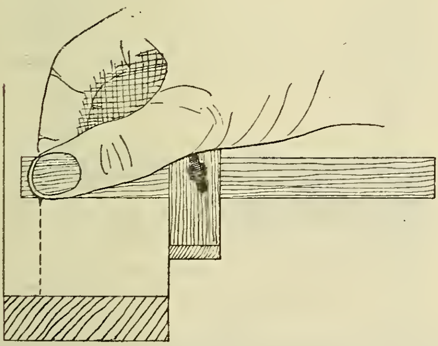


Fig. 2

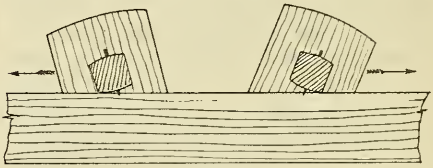


Fig. 3

Fig. 2 shows what we think is the proper way to hold a marking gauge in making gauge marks. The bar should be held with the thumb and fingers close enough to the spur so as to have full control of the tool while making gauge marks. The practice of holding a marking gauge by the head, does not always give the best results, especially when a well-defined mark is to be made.

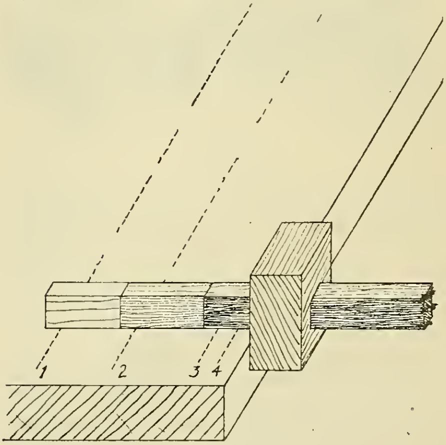


Fig. 4

Fig. 3 shows two end views of a marking gauge. The position of the

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one to the right is right for marking in the direction of the arrow, just as the position of the one to the left is right for marking in the direction of that arrow. The student should practice with a gauge until the manipulation of the tool becomes habitual.

Fig. 4 shows how the gauge is used for different kinds of marking. The dotted lines at 1 and 2 show how gauge marks are often made for ripping boards. The different shadings of the bar indicate how the bar is adjusted. To the right the bar is shown cut off. The dotted lines shown at 3 and 4 show how the marking is done for mortises and for tenons,—the two marks are made with one operation.

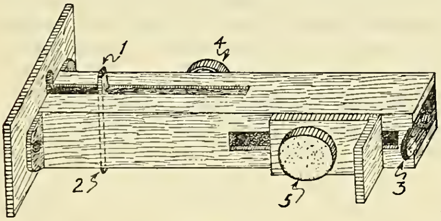

Fig. 5

One of the best butt gauges is shown by Fig. 5. The point shown at 1 is used to make the mark for butt mortising shown in Fig. 6, also marked 1. The gauge is hooked over the edge of the door in such a manner that the guide will slip along the right side of the part of a door that is shown. The point marked 2 is used for making the mark for butt mortising on the jamb shown in Fig. 6, also marked 2. This being a rabbetted jamb, the gauge is butted against the shoulder of the rabbet by which it is guided in making clearance between the door and the shoulder of the rabbet, which is indicated by the dotted line to the left. The end marks for butt mortising are made by placing one wing of a butt in position and marking both ends, as we are showing by the dotted lines. The point marked 3 is used for marking the depth of the mortise, which must be gauged to the thickness of the wings of the butts. The set screws with thumb-button heads are pointed out at 4 and 5. These are used for holding the guides of the gauge when they are set.

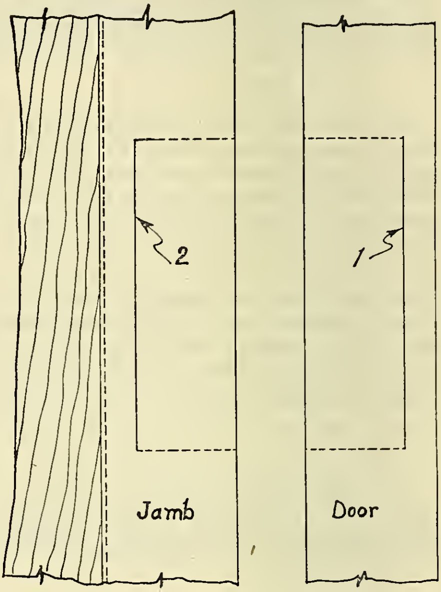

Fig. 6

Fig. 7 shows a siding marker, or as it is also called, a siding hook, in posi-

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tion for marking. The dotted line that intersects with the points represents a line made with the marker by pushing or pulling the tool just enough to make the mark on the siding board, and it is guided by the casing of a window or by a corner board, etc.

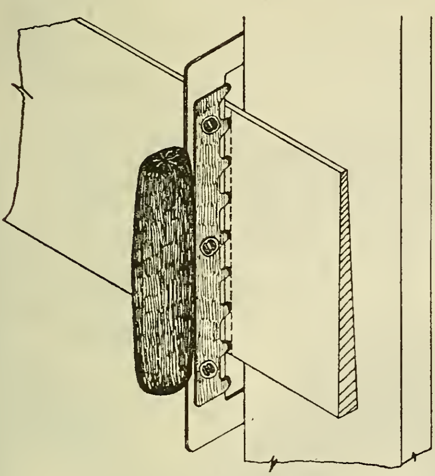

Fig. 7

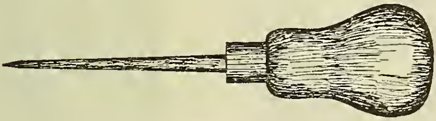

Fig. 8

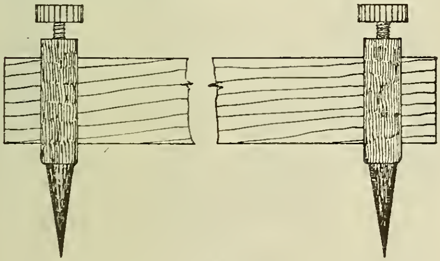

Fig. 9

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A scratch awl is shown by Fig. 8. This tool still has a place among carpenter's tools; however, it is not used as much as it once was.

Fig. 9 shows a pair of trammel points fastened to a trammel rod, which is shown cut in two at about the middle. Trammel points are used for marking segments of circles or complete circles, and they belong to the scratch tools in carpentry.

Job-Made Rake

For raking blocks, scraps and rubbish on a job, there is perhaps nothing better than a job-made rake, such as we are illustrating with the drawings.

Fig. 1 shows two views of the rake. At the top we have a side view, showing

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the handle and the end of the piece that holds the teeth, while the bottom view is a plan of the same thing. The teeth are made of spikes, the size of which must be determined by the workman himself, for conditions must be kept in mind in selecting the size of the spikes. The heavy dots in the toothed piece represent the heads of the spikes, and the braces, which are long stove bolts are pointed out with indicators. A piece of sheet iron is used to tie the toothed piece to the handle. The shaded part of the handle indicates that the handle has been rounded.

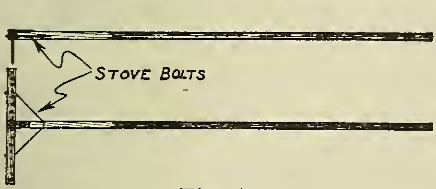

Fig. 1

Fig. 2 shows details of the toothed piece and how the nails are placed. The top detail shows the handle cut off a little beyond where the stove bolts are fastened to it, which are again pointed out with indicators. The dotted lines on the cross section of the handle show how the holes for the stove bolts are slanted. The bottom details show, to the left an end view of the toothed piece and the spike in position, while to the right a side view is shown. The center spike is shown with enough of the wood cut away to reveal clearly its position. —H. H. Siegele.

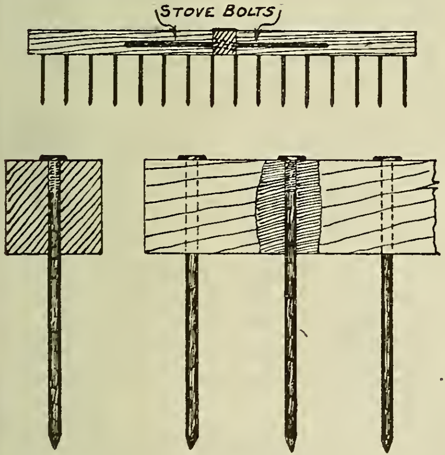

Fig. 2

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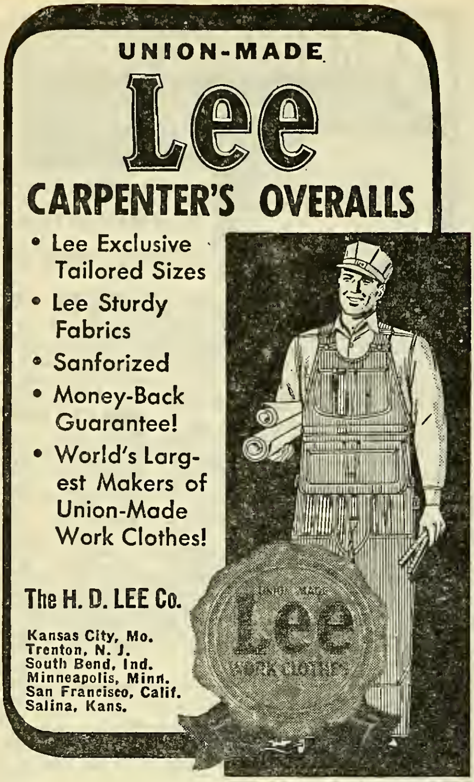

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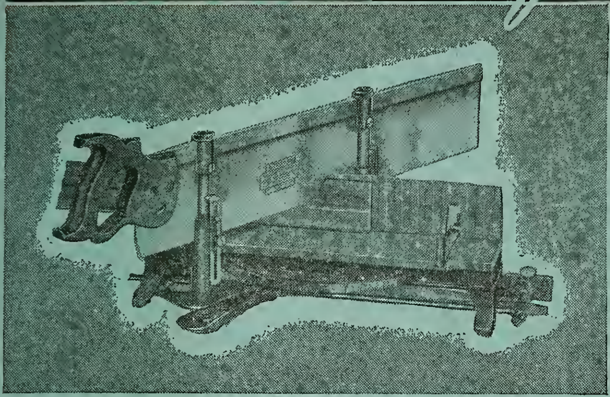

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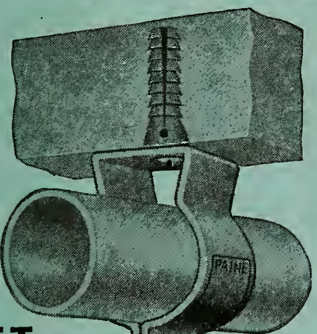

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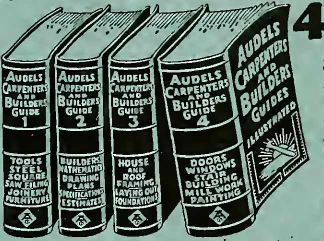
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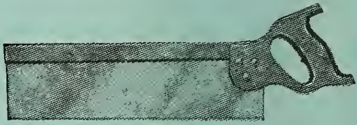

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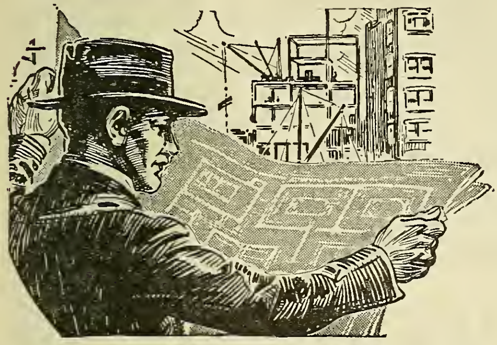

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1945

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Nearly half the dwellings in this nation were definitely sub-standard before the war started. Since that time a million and a half new families have been started. It all adds up to the fact that millions upon millions of new homes will have to be built as soon as possible. It will take overall planning to do the job. Here is labor's program.

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Industry is finding out that handicapped men can hold their own with their able-bodied brothers if given any kind of a decent chance. Thousands of disabled vets are proving the case.

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Brother James Frederick Marsh who rose to prominence as deputy labor minister for the Province of Ontario left many friends behind.

★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

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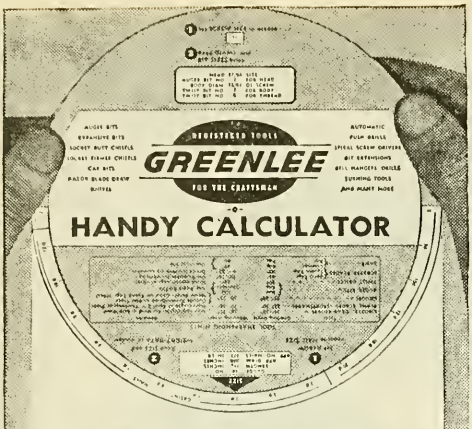

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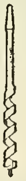

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Labor's Housing Program

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WHERE to find a home? This question is already uppermost in the minds of millions of American families. Every week and month it will become more pressing. It is inevitable that housing will soon become the biggest problem and the most burning issue for the whole nation.

War caught us short on housing. Most cities and towns were already suffering from overcrowding. For many years home construction failed to keep pace with America's growth. Without enough new homes to move to we were forced to keep the homes we had, no matter how run down, ill-equipped or unsafe.

When our nation went to war and demonstrated to the world its wealth and industrial might, nearly half of its people were living in bad housing. In 1940 forty-six out of every 100 homes were substandard —either in immediate need of major repairs or lacking simple sanitary facilities, like running water or toilets.

Either by choice or by necessity, four out of every ten workers in our labor force joined the great wartime migration. Since our entry into the war, over 15,000,000 people moved out of the county where they were living. Over 7,500,000 moved across state lines. Most of these went long distances.

The great mass of people in this migration were war workers and their families. They went to new places to build planes and ships, to turn out munitions and military supplies, to help run the railroads, to help America fight and win. Workers who moved into our expanding war production centers found jobs waiting for them. But only a few could find decent homes. There just weren't enough to go around. So, many millions moved into substandard dwellings—houses that long since should have been torn down. Others had to live in trailers or hastily slapped together temporary dwellings. Still others had to double up with other families crowding into already crowded homes.

Today Americans are again on the move. Their wartime jobs done, war workers are being laid off. They are traveling again in search of peacetime homes. They want to settle down—they are looking for better homes and better living.

Veterans, too, are coming home —1,500,000 servicemen were married during the war. They want to set up new homes of their own. Another 1,500,000 returning servicemen expect to be married and to set up new households in the next year. This calls for 3,000,000 additional houses to take care of servicemen alone.

The need for new housing is not limited to these new demands. It is not only the need of the servicemen about to resume normal civilian life, or of the ex-war worker searching for a new job, or of the families who have been forced to double up and who can no longer stand the discomfort and squalor of overcrowding they have been forced to endure. Even if magic could produce 5,000,000 more new homes overnight to take care of these current emergency demands, we would still have to replace the 8,000,000 substandard dwellings, already unsafe for habitation, and to provide enough additional housing to take care of the normal population growth.

Housing offers a special challenge to labor. To make sure that the threat of widespread post-war joblessness is averted and the goal of full employment is attained is labor's special responsibility. The construction industry provides more jobs than any other industry in the entire country. New housing construction is the largest single source of employment, not only in the actual home building itself, but also in the expanding flow of building materials, household equipment, furniture and furnishings and a vast number of other consumer goods which better living in new homes is sure to generate. It is, in many ways, the key to an economy of full employment.

And at this moment labor's post-war housing program, assuring an adequate volume of new housing construction over a period of years, is the only specific measure which will make "full employment" mean real jobs.

That is why the American Federation of Labor looks upon post-war housing as labor's special responsibility. As long ago as December, 1940, the A. F. of L. called for advance planning of a large-scale integrated post-war housing program. By the summer of 1944 the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor came forward with a complete long-term program designed to assure a sufficient supply of new homes for families of all incomes. This program, unanimously adopted by the 1944 A. F. of L. convention, was placed before Congress in January, 1945, as labor's first call for Congressional action.

Labor's comprehensive housing program is now before Congress. The Wagner general housing bill embodies virtually all of labor's basic proposals. This measure is not partisan or partial to any group. It is designed to serve the needs of all classes and all incomes. It deserves equally wholehearted support of bankers, builders and all employers, as it does the support of all workers. It can be truly called a bill to build a better America.

What are the housing objectives which can be agreed upon and supported by every American? ***First,*** is to assure the production of enough housing to enable the building industry to make its full contribution toward full employment and full production. ***Second,*** to assure a sufficient supply of new homes throughout the nation to wipe out the long-accrued housing deficit and make adequate provision for growth, thus helping to make America a better place to live in. ***Third,*** to bring home ownership within easier reach of families of moderate income and to encourage provision of good rental housing for those who find it most suitable to their needs. ***Fourth,*** to eliminate slums—the sources of blight, of disease and crime, with their heavy burden upon the taxpayer—and to help rehouse slum dwellers in a healthful, sound and suitable living environment. *Fifth,* to make possible orderly and planned development and redevelopment of cities, towns and rural communities, thus advancing the growth, wealth and security of the nation and opening up new opportunities for employment and investment.

The end of the war has given the nation a unique opportunity to make a fresh start toward the attainment of these objectives, locally and nationally. Provision of homes and community planning is primarily a local responsibility. The initiative for planning future growth and the responsibility for meeting local needs must remain in the hands of the community itself. But the post-war housing problem is common to all localities. On its solution depends the welfare and the progress of the whole nation. That is why it is imperative to secure through Congressional action a nationwide acceptance of national housing goals and of national policies essential to realize them.

These basic policies, designed to make the American housing objectives a reality, are threefold:

(1) To encourage private enterprise and localities to do as much of the job of rehousing America as they can on their own initiative and with their own resources;

(2) To provide government assistance necessary to enable private enterprise to build more and better homes for moderate-income and lower income groups and thus expand its activity;

(3) To extend government aid to localities which assume community responsibility for determining their own needs and, where it is not fully met by private enterprise alone, to aid the locality in the provision of adequate housing for low-income families not served through unaided private activity.

To carry out these policies and achieve America's long-range housing goals, labor calls for a unified and coordinated program for all phases of housing and related community development. Only through a closely-knit, concerted effort of all interests and all agencies, local and national, can the job be done.

Here, then, are the specific proposals designed to serve families of all incomes in every community in the nation, the proposals which make up the unified post-war housing program whose Congressional enactment is backed by labor.

(1) A Single National Agency for a Unified National Policy

Experience has demonstrated the vital necessity of having a unified housing agency to coordinate the activity of all agencies concerned with housing. The National Housing Agency must be continued as a single supervisory authority to coordinate the activities of all the other housing agencies.

(2) National Needs and Goals

No locality can launch its own program in a vacuum. A national housing program must be related to national needs and goals. The National Housing Agency must aid the integration of all local programs through making reports to the nation of the housing needs throughout the country.

(3) Long-Range Planning for Growth

It is the responsibility of the whole community—of the entire nation—to help everyone make our country a better place to live. To carry out this first essential in the national housing policy, the National Housing Agency should be equipped to encourage localities to study their housing needs and improve their local planning. This will stimulate private enterprise and make better provision of the needed housing and related community facilities according to plans developed with public knowledge and accepted with public approval. Aid and encouragement by the federal government of sound local community planning would make truly democratic planning a reality.

(4) Better Homes at Lower Cost

The suburbs of many of our cities are littered with jerry-built "low-priced" homes. Thousands of families have been high-pressured by hustling real estate agents, bent on quick profit, into buying shoddily built houses in speculative subdivisions. These families, usually of workers with small means, soon found their "cheap" house a source of unexpectedly mounting expense, which proved a staggering financial burden. They discovered that in the real cost of a home what counts most is not so much the price as the yearly cost of operation, maintenance and repair.

The National Housing Agency should undertake studies of public reports, available for wide discussion and close public scrutiny, of how such standards could be set and costs lowered without impairing these standards. The National Housing Agency should also undertake studies and public reports on the possible ways of improving employment and investment opportunities in house-building, better methods of home financing, and nationwide trends in employment and population growth which affect housing and the related community development.

(5) Rebuilding Our Cities

Even if we had the best-laid plans for improving and reshaping our cities into "cities of tomorrow," these plans could never be carried out until the community itself had the power and the means to acquire large tracts of land in need of clearance, rebuilding, or redevelopment. Neither a public nor a private agency can do the job if it can only buy every other block or every other acre in the area which needs to be redeveloped in its entirety. No matter how good it is, a plan half carried out is worse than no plan. To make large-scale improvement of our cities possible, a local housing authority or another suitable public agency of the local government must be enabled to acquire land and slum-ridden or blighted areas, or tracts of open land in which well-designed dwellings, newly laid streets, or parks and playgrounds would replace the existing eyesores making attractive modern neighborhoods.

The redevelopment plan should be so devised as to serve the interests of the entire community without giving a special advantage to any one interest. The land acquired for redevelopment would be leased or sold either to private enterprise for the building of apartment houses, other dwellings, or commercial buildings, whose construction and location is consistent with the plan, or to the local public agency for low-rent public housing or the necessary public hospitals, libraries, or schools.

(6) Low-Rent Housing Within Reach of Low Incomes

Labor's post-war housing program rests on the proposition that new homes should be brought within reach of families of *all* incomes.

Federal aid should be extended after a demonstration by the locality that a need for low-rent housing exists, and whether such need has been or can be met by private enterprise. To assure the continued low-rent character of the projects we ask for periodic investigations of the income levels of the families living there. Recognizing that the need for low-rent housing is the greatest among large families, labor believes that the construction costs of such low-rent projects should be determined on the basis of room costs rather than of the entire dwelling unit, as provided in the present law.

(7) Home Ownership for Small Incomes

The buyers and the builders of homes must be brought together. To this end the FHA mortgage insurance laws must be liberalized. The cash down payments should be reduced. So must the monthly payments which come with home ownership. This can be done by making longer the period of the mortgage and by reducing the interest rates.

(8) Mutual Home Ownership for Moderate Income

Labor has been in the forefront in developing this newest approach to sound home ownership. Groups of union workers have taken the initiative in forming cooperative, non-profit corporations to buy their homes. They have given a practical demonstration of a sound and sure way of building more and better homes in that forgotten "no man's land" of housing where incomes are a little too high for public housing and a little too low for private housing.

We propose that the present laws governing the FHA be liberalized to give needed encouragement to mutual housing.

(9) Modern Homes for Modern Farmers

America's rural slums are much worse than the slums of the cities. But we know and hear less about them.

We propose that loans made through the Secretary of Agriculture be made available to farm owners, tenants and share-croppers to build new homes to replace the derelict houses and shacks that now dot our farm countryside. These loans should be made on terms similar to those for city housing.

(10) Good Homes for Veterans

The housing needs of the 1,500,000 newly married veterans and of the additional millions of servicemen who will soon return, marry and look for homes of their own present a special problem. Recognizing this, labor insists on special provision for veterans in the housing program.

This is labor's housing program. It is a program which will set the wheels of industry going to build homes for you—whether you are a factory worker or an office worker, a farmer or a railroader, a lawyer or lumberjack. It is a program which means jobs not only for the carpenters, masons, electricians, plumbers, painters and other mechanics and laborers who build houses, but for all workers who make building materials and for all others who make the goods which these productively employed workers would be eager to buy.

Industry finding handicapped men equal to able-bodied if given proper treatment

Disabled Vets Making Good

DISABLED and handicapped veterans are making places for themselves in industry with no courtesy or special favors asked, a recent survey revealed. Early last month, some 400 personnel specialists who were gathered together in Pittsburgh for the annual convention of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, heard one representative of a big corporation after another declare that in his company disabled vets were making the grade on all kinds of jobs. The overwhelming consensus of opinion was that disabled vets were equal to or better workmen than their able-bodied brothers. Virtually all firms found that handicapped veterans had a lower absentee record than average. They also found that these handicapped men had fewer accidents, even when they happened to be blind, than did the average plant worker. Generally speaking, their production was equal to or superior to the average.

On the basis of these reports to the conference, it is probable that the returning vets are not the problem many people predicted they would be. Even those cases involving psychoneurosis (shell-shock) seem to be less troublesome than many feared. Industry is finding that many of these men make splendid workmen in very short periods of time. Mostly they require a very short period of readjustment after which they can hold their own without fear or favor.

In reporting proceedings of the conference, a national trade paper quotes specific experiences of individual firms with handicapped vets as follows:

"Modern industry, with its repetitive operations, has many jobs that can be filled by the 1,100 soldiers and sailors who lost their sight in the war. That's the opinion of Michael Supa, blind supervisor of physically handicapped personnel for International Business Machine Corp. He says industrialists are more and more willing to hire these men.

"I.B.M. now is training hundreds of handicapped persons to operate business machines. Deaf persons can be taught to operate key punch machines, for instance, and Mr. Supa contends that blind typists can be as skilled as those who see.

"Dr. H. A. Vonachen, medical director of the Caterpillar Tractor Co., said a Labor Department survey in his company's plants showed that the only handicapped workers whose production was below normal were those not specifically trained for their jobs. Others were above par. The highest individual rate of output in the company was being achieved by a handicapped man.

"The accident rate among handicapped workers is low, Dr. Vonachen explained, because they have been properly placed and because they are more careful than others.

"'No charity is involved in our handicapped program,' the medical director told the conference. His company has long followed a policy of hiring as many such people as it can use.

"Not many more than six or seven men out of every hundred discharged from the services for psychoneurosis are mentally ill, Dr. Vonachen contended in a paper delivered to the conference. His firm gives such men thorough examinations before employing them, and has hired a large proportion of those interviewed. Even some who seemed on the verge of serious mental difficulties returned to normal, or near normal, after several months of work.

"Representatives of some of the largest companies—among them General Motors and Bethlehem Steel—agreed that the disabled veteran returning to work isn't much of a problem as the man who never had a job in industry before he entered service. Many of these men, unfamiliar with industrial work, become discouraged and quit in a week or so.

"Major General Paul R. Hawley, acting surgeon general of the Veterans' Administration, proposed that therapeutic employment might be created for veterans too badly handicapped, mentally or physically, to work at ordinary jobs in industry. They could do certain types of assembly work, he said, adding that the project probably would have to be conducted by the Government. He estimated unemployable veterans at not more than 25,000."

No segment of the American people applauds more wholeheartedly the rise of the handicapped vet to a respected place in industry than labor. Labor has long contended that insufficient effort has been made to fit our handicapped to assume respectable places in society. For years the American Federation of Labor pushed for a national program of rehabilitation for all who fell victims to crippling accidents whether they occurred on the battlefront or the production line. During the war when new manpower resources had to be tapped, industry found that, given a chance, handicapped persons could hold their own in many fields. The skepticism that industry formerly displayed toward hiring handicapped people has apparently vanished to a great extent.

The saddest aftermath of every previous war has been the large number of young men who returned from the battles broken in body or warped in spirit. While the memory of the fighting was still fresh in the minds of the people, they were acclaimed as heroes. But as the years rolled by they became more and more forgotten. They existed on pittances in the form of totally inadequate pensions, unappreciated, forgotten and wholely unrewarded for the sacrifices they made.

Apparently that day is past. Industry at last is coming to realize that these men are entitled to a fair chance—not because they made great sacrifices, but because they are capable, industrious and able human beings. Most heartening of all is the way in which these handicapped vets are making good when given a chance. General Hershey summarized the whole situation when he said to industry "You need these fellows more than they need you."

PLANE GOSSIP

IT PAYS TO ORGANIZE

For the sake of the fellow who has his doubts about the value of organization, we want to again tell the yarn about the western mule skinner. This particular fellow was an artist with the whip. He could snap it within an inch of a person's ear at thirty feet and never nick the skin.

One day he was amusing some friends. They asked him to snap off an apple blossom with his whip. He promptly proceeded to do so. Next they asked him to flick a fly off the far end of the porch. With unerring aim he fulfilled the request. Finally somebody pointed to a hornets' nest high in a nearby tree.

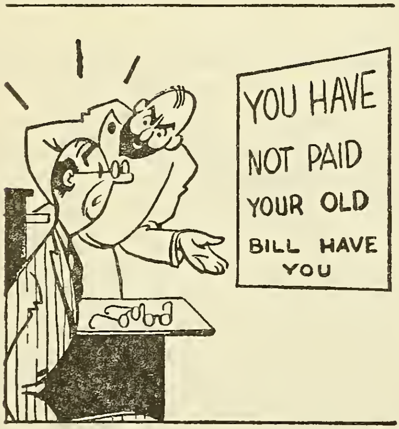
"Nothing doing," promptly replied the skinner, "a blossom's a blossom, and a fly's a fly, but a hornets' nest—that's organization."

★ ★ ★

LOOKS GOOD FOR APPLE SELLING

Reconversion may be bogging down, Congress may be dilly-dallying with progressive legislation aimed at providing jobs, but the news for returning vets isn't all bad.

The apple growing areas report the heaviest crop in many, many years.


YOU HAVE NOT PAID YOUR OLD BILL HAVE YOU

Now—READ!

SOME ARE NEVER SATISFIED

"I declare," exclaimed a certain field worker in the Department of Agriculture, "I try to make things easier for the farmers I call on, but sometimes I encounter a pessimistic fellow who is hard to pacify. The other day I called on a man to whom fair weather and superior cultivating skill had brought bumper crops, and I said to him, 'Well, you ought to be satisfied with such crops as these. There is certainly nothing lacking. You have no cause for complaint this year.' "

"What did he say to that?" a listener inquired.

"Oh," replied the government worker disconsolately, "he picked up a handful of dirt, let it trickle through his fingers, and replied, 'Well, you know such crops as these is pesky hard on the soil.' "

From where we sit it appears to us a lot of people are carrying on about like the farmer. We knocked out Germany and beat Japan to her knees by united effort. Now just because the Allies can't agree 100% on every issue, these people see nothing but more chaos ahead.

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SOME JOB

Washington is now undertaking the task of dissolving the myriads of agencies that sprang up during the war. Maybe the job will be completed by the time the next war catches up with us, but we doubt if it can possibly be done much sooner. Not even the agency heads know where all and who all is working for them.

The mother of a girl who took an agency job in Washington made the mistake of asking her daughter by letter what she was doing. The girl answered:

"I work in the data-analysis group of the aptitude-test sub-unit of the worker analysis section of the division of occupational analysis and manning tables of the bureau of labor utilization of the War Manpower Commission."

And the mother is still probably wondering whether that is good or bad.

THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE

A well-known public figure who didn't meet with much success in his efforts to organize the East Coast on an anti-labor, anti-Semitic basis announces he is transferring his activities to the opposite coast; which brings to mind an old but appropriate story:

Down in a certain Southern town the prize loafer of the community went away on a trip and returned with a brand-new wife.

"Well, Ezra," remarked the Mayor, meeting the new bridegroom on the street, "so you've gone and got married, eh?"

"Yes, by golly, I have!" chirped Ezra.

The Mayor, who was the town's leading bachelor, assumed a forlorn air, and mournfully exclaimed, "And here I am, Ezra, a lonely bachelor still. It seems no one will have me."

"Think I can help you get a wife," he suggested hopefully.

"Really!" cried the Mayor, pretending to be overjoyed at the thought.

Ezra glanced about cautiously; then, putting his lips close to the Mayor's ear, he whispered, "Do what I did, Mayor. Go where you ain't known."

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ALL'S NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS

Now that the boys have returned home from the wars, doffed their glamorous uniforms and settled down to the hum-drum routine of holding down a job and trying to establish a home, many war brides are getting bored and discontented. A Wisconsin judge predicts that about one out of three war marriages will eventually wind up in divorce court.

We certainly hope this prediction doesn't come true, but we are afraid too many young vets are going to find out that the gals they thought had magnetic personalities seemed that way because everything they had on was charged.

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IT'S THAT MAN AGAIN

Before hibernating for the winter, our favorite philosopher, Joe Paup of Coyote Canyon, gave the world the following pearly gem:

"When there are no distant relatives at a man's funeral, you can bet your bottom dollar that he died broke."

YOU FIGURE IT OUT

Recently the group of industrialists Uncle Sam sent to Germany to help General Eisenhower made a report embodying their recommendations for keeping Germany peaceful from now on. Maybe we don't read so good, but to us their plan sounded something like this:

"Rebuild Germany to pre-war strength so that Germany can afford to pay the costs of the American Occupation Army which is camping there for the express purpose of seeing that Germany never again attains her pre-war strength and war-making potential."

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PEARL HARBOR WAS POISON

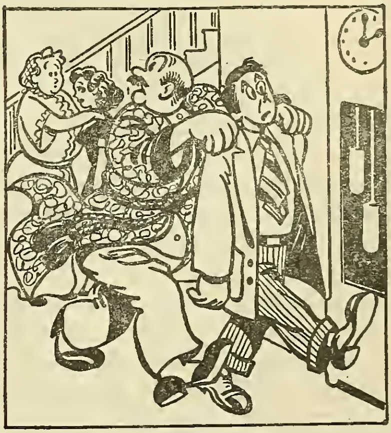
Every time we hear or read somebody proclaiming that Hirohito is not a war criminal, we automatically think of the story about the city fellow who was vacationing in a swanky southern resort. One day he came back to the hotel from an afternoon's hike. His clothes were torn and he was bruised and bleeding from many cuts.

"In Heaven's name, what happened to you?" asked the solicitous clerk.

"A little black snake chased me," retorted the guest.

"But a little black snake isn't poisonous," continued the clerk.

"Listen, Bub," said the visitor, "a snake that can make me jump over a sixty foot cliff doesn't have to be poisonous."



Sure I remember I was young once—wadda you think I'm chasing him home for.

AFL Monthly Survey shows industry in best position ever to pay substantial increase

They're Crying "Wolf"

THE ALIBI of "poverty," raised by many corporations in resisting reasonable wage adjustments for workers, was shattered to bits last month by the American Federation of Labor. The job was done in the November issue of "Labor's Monthly Survey," prepared by the Federation's research staff.

Documented by official figures, the report presents proof that industry is now in a better position to grant wage increases, without hiking prices, than ever before in history.

In 1946, the report disclosed, industry is slated to roll up net profits, after taxes, of $10,200,000,000, an all-time high, two and a half times the earnings recorded during the immediate pre-war years.

This record "bonanza" will come on top of wartime profits that have averaged eight to ten billion dollars annually, after taxes.

Furthermore, the elimination of excess profits taxes by Congress will return to business about $2,500,000,000 a year, at the very time that wages of workers have already dropped at the rate of nine billion dollars annually because of loss of overtime and layoffs. This decline will be more drastic next year, the A. F. of L. pointed out.

"Such a drastic reshuffling of national income, bringing billions to business in profits after taxes and taking billions away from workers' incomes, will throw our entire economy out of balance," the Federation warned. "When this new loss for workers is heaped upon the inequities they suffered in wartime due to the Little Steel formula, is it any wonder that they rise up throughout the country and insist that justice be given them?"

Throughout the war, the A. F. of L. declared, workers have been treated as step-children. Their wages were frozen; they worked often under intolerable conditions, and they labored "exhausting hours."

However, business was permitted to reap fantastic profits. Before taxes, such profits skyrocketed four times as fast as workers' income, the A. F. of L. pointed out.

In addition, through "carry back" provisions of the tax laws, corporations were given a virtual guarantee of profits in the post-war period.

"We ask only that the scores be evened up, and that our incomes be increased in proportion to our increasing productivity which was never compensated," the Federation said. "During the war, workers' increased productivity resulted in a rise in corporation profits before taxes from $5,460,000,000 to $24,900,000,000 in 1944, but our wage rates were frozen and we did not share proportionately in this gain."

With working hours slashed, average yearly income of workers has dropped from $2,300 to $1,900, a level below pre-war "real" earnings and far below what it costs today to maintain a family in "health and decency," the report revealed. All that workers seek, the Federation said, is that decent living standards be restored.

Most corporations can easily adjust wages to maintain such standards, and they will have to do so, if consumers are to have the buying power needed to take industry's goods off the shelves of retail stores, the Federation contended.

"There is only one way forward," the A. F. of L. stressed. "That is for management and labor to lay the facts on the table in collective bargaining and agree immediately on the largest wage increase the company concerned can pay. This is the only way industry can restore a balance and create a demand for goods large enough to assure expanding production and steady profits.

"In every possible case the same weekly pay should be given for a 40-hour week which was formerly paid for a longer work-week."

As a final point, the Federation cited forecasts made by financial experts that "stockholders can look forward to a flood of dividend payments in December."

"If companies are generous to their stockholders, they should be generous to their workers, too," the Federation asserted.—Labor

DEATH CALLS BREWERY WORKERS' HEAD

On Tuesday, November 6, Joseph Obergfell was laid to rest in St. Joseph's Cemetery in Indianapolis. In his passing the labor movement lost another of its staunch pioneers who did much to build the movement in early years of the century.

At the time of his death, Obergfell was General President and Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brewery Workers. He first joined the union in Indianapolis around the turn of the century. By 1903 he was business agent for the three locals in the city. By 1915 he had been elected General Secretary of the International. When the office of General President was created in 1942, he was unanimously elected to the post and he held it until the time of his death.

President Urges Broad Health Plan

President Truman called upon Congress to enact a broad national health insurance program which would cover and protect all Americans "who work for a living" and their dependents.

His message was immediately hailed by AFL President William Green as embodying the principles which the Federation has long espoused. Mr. Green called for universal support of legislation to carry out the President's plan.

This legislation was promptly introduced by Senators Wagner and Murray and Representative Dingell.

The President reiterated several times in his message the five-point program he submitted is not "socialized medicine" and should not be misrepresented as such.

He insisted that the health of the American people is a national concern and must be treated as a national problem on an insurance basis.

Editorial

America Must Come First

Out of all the pro and con discussion centering around what ought to be done about the secret of the atomic bomb, one thing becomes increasingly plain—the Communists in this country are once more willing to jettison the welfare of America for the welfare of Russia. The sum and total of their aims is to get the secret of the bomb into Russian hands, and never mind what might be best for America or for the preservation of future peace.

This is no brief for either sole American retention of secrets surrounding atomic energy or for the creation of an Allied trusteeship to govern them. Frankly we don't know what ought to be done about the discoveries that America made in atom smashing. The question will have to be decided by men who are smarter than we are. But we do know this: what is best for America and for future peace ought to be governing factors in whatever decision is made.

Even a cursory examination of the American Communists' line during the past five years reveals how thoroughly they have subjugated the welfare of the United States to the welfare of Russia. From the fateful days of 1939 their prime consideration has been Russia.

Before Hitler attacked Russia, the Communists exerted the last mite of their might to keep this nation from arming. They branded the war nothing but an "imperialist" struggle for preservation of the English ruling class. They coined such phrases as "This Time The Yanks Are Not Coming." They purportedly organized phony "Mothers' Clubs" to picket the White House and Congress whenever a measure that might strengthen the defenses of this country was due to come up. Mysterious strikes which smelled strangely of Communist influence began appearing in key defense industries.

Then when Russia and Hitler got into it, the Communist line executed a complete flip-flop. The war immediately became a people's war. The "Mothers' Clubs" began agitating for armed intervention, and strikes—even for the most urgent causes—became anathema in the Communist vocabulary.

So both before and after the start of Russo-German hostilities the American Communists apparently worried first about Russia and second about the United States. While Hitler and Stalin were friends, they were all for keeping this country as weak as possible. As soon as Hitler and Stalin became enemies, their immediate concern became making America strong—not because America might be threatened, mind you, but solely because it was to Russia's advantage.

Then came the American entrance into the war. Immediately the cry of the Communists became "Open A Western Front Immediately." They didn't give a whoop whether the American Army was ready or not. They didn't care whether such a move would succeed or not. All they wanted was millions of American boys hurled at Germany from the west to ease the situation for Russia. Our leaders both in the Army and in Washington were not stampeded despite the gargantuan propaganda attack the Communists initiated. They bided their time, and when they were ready they struck, ending the war in a few short months. They did the job thoroughly, expertly and conclusively. Even the Russians now admit the strategy was flawless. But what if the American Communists had gotten their way? Millions of unprepared Americans would have been thrown into a senseless slaughter that had little, if any, chance of success.

Now the Reds want the secret of the atomic bomb handed to Russia. Oh, they work up a fine story about this being the wisest course. For whose benefit do they really want this done. America's? Or Rusia's? Use your own judgment.

The best thing about this country is that anyone can believe what he wants to believe. That is the way we certainly want to keep it. But in the name of all that is holy, let's all of us believe in and follow something that concerns itself with the welfare of this country first. Although the difficulties are probably going to be numerous and diversified, eventually we are going to build a better, happier more prosperous land. The only way we will be able to build it is by working for our country first.

This is no brief for non-cooperation with Russia. We must work with the rest of the world for the mutual benefit of all. But we cannot and must not subjugate the welfare of this nation for anything or anybody else. If we did so we would help neither the rest of the world nor ourselves.

It Should Mean What It Says

In the Wall Street Journal one day last month there appeared an illuminating editorial. It dealt with the matter of collective bargaining. Mainly the editorial charged that government was squelching collective bargaining. Then it cited one case in which a union was asking an industry-wide increase of rather substantial proportions. The industry said "no" to the union demands. That, the Journal felt, ought to have ended the matter. Instead President Truman, through his appointed representatives, called on the industry to negotiate further with a government official present. This, the Journal felt, was unduly interfering with collective bargaining.

As far as the desire for less government interference in collective bargaining is concerned, we heartily agree with the Journal. But with the Journal's idea of collective bargaining we disagree vehemently. A flat "no" by one side or another to a question certainly does not constitute collective bargaining as we know it. To our way of thinking, parties that enter into collective bargaining lay all their cards on the table. They explore and examine every approach and every avenue of both agreement and and disagreement. In the end they use the facts as they find them as a foundation stone for working out a satisfactory settlement, if one is possible. Just a flat "no" by one side or another certainly does not merit the name of collective bargaining.

In fact it is just this kind of dealing that leads to government interference. Where both parties delve into facts and figures and study specific cases, they usually reach an agreement amicably. When one party or another merely bows its neck and shouts "No" nothing is accomplished and the government sooner or later gets in its oar.

Unlike following the last war, industry is this time committed to a post-war program of collective bargaining. Let us hope that the Journal's idea of collective bargaining is not industry's idea in general. Nobody wants government meddling in employer-employe relationships. The way to keep it out is to have collective bargaining really be collective bargaining.

Killing Gets Expensive

World War II saw the price of just about everything go skyrocketing. Apparently killing is no exception, for government statistics reveal that the expense of killing a person climbed two and a half times as high in this war as it did in the previous one. In case you are interested, the cost per person killed in the 1918 curtain raiser was $21,000. In the present main event the figure jumped to $50,000.

Government statistics also reveal that it takes about $6,000 in investment to provide a permanent job for one man. In other words, it seems that it costs eight times as much to kill a man as it does to provide him with a steady job. We seemed to be able to provide billions upon billions to kill men during the war. The question now is, will we be willing and able to spend an eighth as much to provide them with permanent jobs?

It Did the Job

Late last month rationing all but passed out of the picture. And few there were to mourn its passing. To all Americans, the endless routine of filling out forms, handing out coupons, counting tokens, etc. constituted one of the major irritations of the war. Businessman, housewife and worker, all greeted its passing with enthusiasm unequalled by anything since V-J Day.

That rationing was a nuisance cannot be disputed. That it was cumbersome cannot be denied. That it was sometimes bungled cannot be questioned. Yet by and large, rationing did keep food supplies distributed in such a manner that there was always enough for everyone to eat. Bungling and cumbersome though it was, it did the job. And in a democracy that is no mean feat.

Canada Mourns Jim Marsh

On Wednesday, November 14, James Frederick Marsh, deputy minister of labor for the Province of Ontario, was laid to rest in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto. Hundreds upon hundreds of people paid their last respects. Some were wealthy and influential; some were poor and unassuming, but rich or poor, they alike mourned the passing of a tried and true friend.

Brother James Frederick Marsh was one of the truly great men in the Canadian labor movement. A long-time member of our Brotherhood, he was active in its affairs for many years. Prior to assuming his provincial duties he served as General Representative for some years.

For the past quarter century, Brother Marsh played a dominant part in the labor affairs of his native province. He was one of the original advocates of a proper apprenticeship program. In recognition of his efforts along this line, he was appointed a charter member of the first Advisory Apprenticeship Committee in 1928 by Mr. Howard Ferguson. This Committee did a very great deal in developing proper apprenticeship standards and Brother Marsh was responsible for many of its most constructive actions.

In 1934, Brother Marsh was appointed deputy minister of labor for the Province of Ontario, the first union man ever to be appointed to the post. In this capacity he made an enviable name for himself. Within a year of taking office he instituted the conciliation board in the Ontario Department of Labor. Under his guidance the board gained a reputation for fair dealing. Throughout the war he was a key figure in keeping industrial strife to a minimum in the province.

Despite the press of his official duties, Brother Marsh was never too busy to greet an old-time fellow craftsman. His office was always open to a building tradesman who might be in need of advice or even a job. He always did his best to provide both. At the bottom of his philosophy was the belief that the worker was entitled to the greatest possible return his labor could procure. On the other hand, he also recognized that management was entitled to a fair profit and that without profits there would be no jobs. Consequently he merited the trust of both management and labor.

His fine work as deputy minister of labor will be missed, but even more will be missed his perpetual good humor and constant readiness to lend a helping hand whenever and wherever needed.

War Over But Prices Keep Climbing

For the eighth consecutive week, market prices advanced during the week ended November 10, 1945. Higher prices for both agricultural and industrial commodities resulted in a rise of 0.2 per cent in the index of commodity prices in primary markets prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, bringing the index to 106.1 per cent of the 1926 average, equal to the high point reached during the war.

Average prices for farm products, foods, fuel and lighting materials and chemicals, still were slightly below wartime peaks, but all other commodity groups were at or above, the highest level reached during the war.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Twenty-Fifth General Convention

The Twenty-fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood, which was to be held in 1944, was postponed by referendum vote taken under date of February 15, 1944 on request of the Carpenters' District Council of New York City, which was endorsed by more than twenty-five (25) Local Unions in twenty-five (25) States and gave the General Executive Board the authority to call that Convention as soon as after the cessation of hostilities as practical, but in any event within one year after hostilities cease.

Therefore, in accordance with the authority vested in the General Executive Board by that vote that Body decided at its regular meeting held at Headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, on November 14, 1945, that the Twenty-fifth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in LAKELAND, FLORIDA beginning Monday morning, APRIL 22, 1946 and continue in session from day to day until all matters coming before it have been disposed of.

The election of delegates and alternates must be held during the months of December, 1945, or January, 1946, preceding the Convention.

The Recording Secretary must report at once to the General Secretary the name and postoffice address of the delegate and alternate under penalty of $5.00 fine.

Attention is called to paragraph D, section 63 of our General Laws which specifies that:

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of February, 1946, preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our Official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Inasmuch as the Convention will be held in April, 1946 the General Executive Board decided that the nomination of General Officers will be held on the fourth day of the first week of the Convention as specified in paragraph B, section 9 of our Constitution and be referred as soon thereafter as possible to the members of our Local Unions for vote by ballot, so that the intent of Section 9 of our General Constitution may be complied with.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

Since demobilization of men in the armed forces has gotten under way on a big scale, many inquiries have been coming into the General Office relative to the status of apprentices who had their training interrupted by the war.

This matter came before the General Executive Board at its meeting of January 26, 1945. It was discussed at great length by the Board, after which the following action, as contained in the official minutes, was taken:

> *"The question of men in the Service of the United States or Canada over the age limit of apprentices, or those who have not completed their apprenticeship before entering the Service, was carefully considered, after which it was decided that these men on presentation of an Honorable Discharge be admitted to the Brotherhood as apprentices without the payment of an Initiation Fee subject to the acceptance by the Local Union of their applications."*

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2861	Garibaldi, Ore.
2873	Sutter Creek, Cal.
2044	Ottawa, Kans.
2045	Phoenix, Ariz.
2050	Owen Sound, Ont., Can.
2052	Port Washington, Wis.
2053	Plainview, Tex.
2054	Madison, Wis.
2055	Espanola, Ont., Can.
2065	Iron Mountain, Mich.
2874	Cornwall, Ont., Can.
2301	Schenectady, N. Y.
2560	Fort Francis, Ont., Can.
2069	Hastings, Nebr.
2875	Domingo, N. Mex.
2882	Louisville, Miss.
2884	Jonesboro, Ark.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother WM. ABBOTT, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother JOHN ANDERSEN, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother OTTO BART, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother DAVID J. BENHAM, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother RALPH W. BOYD, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother ARTHUR E. DARLING, Local No. 125, Utica, N. Y.
Brother ALTON FARLEY, Local No. 277, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother DALZEY C. FLAGG, Local No. 1529, Kansas City, Kan.
Brother THOS. J. GALLAGHER, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother JAMES A. LAMBERTH, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother JAMES MALLONEE, Local No. 631, Spring Valley, Ill.
Brother STEVE MAYNOR, Local No. 605, Golconda, Ill.
Brother CHARLES H. McKEE, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother WAYNE MERILA, Local No. 2084, Astoria, Ore.
Brother JOHN W. MITCHELL, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother JOHN MORLEY, Sr., Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother MARTIN NELSON, Local No. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Brother S. H. NICHOLS, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother ALEX OLSEN, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother H. H. PARRISH, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother ANDREW REDMOND, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother HENRY ALLEN SMITH, Local No. 392, Liverpool, N. S., Can.
Brother S. J. SNOW, Local No. 2084, Astoria, Ore.
Brother FRED SPENSER, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother AUGUST SPOHN, Local No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother FRANK STEINKIRKNER, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother EDWARD STEPHENS, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother ANDREW TURNER, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother A. W. WAHLQUIST, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother RUDOLF WANDREY, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother D. J. WELLEHAN, Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

HEROES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

He who lays down his life in defense of a cause deemed by him to be just is, in the eyes of God and man, a hero.

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Killed In Action

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Brother *Joseph E. Guthreau,* Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.

Brother *James W. Hayward,* Local No. 277, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brother *Loren K. Parmer,* Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local No. 1539, Chicago, Marks Tenth Milestone

The Editor:

Approximately six hundred people gathered together in the banquet room of the Midland Hotel, Chicago, on Saturday night, November 3, to celebrate the tenth birthday anniversary of Local No. 1539. Following a very fine banquet—which many voted the best they ever sat down to—there was a very fine program of speakers. Featured speakers of the evening were John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice President; George Ottens, General Representative; our own president, George Lockser; and our own representative, Charles Holzman.

At the conclusion of the speeches, President Lockser and Vice President George Pekny were presented with fitting tokens of our Local's esteem. Thereafter those present were treated to an evening of fine music and entertainment.

Our Local has been very successful during its ten-year span due to the hard work of our representative, Charles Holzman and the close co-operation of all of our officers.

Fraternally yours,

W. C. Wornhoff, Rec. Sec.

Local No. 46 Honors Brother Myotte

On Saturday night, November 3, Local No. 46, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, celebrated the forty-eighth anniversary of its founding with a long-to-be-remembered banquet. Honored guest of the evening was Brother Samuel Myotte, only remaining charter member of the union.

Turkey was the featured dish of the banquet—great luscious quantities of it. Following the feasting there was a fine program of dancing—square dances, circle two-steps, and modern dances. Judging from the remarks and applause, a great deal of fun was had by all.

Approximately two hundred and twenty-five persons were present to pay their respects to Brother Myotte and help the Union celebrate its forty-eighth birthday. Featured speaker of the evening was Albert W. Locking, International Representative. So much fun was had by all that there is now a good deal of agitation to make the event a yearly affair from now on.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Ft. Collins, Colo., Auxiliary Small But Active

The Editor:

The Ladies' Auxiliary Local Union No. 404 of Ft. Collins, Colorado would like to extend greetings to the editor and readers of "The Carpenter."

Our Auxiliary is small but very active. We have between 15 and 20 members present each meeting.

We meet at the hall the first Saturday of each month for our business meeting; after which we join with the Carpenters for a social hour, taking turns with them serving refreshments.

The third Fridays of each month we meet in our homes for a social meeting. We often do worthwhile things at these meetings, such as making cancer bandages for the Cancer Control Program, etc.

A penny collection each meeting helps buy cards, flowers, etc., for our sick members. Also members' children who are ill receive gifts, and new babies are welcomed with a gift.

We very generously donate to all worthwhile organizations.

We feel instrumental in stimulating the progress of Carpenter's Union Local 1340.

Sincerely yours,

Opal E. Frydendall, Secretary.

San Pedro Ladies Plan Active Year

The Editor:

Though Victory has been proclaimed, and several of our most faithful members are still very busy in the various branches of Red Cross and Service Center work, Ladies' Auxiliary Local 130, San Pedro, plans for even greater Auxiliary activity than during the war days.

On October 26, we gave a Halloween party. We invited not only the husbands of our members, but also all carpenters of Local 1140, San Pedro, and their families to participate and enjoy refreshments fitting to the occasion. All children were requested to come in Halloween costumes and an inexpensive prize was awarded the winner. A fish pond and horror show were also enjoyed by old and young. Other features of the evening were a raffle, apple bobbing, peanut race, etc.

Our membership is not large, but we are hoping for growth now that the war is over and gas rationing is no more.

Fraternally yours,

C. Morris, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 207

The hammer and the saw are perhaps the two most widely used tools ever invented. The hammer should be placed first when making a list of carpenter tools, but the saw is a close second. There are so many different kinds of saws, even in carpentry, that it will be impossible for us to treat them all. But as to quality, there is only one kind that should be considered by carpenters, the best that is on the market. A cheap saw will ruin a carpenter's career faster than anything he can do. A good saw if it isn't kept sharp is almost as bad as a cheap saw. So keep your tools in first class shape all the time.

The different parts of a saw are shown by Fig. 1. Giving them in the order of importance, we have blade, handle, teeth, point, heel, and back. All hand saws have these parts, but they differ greatly in different saws. They also differ in the same kind of saws when the saws are made by different manufacturers. These things, though, are matters of likes and dislikes, so far as carpenters are concerned.

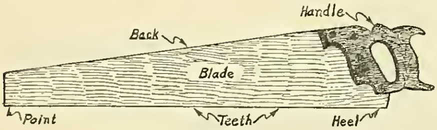

Fig. 1

In buying a saw one should look around and examine different saws on the market, and if possible, try them out before making a choice.

Every saw has stamped on the blade at the heel a number, as, 5, 8, 9, etc. These numbers give the number of points the saw has to the inch (remember, it reads "points," not "teeth). This is illustrated by Fig. 2, upper drawing, where we show 5 points to one inch, which is the number of points most rip saws have to the inch. Just below the teeth, we show how teeth are often confused with points, when the measuring is done at the bottom of the teeth, for when the teeth are counted, there are only 4 teeth to the inch, in this case.

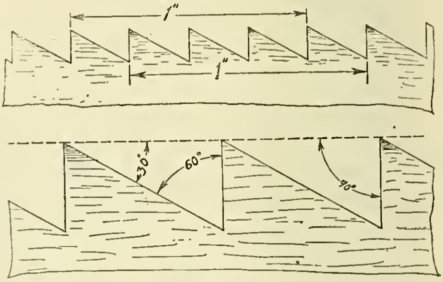

Fig. 2

The bottom drawing of Fig. 2, shows enlarged rip saw teeth, and gives the degrees of the three angles that relate to the shape of the teeth and to filing rip saws. (These illustrations about saw teeth are exaggerated.)

When we were accumulating our first tools, we had a secondhand rip saw that we didn't like, so we bought a new 5-point rip saw, and when we brought the saw on the job we told an old head that we were going to change the old saw from a 5-point to a 7-point rip saw. The old head looked at us, a little surprised, and said, "And what are you going to do with it?" . . . That settled that, but he gave us some good advice. He told us to file the old

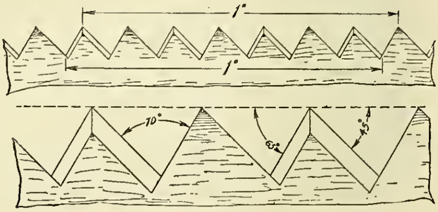

Fig. 3

rip saw so as to give the teeth a shape about halfway between the shape of rip-saw teeth and cross-cut saw teeth, and then use the saw for real rough work, both for ripping and for cross-cutting. We took his advice and whenever we got on a form building job where the lumber was used over and over, we used that saw until it was worn out.

Fig. 3, top drawing, shows teeth of an 8-point cross-cut saw. Here, too, if the measuring is done at the bottom of the teeth, you will find that the number of teeth is one less per inch than the number of points, as shown above the teeth.

The bottom drawing shows enlarged teeth, giving in degrees the different angles that relate to the teeth and to filing cross-cut saws. In rip saws, the angle between two teeth is just 60 degrees, because the filing is done with a three-cornered file and straight across.

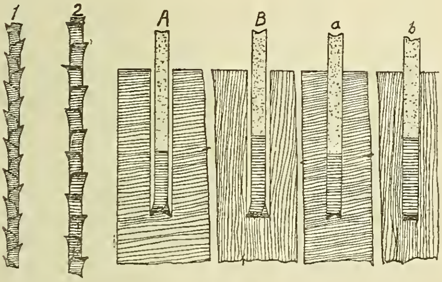

Fig. 4

Cross-cuts saws are also filed with three-cornered files, but not straight across. Different saw filers hold the file at different angles when they file cross-cut saws—all the way from 45 degrees to 60 degrees to the line of the saw blade. The angle between the teeth changes, every time the angle of filing is changed. For instance, if you file a saw at a 45-degree angle, holding the file on a level, you will have an angle between the teeth of 72½ degrees. On the drawing we show a 70-degree angle, which indicates that the filing is done at a little more than a 45-degree angle. No hard and fast rule can be laid down here, for accuracy in filing is more important than the angle to which the filing is done, provided you keep between 45 and 60 degrees. This does not mean that you can start in filing a saw at a 45-gree angle and end up at a 60-degree angle—but it means that if you start to file a saw at a certain angle you will hold to that angle painstakingly until the whole saw is filed. If you have discovered the angle of filing that you like, and it gives you the results you want, stick to that angle until you discover a better one.

The slope of saw teeth is called the rake, the bevel on the teeth is called fleam, and the space between two teeth is called gullet.

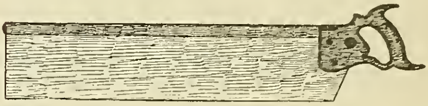

Fig. 5

For ordinary rough work an 8-point saw is commonly used, but a 9-point saw has the advantage over an 8-point saw, in that if it is kept in good shape and sharp, it will give good results in doing outside finishing. For inside finishing about an 11-point saw will do good work; however, the best saw that we ever owned for finishing was a 12-point saw. The important thing, however, about a saw is the condition it is in, assuming that the saw is of good qualitiy. Any saw that is set and filed right will do good work, while a saw that is not kept in good shape will not do good work.

Fig. 4 shows six exaggerated illustrations relating to saw teeth. Number 1 shows the points of cross-cut saw teeth, while number 2 shows the points of rip-saw teeth. The difference in the shape of the points, and therefore the teeth, is due to the difference in the filing. Rip saws are filed straight across, while cross-cut saws are filed to a bevel of from 45 to 60 degrees to the line of the blade. (Saw filing will be taken up in the next lesson.) At A we show a cross section of a part of a cross-cut saw blade, showing the teeth, shaded, at the bottom. It will be noticed that

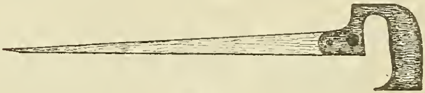

Fig. 6

by reason of the set of the teeth, the saw kerf that has been cut is wider than the thickness of the blade, giving the saw ample clearance. This should be compared with what is shown at a, where the teeth do not have any set, and the saw kerf is only as wide as the thickness of the saw blade. When the saw teeth are in this condition, the saw kerf will pinch the saw so that it cannot be operated smoothly. At B, we have a cross section of a part of a rip-saw blade showing the teeth shaded. Here, also, the teeth have enough set to cut a kerf that is wider than the thickness of the blade, giving the blade clearance. At A the bottom of the kerf has a small ridge coming to a point at the center, while at B the bottom is straight across. Now contrast the saw kerf at B with the one at b, where the teeth are shown without any set and the kerf is just as wide as the thickness of the saw blade. A little study and comparing in this figure will bring out the need for having set in saw teeth. Again, we call attention to the fact that these illustrations are all exaggerated.

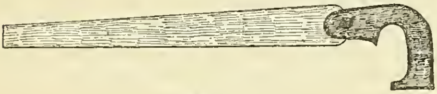
Fig. 7

Not having enough set in saw teeth is usually responsible for pinching, but not always. Sometimes when the saw is dull, it does not cut smoothly, which often causes pinching. In such cases all that is needed is to file the teeth just enough to bring them to a sharp point. Another thing about pinching, warped lumber, or unevenly seasoned lumber often will pinch a saw, regardless of the set or sharpness of the teeth.

Fig. 5 shows a back saw that is used in a metal miter box. The reinforced back stiffens the saw and also acts as a guide. Miter box saws usually have about 11 points to the inch, and the filing is on the order of a cross-cut saw.

Fig. 6 shows a compass saw, which is often called a keyhole saw, and it is used as a keyhole saw. A compass saw should be filed about half-way between the filing of a rip saw and the filing of a cross-cut saw, because it is used for both cross cutting and for ripping.

Fig. 7 shows a nail saw. The blade of a nail saw is made of very hard steel, and it has fine teeth for sawing metal, especially nails. No set of carpenter's tools is complete without a nail saw.

Fig. 8 shows a coping saw. There are many different kinds of coping saws, but the one we are showing is probably the most widely used. The blade is about ⅛ of an inch wide and the frame is adjustable.

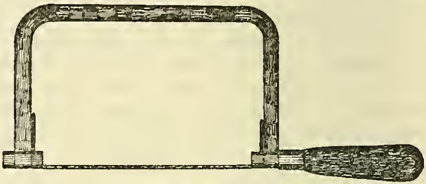
Fig. 8

Wants to Know

By H. H. Siegele

A brother wants to know whether a groove 3/16-inch deep and 1⅛ inches wide can be cut in one operation with a ¼-inch novelty table saw.

While we have worked around power-driven saws, and have used them some, we do not want to be regarded as expert in this field. However, the accompanying diagram will prove that the groove can be cut with one operation. At A we show by dotted line the depth of the groove—we also show a segment of the saw. The dotted part of this segment, gives a smaller segment of saw that will cut the groove. At B we show a plan of what is shown at A in elevation. The two perpendicular dot-

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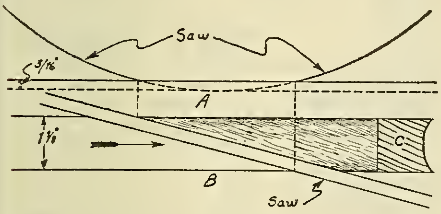
ted lines connect the two drawings and give the points for determining the angle of saw for cutting the groove. The shaded part to the right shows the groove that is already cut. The arrow to the left shows the direction the piece to be grooved is pushed against the saw when the groove is made. At C we show a cross section of the grooved piece.



A little study of the diagram will reveal the fact that if the depth of any groove is known, the angle to which the saw must be set to make the groove can be determined by applying the principle used in the diagram for solving this problem. It should be remembered that in cases where the groove is rather deep, more than one operation will be necessary.

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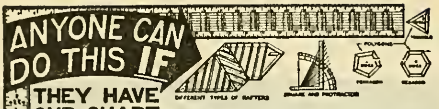

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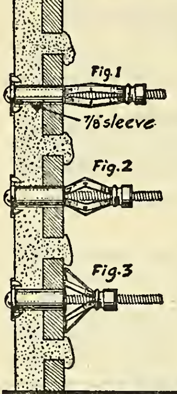

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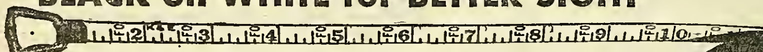

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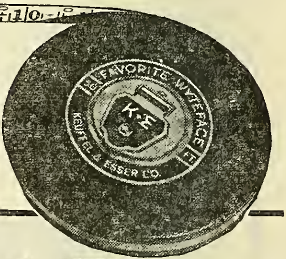

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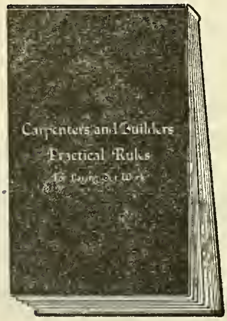

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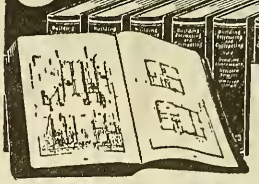

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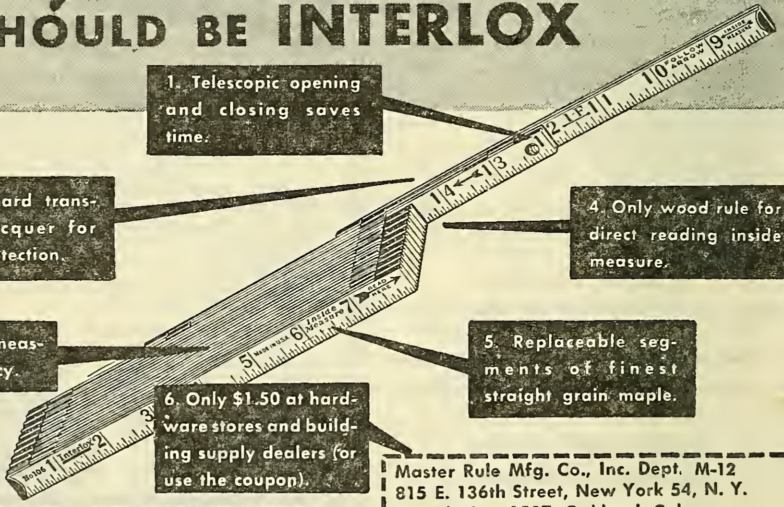

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